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COMMERCIAL TARIFFS

AND

REGULATIONS

OF

THE SEVERAL STATES OF EUROPE AND
AMERICA,

TOGETHER WITH

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN ENGLAND
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART THE FIFTH.

STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS;

ALSO,

THE HANSE TOWNS, HOLSTEIN, HANOVER, OLDENBURG,
AND MECKLENBURG.

(John Macgregor.)

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty,
July, 1842.*

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ERRATA.

Page 69, opposite 1836, for 3,624,451, read 4,612,451.
Page 260, First Table, for *quantities imported*, read *quantities transported*.

TO THE

LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR
TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

MY LORDS,

IN obedience to Your Lordships' commands, I have continued the arrangement of the Customs Tariffs and Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of Foreign Countries, together with the Commercial Treaties of Great Britain with those States; and the FIFTH of this Series I have now the honour to present to Your Lordships. It contains the several Treaties of Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain with Prussia, with the Germanic Union of Customs, and with the Hanse Towns;—the Customs Tariffs, and other Commercial Regulations of those states, and of Holstein, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg; the Monies, Weights, and Measures of, and various statements relative to, the Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Navigation of the several States of Germany.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORDS,
Your Lordships' most Obedient
Humble Servant,
JOHN MACGREGOR.

Board of Trade, July 20th, 1842.

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V. G E R M A N Y.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND TARIFFS OF GERMANY.

GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS, OR ZOLL-VEREIN.

PRUSSIA, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, and all the other states of the German Confederation, with the exception of Austria, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the Hanse Towns, have entered into a far more solid and powerful confederacy than that by which all the states of Germany are politically allied. This Confederacy is the German Zoll-Verein, or Zoll-Verbande, that is, the Germanic Union of Customs.

Alarming representations have been so often made, in order to *found* the belief that certain ruin to British trade would be the inevitable consequence of the united adoption, by nearly all the states of north and south-western Germany, of the long-existing tariff of Prussia; and also to establish the proof that the new Germanic system was planned under the influence of Russia, as part of her grand political design against British prosperity and power,—that these considerations were not, certainly, to be overlooked by either the British government, or by the British people. It may therefore be instructive to state the plain facts.

That England could have pacifically prevented the union, would be indeed asserting a vague fallacy; and if she could, she had no just right to interfere. The fact is, that if the consumption of British manufactures is to discontinue in Germany, such injury to our trade must be attributed with far greater justice to other causes than to the Customs Union.

This commercial union is in fact purely Germanic. The inconvenience of numerous customs-barriers, formed not only impediments of the greatest injury to the national commerce and manufacturing interests of the several states, but the expense of maintaining a multitude of guards to prevent smuggling, and to secure the taxes levied upon commodities, was enormous in proportion to the revenue collected, while the moral effect was at the same time exceedingly pernicious.

The maintaining numerous lines or circles of customs necessary to secure any

revenue from commodities entering or passing through the several small states of Germany, was found attended with such grievous inconvenience and expense, that in 1826, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, — Saxe-Coburg, — Saxe-Gotha, — Saxe-Meiningen, — Saxe-Altenburg, — Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, — Saxe-Rudolstadt, — Anhalt-Dessau, — Reuss-Schleitz, — Reuss-Greiz, — Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, with a total population of 894,778, entered into a union for a general line of customs-barriers to surround their extreme frontier; and, after deducting the whole expense of collection, to divide the net revenue, arising from the duties thus collected on the importation or transit of foreign commodities, among the several states, in proportion to the respective population of each.

This first union, which Prussia did not certainly originate, was called "*Der Mittel Verein*," or Central Association of Thuringia. In April 1827, and January 1828, Bavaria and Würtemberg joined in a union of customs, with the view of not admitting any, except the small states enclosed or partly enclosed within those kingdoms, into the association. The duties in the tariff of this second union were, on woollens, as high, and on many articles nearly as high, as those in the Prussian tariff.

Overtures were then made by Prussia to all the states of the Germanic Confederation, inviting them to join in one general union of customs, adopting her tariff for the whole. Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, and Baden, jealous of the ascendancy which Prussia might acquire, resolved at first not to enter into an association with the latter, and especially not to come under what they considered her high tariff of duties on colonial produce.

The devastation of Germany by France, and the calamities which his country, his family, and subjects had, in consequence, experienced, made the King of Prussia thoughtful, laborious, and provident, and only ambitious, in the prudence of old age, to strengthen the power of Germany for its protection, by a general union of its material and consequently moral and political interests.

To the former jealousies, and the disunion of the German states, he with truth attributed the success of the French arms, and the defection of Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, &c. He should have added also (and for the last thirty years of his life he was conscious of the fatal error) the political miscalculation of his own too cautious policy in not at once joining Austria when the French invaded Germany.

By means of the geographical position of his old and new possessions (extending from the frontiers of France, Belgium, and Holland, to those of Poland, with the exception of a small angle of Hesse-Cassel, which had previously, with Hesse-Darmstadt and several other states, farmed, as it were, to him their customs by the convention of the 27th of May, 1829, and by that act laid open the frontier barriers between eastern and Rhenish Prussia), the King of Prussia placed a double line of customs officers between Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony,

and all the countries lying north of those kingdoms; while, at the same time, the high duties of the French tariff, and the prohibitory system of Austria, left them no other outlet of importance for the manufactures and other commodities of the states above mentioned. They consequently found it indispensable to adopt, by convention in 1833, the fiscal propositions of Prussia.

Political circumstances, gravely considered and judged, were, however, those which, more than commercial reasons, united the Germanic States under this general bond of *material, national, and moral* interests.

The geographical position of the Prussian dominion rendered that kingdom one of the most attackable countries in Europe. The possession of the Rhenish provinces weakened rather than strengthened her. Easy of approach from Austria, Russia, and the Baltic, and exposed to immediate attack, in the event of war, on the side of France and Belgium, the late king and his ministers were long convinced, that their defensive strength consisted only in the military force of the territories possessed by him before the treaty of Vienna; and that the forces necessary to garrison Ehrenbreitstein, Coblenz, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other places in the Rhenish countries, required nearly half of his whole ancient power.

On the breaking out of the first French revolution, Austria and several German states had to meet the troops of France long before they approached the Prussian frontiers; now, however, the latter lay immediately exposed to an army marching in from France or Belgium, and the safety of Prussia depended, it was evident, in the event of war, upon uniting all Germany by one common bond of mutual interest and security.

With this view Prussia, it must be observed, had before 1830 levelled, by negotiation, the customs' barriers which had surrounded the states lying between her eastern and western dominions. The king had thus removed a separation which gave him uneasiness, not without reason, in regard to his Rhenish provinces: in which dissatisfaction, excited in great measure by religious feelings, prevailed; and in which no ancient sympathies for Prussia had ever existed. Therefore, while the Bourbons continued to rule over France, and over Frenchmen; and while the King of the Netherlands reigned at Brussels,—kept down the political intrigues of the priests,—encouraged and shared in the manufacturing and trading enterprises of the citizens of Liège, Antwerp, Ghent, and other commercial and manufacturing towns and districts of Belgium,—and garrisoned the southern frontiers and the citadel of Antwerp, Prussia, with her strong Rhenish fortresses, had no serious cause for apprehension in regard to the safety of her western dominions.

But those who form their conclusions by studying the character and history of nations, and especially those who have lived so long, with their mental faculties unimpaired, that their own experience has been that of eventful history, will

prepare against future dangers by their remembrance of past and their perception of present events, as well as by their forecast of the probable effects of these on the circumstances likely to be *forthcoming*. Among the few whom history will record as belonging to this class, the late king of Prussia will be one of the most justly conspicuous.

The French revolution of 1830 had spread alarm over all the conservative spirit of Germany. The students of her universities, in general, visionary and speculative, caught the republican infection, and, under the name of "Young Germany," caused great, although, in our opinion, groundless, uneasiness on the part of the several German governments.

The Belgian revolution followed, and caused still greater fears, especially on the part of Prussia and Austria; and from the moment Leopold married the daughter of Louis-Philippe, and the citadel of Antwerp fell, German statesmen considered Belgium little else than a French province; and that the port of Antwerp, according to the original design of Napoleon, was prepared to become on the earliest necessary opportunity a French naval arsenal, with all the great convenient advantages of the existing docks, and of the oak and other timber, and the coal and iron, which Belgium can so abundantly supply.

The Polish revolution created increased fears, and formed another consideration to justify Prussia in making fiscal sacrifices in order to unite Germany under apparently only a commercial, but in reality a political and national bond.

The necessity of a material and moral union of the German nations was then promulgated with extraordinary industry and effect. Volumes were written on the subject,—the public press, and the ablest political economists, were especially engaged in this patriotic service. It was urged that a general union of fiscal interests was necessary for the present and future prosperity and protection of the country, and for maintaining Germany among the great powers of Europe. The illiberal commercial systems of England and France, especially of England, to which Germany had always been the greatest customer, and most ready and certain payer, were especially, and, we must admit, with justice, dwelt upon.

Russia had also extended her commercial system of prohibitions and high duties over all Poland, and prevented, except by contraband, the admission of the fabrics of Silesia and Saxony.

With their governments and populations thus prepared for union, the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony, with Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, signed on the 22d of March, 1833, the celebrated convention styled the *Zoll-Verein*, or Union of Customs;* the net revenue of which to be divided among the several states, strictly in proportion to the numbers of their respective populations.

The Thuringian and other states, which had not previously joined, except

* See the annexed translation of this Convention.

Baden, Nassau, and Frankfort, signed a convention of union with Prussia, and the others on the 11th of May, 1833; Nassau and Baden gave in their adhesion on the 12th of May, 1835, and Frankfort united with it in the following year.

Such are the leading facts which prepared and effected this famous League.

The smaller sovereignties were opposed to the union, from the fear of Prussia *mediatizing* them on the earliest favourable or necessary occasion: first, from their states being enclosed within the Prussian territories, and secondly, from the probable effect of the union on their subjects; who, experiencing the freedom and convenience of passing to and from one state to another, and exchanging their commodities and ideas without restriction, would naturally, from interest and convenience, become prepared to yield to subjection under Prussia.

These remarks we have heard very generally expressed by the people themselves, in Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Gotha, Fulda, Cassel, Darmstadt, and latterly in Nassau; and further, that such were the conveniences, and other advantages of interest and protection of the Union to them, that they would never willingly consent to its dissolution; and that, although the smaller sovereigns did not tax them indirectly so highly as Prussia did her subjects, they taxed them directly so much higher, as to leave them only the prospect of continual poverty; that as to their constitutions, they were only so in name, or instituted to legalize the extortion of money necessary to keep up the courts and military show of their petty sovereigns; and that the municipal system, and *equal* absolute but rigidly just government of Prussia, where classes had no distinct privileges, would be infinitely preferred by all the middle and lower classes of the people. Those also among the literary, scientific, and military ranks, who aspired to distinction in the world, felt that the field under Prussia was full and open before them, while, as subjects of little governments, there was no hope for talent and genius ever to acquire celebrity. The people of small states, however gifted by nature, felt, in truth, that they were very little persons when among the subjects of great states. We have heard them say, a Prussian *burgermeister* is greater than a minister of state in Nassau or Hesse-Cassel.

Prussia has therefore realized the primary great object of her policy—that of extending her power, as she may now be said to have done, from the frontiers of France and Belgium, to those of Russia. She has *nationalized* in one great confederation Northern and South-Western Germany, by acquiring the friendly disposition of an intelligent moral population, and making the petty sovereignties chiefly dependent for their future revenues on the permanence of the Union; and their fidelity to Prussia in peace and war must, as evidently, be the future condition on which they can exist as sovereigns.

The population of all the states which comprise the Union amounted in 1837 to 26,042,333. The population of Hanover, Holstein, Oldenburg, Brunswick,

Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, and Mecklenburg, which had not joined, amounted to about 3,285,000. In 1841 Brunswick and Lippe-Schaumberg entered the league, and Luxemburg also joined in January 1842.

At the congress of delegates from the several states of the Union, held in the summer of 1836 at Munich, on the settlement of the general customs account, the expense of collecting the revenue of the states of the Union was found to be about 15 per cent., and the division of the net revenue was fixed in the following proportions :—

Out of every 100 Thalers (dollars)

Prussia to receive	54 $\frac{56}{100}$
Bavaria	16 $\frac{94}{100}$
Saxony	6 $\frac{36}{100}$
Württemberg	6 $\frac{50}{100}$
Hesse Electoral	3 $\frac{7}{100}$
Hesse Ducal	2 $\frac{55}{100}$
Baden	4 $\frac{4}{100}$
Nassau	1 $\frac{49}{100}$
States of Thuringia	3 $\frac{62}{100}$

100 Thalers.

The fixed permanent allowance to Frankfort for a population of 60,000, to be deducted from the whole.

It may also be remarked that in the annual and triennial congress of delegates from the several states of the Union, which the convention provides shall meet for settling the accounts, agreeing to alterations in the tariff, &c., *Prussia has only one vote like each of the other states*. This was discreetly and gratuitously offered by Prussia to avoid wounding the dignity of the other sovereigns of the League.

By looking at the geographical position of the several states of this Union, it will be seen that many of those have now no customs' frontier, and all the others, with the exception of Prussia, not half their former frontier, to guard against smuggling, or along which to maintain custom-houses; while all receive an equal share of the revenue collected on goods entering along the general line of boundary.

The consequence is, that Prussia has sacrificed about two millions of dollars annually to the revenue of the other states, exclusive of fiscal loss sustained by the consumption of smuggled goods introduced along the Rhine and across the Lake of Constance, into Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria.

All the Thuringian states, Württemberg (except for a few miles along the Lake of Constance), Hesse Ducal and Hesse Electoral, Nassau, and Frankfort, have no custom-house expenses whatever, except for warehousing. The treasuries of all, except Prussia, receive a much larger amount of customs revenue than formerly, with the expense of collection so greatly reduced. All financiers

know well the difficulty of replacing a once established chief source of revenue. But an adjustment of the revenue as nearly as possible according to consumption will be soon attempted, and, in all probability, with success, by the delegates of the several states. It must now be evident to all, that the spirit and object of this confederation have been to unite and strengthen Germany as one great nation, by throwing down those barricades of material warfare, and of international intercourse—the numerous lines of customs and customs officers, which previously belted every large and petty state in Germany, and the removal of which has laid open an uninterrupted intercourse from the frontiers of France and Belgium to those of Austria and Russia—from the Alps to the Baltic.

These states have therefore established a free trade among themselves. The commodities of the one are interchanged for those of the other, without the payment of duties; and more than all, the free opportunity of interchanging ideas, and of receiving intelligence, is afforded and promoted, when passing to and fro, for the purpose of interchanging commodities: all these circumstances constituting the greatest material, moral, and civilized blessings ever enjoyed by the German people.

With the feeling of convenience and interest experienced by the subjects of the other states, reposes the secret of Prussian power and influence over Germany, and of making the necessary fiscal changes in the distribution of the duties: with this power, Prussia might safely reserve to herself but one vote among the states of the Union.

By the extension of the Prussian tariff over the Union, and opening the Prussian dominions to the free admission of the productions of other states, a fictitious degree of advantage has been extended to Saxony; the manufactures of which had risen to great perfection without any arrangement, but that of having all raw materials free of duty, and colonial produce and other articles of consumption cheap in consequence of a remarkably low tariff.

The Saxon manufactures have, however, begun to experience the evils of what is termed the protective system. They had previously to the union produced their fabrics chiefly by handlooms, and by old machinery. Cheap materials, and cheap colonial produce, economy, and thrift, enabled them to compete with the manufactures of other states.

Higher duties on sugar, tea, and coffee, which had become actual necessities to the Saxon population, caused higher prices; and although her manufactures for the first six years found ready markets within the Union, and at the fair of Leipzig, where they have usually been sold for German consumption or to be smuggled into Austria and Russia, yet fictitious encouragement, held out by the Prussian tariff, led at once to the extensive importation of the most improved machinery from England, Muhlhausen, and Liège, into Westphalia, Aix-la-Chapelle, Eupen, Cologne, Berlin, Baden, and Würtemberg, against which, and the

lower price of bread in Prussia, the Saxon manufacturers, with all their persevering industry and economy, find they cannot compete, as they formerly did, with their old machinery and handlooms. So that, if the government of Saxony gains in revenue, the people will hereafter lose in profits.

The manufacturers of Prussia, especially in the district of Elberfeld, suffered grievously, for two or three years after the union, by the fictitious inducements of the tariff and league having caused great and sudden competition among themselves. With the prospect of suppressing or preventing manufacturing establishments in other German states, and monopolizing the supplying of cotton and woollen manufactures and hardwares to the whole of Germany, a great number of new manufactures were set up, by men with only very moderate capital, at Elberfeld, Crefeld, and other parts of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia. Most of these were, as early as 1836, not only ruined themselves, but they occasioned so sudden a competition as seriously to injure the fabrics which had grown under a more natural culture. After this crisis, however, the manufactures have been restored generally to a healthy state.

The vine-growers of the Moselle also found sufficient demand and high prices for their wines, previous to the union, within the Prussian dominions. But the Rhenish wines, on which the excise duties are much lower, entered into such competition, that not only a great outcry and discontent had been created among the people of the Moselle, but the grapes have frequently been left ungathered, as the excise duty was higher than the estimated value of the wine. The Moselle wines are now, however, meeting those of the Rhine in the markets of Germany, and the vine-growers complain not of the union, but of the land-tax and excise duties.

We may, however, conclude, that the Union, having lately been renewed until the end of 1853, all inequalities as to advantages or disadvantages in regard to profits or losses will arrive at a natural level. A great alteration is however necessary in the tariff: that is, to fix the duties merely at the rates where they cease to afford a premium for contraband trade. This modification is not only necessary in respect to its fiscal advantages, but also in regard to the personal security of those manufacturers for the supposed protection of whom high duties on articles of foreign production are levied. No branch of industry can be in a permanently secure condition, unless it can be conducted on the principles of its intrinsic soundness. All protective duties mean practically that every person, who consumes an article produced under such protection, pays a certain tribute to the producer of that article.

But independently of this general defect, the general extension of intercourse established between those numerous states, and the political as well as fiscal considerations which this league involves, constitute, by uniting and mixing together the German nations, the greatest blessing ever extended by their respective governments to their subjects.

TREATY of CUSTOMS UNION between Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt, and Bavaria and Würtemberg.—Signed at Berlin, 22d of March, 1833. With additional Articles, signed at Berlin, 31st of October, 1833. [Extracted from the Collection of Laws for the States of the Kingdom of Prussia, 1833. No. 21. Published, 5th of December, 1833.]
(Ratified at Berlin, 28th of November, 1833.)

(Translation.)

TREATY of CUSTOMS UNION between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, His Highness the Electoral Prince and Co-Regent of Hesse, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the one part; and His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, on the other part; dated the 22nd of March, 1833.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse;
William Von Kopp, his Actual Privy Councillor, and President of the Upper Chamber of Finance, &c.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria;
Arnold Frederick Von Mieg, his Actual Councillor of State in Ordinary Service, and Minister of Finance, &c.; and Frederick Christian John, Count Von Luxburg, his Chancellor, Councillor of State, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Prussian, Royal Saxon, Grand-Ducal Saxon, and Saxon Ducal Courts, &c.

And His Majesty the King of Würtemberg;
Francis a Paula Frederick, Baron Von Linden, Major of the General Staff and his Chargé-d'Affaires at the Royal Prussian Court, &c.

The following treaty has been concluded by the said plenipotentiaries, subject to ratification:—

Art. I. The customs associations at present existing between the before-mentioned states, shall, for the future, form one confederation, united by a common system of trade and customs, and comprehending all the countries included therein.

II. Into this united confederation shall especially be admitted such states as have already acceded, either with their whole territory, or with a part of it, to the system of trade and customs of one or other of the contracting states; and regard shall be had to their peculiar relations, arising out of their treaties of accession, with reference to those states with which such treaties have been concluded.

III. But those distinct parts of the territory of the contracting states, which have not yet, on account of their situation, been found suitable for admission into the Prussian and Hessian, or into the Bavarian and Würtembergian customs

associations, and are for the same reason unsuited for reception into the new united confederation, shall continue to be provisionally excluded from it.

Those regulations shall, however, be maintained, which are at present in force, relative to the facilities of commercial communication between those parts and the principal territory.

Further concessions of this nature shall be granted only by the common consent of the contracting states.

IV. Similar laws, relative to import, export, and transit duties, shall prevail within the dominions of the contracting states, but with such modifications as may, without infringing upon the general rule, be necessary, in consequence of the peculiarity of the general legislation of any of the contracting states, or of local interests. For instance, in the customs tariff, by regulating the import and export duties upon particular articles, which are ill-suited for the wholesale trade; and in the transit duties, when the course of the commercial roads may render it necessary, by making such variations from the usual rates of duties, as may appear desirable for particular states; provided that their operation be not injurious to the general interests.

The administration of the import, export, and transit duties, and the organization of the authorities for that purpose, shall, in like manner, be put upon the same footing in all the countries of the united confederation, regard being had to the peculiar circumstances existing in each.

The laws and ordinances to be prepared in furtherance of these views, and to be agreed upon by the contracting states: viz.—

The customs law,

The customs tariff, and

The customs regulation,

shall be considered as integral and essential parts of the present treaty, and be published simultaneously with it.

V. Alterations in the customs laws, generally, including the customs tariff and the customs regulation (Article IV.), and also additions to, and exceptions from them, shall be effected only in the same manner as the laws are introduced, and with the approbation of all the contracting states; which arrangement shall likewise apply to every regulation involving a general change in the rules relative to the administration of the customs.

VI. Freedom of trade and commerce between the contracting states, and a common interest in the customs revenues, as settled in the following articles, shall commence with the operation of the present treaty.

VII. And from the same period also, all import, export, and transit duties, shall be discontinued on the common boundaries of the late Prussian and Hessian, and Bavarian and Wurtembergian associations, and all articles which are already allowed to be freely interchanged in the territory of the one, shall be

freely and without restriction admitted into the territory of the other, with the following reserved exceptions :

a. Articles belonging to monopolies of the state (playing cards and salt) according to Articles IX. and X.

b. Domestic productions, upon which duties of various amounts are at present levied within the contracting states, or which are exempt from duty in one state, but subject to duty in another, and are on this account liable to a compensation duty, according to Article XI.; and lastly,

c. Such articles as cannot be imitated or introduced without infringing on the privileges or patents of invention conceded by one of the contracting states, and are therefore to be still excluded, during the continuance of the patents or privileges, from importation into that state which has granted them.

VIII. The transport of those articles of trade upon which is levied, according to the common customs tariff, an import or export duty, at the extreme boundaries, and also when removed out of the Royal Bavarian and Royal Württembergian countries, into the Royal Prussian, Electoral Hessian, and Grand-Ducal Hessian countries, and *vice versâ*, shall, without prejudice to the freedom of commerce and the exemption from duty settled in Article VII., take place only upon the usual highways and military roads, and upon the navigable streams; and there shall be established at the intermediate boundaries common station-houses, where the conductors of goods shall present their bills of lading or tickets of transport, and specify the articles about to be exported from the one territory to the other.

This regulation shall not apply to the traffic in raw products, in small quantities, nor in any case to the retail trade on the frontiers and at the markets, nor to the luggage of travellers; nor shall a revision of goods take place, unless it be necessary to secure the compensation duties. (Article VII. *b.*)

IX. With respect to the importation of playing cards, each state belonging to the Union shall be at liberty to retain the existing laws of prohibition or restriction.

X. With respect to salt, the following rules shall be observed :

a. The importation of salt, and of all articles from which culinary salt is generally extracted, into the states of the Union from foreign countries not belonging to the Union, shall be forbidden, unless it be actually on account of one of the united governments, and for direct sale in their salt offices, factories, or depots.

b. The transit of salt, and of the above-mentioned articles, from countries not belonging to the Union, into other countries similarly situated, shall take place only with the consent of the confederated states whose territories shall be passed, and under such measures of precaution as they may consider it necessary to enforce.

c. The exportation of salt into foreign countries, not belonging to the Union, shall be free.

d. With respect to the trade in salt within the states of the Union, the importation of that article out of one state into another, shall be allowed only when there exist special treaties to that effect between the governments of those states.

e. If one of the governments of the Union should desire supplies of salt from another, out of either the public or private salt works, they shall be accompanied by passes from the public authorities; and the contracting governments shall engage to appoint, for this purpose, a public officer at each private salt work, who shall take an account generally of the production and sale thereat.

f. If a state of the Union should be desirous of being supplied with its necessary quantity of salt from a foreign country, or from another state of the Union, through a third confederated state, or of transporting its salt through the same channel, into a foreign country not belonging to the Union, no impediment shall be offered thereto; but regulations shall be adopted, after previous agreement with the contracting states (if such should not have been already established by means of treaties), as to the transit roads, and the necessary measures taken to ensure the prevention of smuggling.

g. If in any states of the Union immediately adjoining others, there should be such a difference in the price of salt, that the danger of smuggling would probably arise in one or other of those states, that state in which the lower price prevails, shall limit the supply of salt, to places on the frontiers within a circle of at least six miles inwards, to the quantity absolutely necessary for those places, and shall give a satisfactory explanation and assurance thereupon to the neighbouring states concerned.

Further stipulations shall be reserved for special agreement between the contracting states.

XI. With reference to those productions, the internal duties upon which, according to the legal regulations, vary in the different countries of the Union, (Article VII. *b.*) it is agreed by all parties, that it is desirable that uniformity, both in the legislation upon the subject and in the rates of duties, should be established within their states, and that they shall therefore exert themselves to accomplish this object; but in order to avoid the disadvantages which will, until they succeed, result, from unequal taxation, to the producers in one state in relation to the producers in other states of the Union, supplementary or compensation duties shall be raised upon the following articles: viz.,

a. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, in the kingdom of Prussia;

b. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Bavaria (exclusive, at present, of the Rhine Circle);

- c. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Würtemberg;
 - d. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, in the electorate of Hesse;
- and,
- e. Beer, in the grand duchy of Hesse.

The following principles shall be observed in fixing and levying the said duties :

1. The compensation duties shall, after the renunciation of the legal tax upon the goods in the country of their destination, accord with the tax upon the same goods in the country of their origin : and they will, therefore, be altogether in-operative with reference to those countries of the Union where an equally high, or a higher duty, is levied upon the same production.

2. Alterations which are made in the duties upon the domestic productions of the contracting states, shall be followed by alterations in the compensation duties, but constantly under the application of the principle established in s. 1. When, by reason of such an alteration, a compensation duty is to be increased, a negotiation thereupon shall, previously, if the increase be absolutely claimed, take place between the contracting states, and a complete statement in support of its admissibility, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, be afforded.

3. The rates of duties upon indigenous grape-juice and wine, upon cultivated tobacco, and upon brandy, at present legally existing in Prussia, and the duty upon indigenous bruised malt and beer (*Malzaufschlag*), at present existing in Bavaria, shall in every case form, in a state of the Union which has already introduced, or may in future introduce, those duties, the highest rates to be levied, as compensation duties, upon those articles, when imported from a country in which there is no duty upon similar productions, even when the duty in question, if levied in the state which receives the compensation duty, would exceed the highest rate fixed.

4. The internal duties paid to the state shall not be returned, when the articles upon which the duties have been so paid, are transported into another country of the Union.

5. A compensation duty shall not, under any circumstances, be levied upon other articles than beer and malt, brandy, tobacco-leaves, grape-juice, and wine.

6. In all the states, in which a compensation duty is imposed upon tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, a further duty upon those articles shall, in no case, be retained or imposed, either on account of the state, or for the benefit of the communes.

7. Such articles shall not be liable to the compensation duties as are proved, in the manner prescribed in the customs regulation, to have already, as foreign goods intended for importation or transit, being subjected to the official authority of the proper customs officers, to be still liable thereto : nor, in like manner also, those articles produced within the territory of the Union which pass through one

confederated state in order to be introduced either into another, or into a country.

8. The compensation duty shall belong to the treasury of that state into which the consignment is sent, and if it should not have been previously levied in the country from which the goods were exported, on account of the state entitled thereto, it shall be paid in the territory of the latter.

9. In each of the contracting states, certain arrangements shall be adopted for levying the compensation duty within that country of the Union from which the consignment is made, either upon the spot, or at the nearest toll or tax-office; or the payment thereof shall be secured by affording the proper notification.

10. Until such arrangements shall have been adopted by special agreement, the commerce in articles subject to a compensation duty will be in some degree restricted, inasmuch as they must, without distinction as to the quantities transported, be introduced into the territory of the state entitled to the duty, only upon the roads stated in Article VIII., or elsewhere to be defined, and must be reported at the proper stations to be established there, and the duties paid upon them respectively; but the commerce in articles upon which a compensation duty is not to be levied, shall not, however, in consequence of the above regulations, be exposed to any further supervision than that declared in the beforementioned article.

XII. With respect to the duties upon articles of consumption which are levied within the countries of the Union, upon other articles than those mentioned in Article XI., and with respect also to the duties upon beverages levied in the grand duchy of Hesse, the same treatment shall be reciprocally observed, so that in one state of the Union the productions of another state of the Union shall not, under any pretence, be more heavily taxed than its own indigenous productions. The same principle shall also apply to the excise and other similar duties which are levied on account of separate communes, provided that those duties are not generally inadmissible according to the stipulation of Article XI. s. 6.

XIII. The contracting states reciprocally renew their agreement as to the principle that high-road tolls, or other duties existing in lieu thereof,—as, for example, the fixed contribution to the tolls in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg as a substitute for road dues upon goods imported, also tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, and ferries, or under whatever other names they exist,—shall, without distinction as to whether they are levied for the benefit of the state, or on private account, viz., that of a commune, be retained or introduced anew, only to the amount required for defraying the usual charges of maintenance and repair.

The high-road toll at present existing in Prussia, according to the general

tariff of the year 1828, shall be regarded as the highest rate, and shall not henceforth be exceeded in any of the contracting states. Special tolls for re-opening the gates of towns and for paved roads shall, agreeably to the preceding principle, be abolished upon the high roads where they still exist, and paved places shall be comprehended among the tracts of high-roads, so that, in future, only the high-road tolls shall be levied, according to the common tariff.

XIV. The contracting governments being anxious to concert together, in order to bring into effect, throughout their countries, the same system of monies, weights, and measures, shall cause special negotiations to be forthwith opened for that purpose; and shall direct their attention, in the next place, to the adoption of a common customs weight.

In case uniformity in this respect should not be attainable by the time that the present treaty comes into operation, the contracting states shall, in order to facilitate the transmission of merchandize, and to the readier despatch thereof at the customs stations (if this should not have been already accomplished), insert in the regulations relative to weights and measures contained in their tariffs, a reduction thereof into the weights and measures contained in the tariffs of the other contracting states, and cause the same to be published for the use as well of their own customs officers as of the trading public.

The customs tariff of the duties (Article IV.) shall be drawn up under two principal heads, viz. according to the Prussian and according to the Bavarian system of money, weights, and measures. The declaration as to the weight and admeasurement of taxable articles shall be made in Prussia, according to the Prussian, in Bavaria and Würtemberg, according to the Bavarian weights and measures, and in the Hessian countries, according to the weights and measures legally in use there. But in the documents of the customs authorities, the quantity of merchandize shall also be expressed under one of the two principal divisions of the customs tariff.

Until the contracting states can agree upon a common monetary system, the payment of the customs duties shall be made, in each state, according to the standard of coinage admitted in the payment of the other taxes of the country.

But, for the present, the gold and silver coins of all the contracting states, with the exception of the small coinage, shall be received at all the toll-houses of the Union, and tables of comparative value shall be published for that purpose.

XV. The water-tolls, or river-dues, including the duties which relate to the vessel itself (*Recognitionsgebühren*), shall continue to be reciprocally levied upon the navigation of those rivers to which the stipulations of the Act of the Congress of Vienna, or special treaties, apply accordingly to such stipulations, if nothing be specifically settled upon the subject.

In the latter case the contracting states shall, particularly as regards the navigation upon the Rhine and its tributary streams, enter into negotiations, without

delay, in order to conclude an agreement, by virtue of which the importation, exportation, and transit of the productions of all the united countries upon the above rivers shall be, if not entirely freed, at least as much as possible relieved, from the navigation duties, with a constant reservation, however, as to the payment of the dues of recognition (*Recognitionsgebühren*).

Every favour granted by a state of the Union to the navigation of its own subjects upon the abovementioned rivers, shall, in like manner, be conceded to the navigation of the subjects of the other states of the Union.

Upon the other rivers, to which neither the Act of Congress of Vienna, nor other public treaties, apply, the water-tolls shall be levied according to the particular regulations of the governments concerned; but on those rivers also the subjects of the contracting states, and their vessels and merchandize, shall invariably be put upon the same footing.

XVI. From the day on which the common customs regulation of the Union is brought into operation, all staple and other similar laws still existing, shall cease within the territories of the Union, and no goods shall be detained, unloaded or warehoused, by force, except in the cases allowed or prescribed in the common customs regulation, or in the navigation laws applicable to them.

XVII. Tolls for canals, sluices, bridges, ferries, havens, weighing machines, cranes and warehouses, and contributions towards establishments appointed for facilitating commerce, shall be levied only when actual use is made of such conveniences and establishments; and contributions towards the latter shall not be increased to the subjects of any one of the contracting states, but levied uniformly in an equal degree upon the subjects of all of them. If weighing machines or cranes be used only for the assistance of the customs officers in their duty of control, the charges payable on that account shall not be levied upon merchandize which has been previously weighed by the customs authorities.

XVIII. The contracting states are further desirous of co-operating, in order to promote industry and trade by the adoption of uniform principles, and to afford the utmost freedom and scope to the subjects of one state for the exercise of their privilege of seeking an occupation and livelihood in another state; and no duty shall, from the period when the present treaty comes in force, therefore, be imposed upon the subjects of one of the contracting states who carry on trade or business, or are in search of employment, in the territory of another state to which the subjects of the latter state, under similar circumstances, are not equally subjected.

In like manner, manufacturers and merchants, who purchase merely on account of their business, or travellers who do not hawk about goods, but patterns only of them for the purpose of obtaining orders, if they have acquired, by the payment of the legal duties, the right to carry on business in that state of the Union in which they reside, or are employed in the service of merchants or

tradesmen so privileged, shall not be compelled to pay any further duty for this purpose in the other states of the Union.

The subjects of any of the contracting states, who attend the markets and fairs in the other contracting states, in the exercise of their trade, and for the disposal of their productions or manufactures, shall also be treated in the same manner as the subjects of those states.

XIX. The Prussian seaports shall be open to the trade of the subjects of all the states of the Union, upon payment of precisely the same duties as are paid by the royal Prussian subjects; and the consuls of one or other of the contracting states, appointed at foreign seaports or other places of trade, shall be bound to advise and assist, as far as possible, the subjects of the other contracting states in any cases which may occur.

XX. The contracting States, for the purpose of protecting their common customs system against smuggling, and the duties upon articles of domestic consumption against fraud, have agreed upon a general cartel, which shall be brought into operation as soon as possible, and not later than the present treaty.

XXI. The community of revenue of the contracting states, consequent upon the present treaty, shall have reference to the amount of the import, export, and transit duties in the Prussian states, the kingdoms of Würtemberg and Bavaria, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, including also those countries which have already acceded to the customs system of any of the contracting states.

From this community shall be exempted the revenue arising from the following sources, which is reserved for the private disposal of the governments of the states interested: viz.—

1. The taxes which are levied within each state upon articles of domestic production, including the compensation duties reserved according to Article XI.
2. The water-tolls mentioned in Article XV.
3. The highway duties, and tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, ferries, canals, sluices, and havens; also dues for weighing-machines, and warehouses, and the like, under whatever other name they may be levied: and,
4. The fines and confiscations, arising from infractions of the customs laws, which shall belong to each government within its own territory, after payment of the share reserved for the informer.

XXII. The amount of the duties which are to become common property shall, after deducting—

1. The expenses hereafter mentioned in Article XXX.;
2. The restitutions on account of erroneous impositions; and,
3. The indemnifications and compensations to be made by virtue of special agreements between all parties;—

Be divided among the contracting states, according to the population of each state comprehended in the Union.

The population of such states as have acceded, or may yet accede, to the Customs Union, by means of a treaty with one or other of the contracting states, guaranteeing an annual payment by the latter, as an indemnity for the share of the former in the common customs revenue, shall be included in the population of the state which makes such payment.

The census of the population, in each separate state of the Union, shall be taken every three years, from a period yet to be agreed upon, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the states to each other.

XXIII. Concessions, with reference to the payment of taxes, which are granted to the trading interests, and are not founded upon the customs laws, shall be at the expense of the treasury of that state which has granted them. The circumstances under which such concessions shall be approved are reserved for further agreement.

XXIV. Special concessions connected with the customs, which are enjoyed only by places where fairs are held, for instance, the privilege of discounts, shall not, in conformity with the object of the Customs Union, which is directed to the promotion of a freer and more natural exercise of general commerce, be extended in those states of the Union where they at present exist, but rather limited as much as possible, and their speedy and total removal attempted, with a due regard, as well to the circumstances upon which the maintenance of such hitherto favoured places depends, as to their previous relative situation in matters of trade with foreign countries. New concessions, however, shall in no case be granted without the consent of all parties.

XXV. Articles which are imported for the household service of the sovereigns and reigning families, or of the ambassadors, envoys, *chargés-d'affaires*, &c., accredited to their courts, shall not be exempt from the payment of the duties settled in the tariff, and if compensation be made for the same, it shall not be charged to the general account; nor in like manner shall those indemnities, which may be payable in one or other of the states to those nobles who were formerly immediate members of the empire, or to communes, or to private individuals entitled thereto, in return for customs rights abolished, or for exemptions repealed, be charged to that account.

Every state shall, however, be at liberty to allow, by means of free passes, the importation, exportation, or transit of particular articles, to take place in its own territory without payment of duty; but such articles shall be treated according to the customs laws, and noted in the free registers, which shall be kept as well as the other customs registers, and the duties which would have been levied thereon shall, at the next adjustment of the revenues, be deducted from the share of that state by which the free passes were granted.

XXVI. The right of pardon and of commutation of punishment shall be reserved to each of the contracting states. Periodical accounts of the remission of punishments shall be reciprocally communicated when desired.

XXVII. The nomination of the officers and servants at the local and district stations, where goods are examined and duties levied, who are, in conformity with the special arrangement on the subject, to be appointed, regulated, and instructed upon uniform principles, shall be reserved to each of the contracting states within its own territory.

XXVIII. The customs officers at the local and district stations shall, in each state of the Union, be under the direction of customs boards (where more than one is necessary), which shall also carry into effect the general customs laws, and be subordinate to the proper ministerial department of the state concerned. The formation of the customs boards, and the arrangement of the plan of their proceedings, shall be reserved to the government of each state; but their jurisdiction, so far as it is left undecided in the principal treaty and in the general customs laws, shall be defined in a common instruction to be agreed upon for that purpose.

XXIX. The returns to be made by the customs officers, appointed to levy the duties, at the expiration of each quarter of the year, and the final accounts of the customs revenues received in each quarter, and during the whole year respectively, to be submitted by them on the expiration of the year, and after the closing of the books, shall be audited by the customs boards concerned, and collected together in general statements, which shall also be transmitted to the central board, to which each state may depute an officer.

This board shall, every three months, prepare, according to such documents, the provisional accounts between the confederated states, and forward them to the central finance department of each, and shall also make out the definitive accounts of the year.

If it should appear from the quarterly accounts, that the actual receipt of a state of the Union has exceeded the share in the revenues accruing to that state, in proportion to the whole receipt, by more than the amount of one month, the necessary measures shall be adopted for equalizing the amount by a payment on the part of the state or states in which the additional sum has been received.

XXX. With reference to the charges of management, and those incurred in levying the duties, the following principles shall be observed:

1. No community, in this respect, shall be allowed, but each Government shall defray its expenses of management, and of levying the duties, respectively, which are incurred within its own territory, whether in the regulation and maintenance of the chief and auxiliary customs establishments, and of those for domestic taxes, of salt offices and warehouses, and of the boards of direction, or in

the support of the individuals employed in such offices and capacities, and in the granting of pensions to them, or in any other way necessarily resulting from the administration of the customs.

2. With respect to that portion of the expense which is required for the customs officers employed in levying the duties, and in the control or examination of merchandize, and in the escort thereof upon the territories adjoining a foreign country, and within the boundary district belonging to such territories, an agreement shall be made, as to the sum total which shall be deducted by each of the contracting states, from the gross amount of the customs duties received annually, and becoming common property.

3. In cases where the levying of private taxes is united with that of the customs duties, only that portion of the salary and necessary expenses of the customs officers, which is proportionate to their services in the customs, compared with their other duties, shall be reckoned in arranging their allowances.

4. General rules shall be agreed upon in order to effect the utmost possible similarity in the rates of pay of the officers employed in levying duties and examining merchandize, and of those belonging to the boards of direction.

XXXI. The contracting states reciprocally concede to each other the right of nominating, at the principal customs stations on the boundaries of the states of the Union, comptrollers, who shall take cognizance of the operations there, and at the auxiliary stations, relative to the despatch of merchandize and the observance of the boundaries, and shall co-operate in the maintenance of the legal regulations, and in the removal of any defects ; but they shall refrain from issuing any directions of their own.

It is reserved for further negotiation on this subject, whether any and what share in the current business shall be taken by the above comptrollers.

XXXII. Each of the contracting states shall have the right to delegate officers to the customs boards of direction in other states of the Union, for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of all the business connected with the administration of the customs, and with the community of interests established in the present treaty.

The relative duties of those officers shall be further defined in a special instruction, of which an unreserved disclosure, on the part of the state where the delegates act, relative to matters connected with the general management of the customs, and the facilitating of every means of acquiring information on the subject, shall be the basis ; whilst, on the part of the delegates, attention shall be paid with equal sincerity to the reconciling, in accordance with the mutual objects and relations of the confederated states, of any doubts and differences of opinion which may arise.

The ministerial departments of all the states of the Union shall reciprocally communicate, when requested, every desired information upon the general affairs

of the customs ; and with respect to the temporary or permanent appointment of a superior officer, or should the deputing of a plenipotentiary, otherwise accredited to the government, be desirable for that purpose, every opportunity shall be readily afforded according to the above-expressed principle to such delegate, in order to enable him to become perfectly acquainted with the general management of the customs.

XXXIII. A congress, at which each of the governments of the Union shall appoint a plenipotentiary, shall be held annually about the beginning of June, for the purpose of general discussion.

A president, who shall not however enjoy any personal advantage, shall be chosen by the plenipotentiaries at the conference, from among themselves, in order formally to direct their proceedings.

The first congress shall be held at Munich, and the subsequent places of meeting shall be agreed upon at the close of each annual congress, according to the nature of the objects expected to be discussed at the ensuing conferences.

XXXIV. The attention of the plenipotentiaries at the conference shall be directed to—

a. The consideration of all difficulties and defects which may be observable in one or other of the contracting states, in the execution of the primary treaty, of the special stipulations of the customs laws and regulations, and of the tariff, which may not have been removed during the year, in consequence of a correspondence upon the subject between the ministerial departments ;

b. The definitive apportionment, among the states of the Union, of the general receipts, according to the documents prepared by the principal officers of the customs, and submitted to them, after examination, by the central office, which may be necessary for the purpose of examining the accounts in a manner suitable to the common interest ;

c. The consideration of all requests and proposals for improving the customs administration, which may be submitted by any of the governments of the Union ;

d. The negotiation of such alterations of the customs laws, of the tariff, of the customs regulation, and of the organization of the administration thereof, as may be proposed by any one of the contracting states ;

And, generally, to the suitable development and accomplishment of a common system of trade and customs.

XXXV. If any extraordinary circumstance should occur in the course of the year, at any other period than that of the meeting of the Congress of Plenipotentiaries, which calls for immediate measures and arrangements on the part of the states of the Union, the contracting parties shall concert thereupon in the usual diplomatic manner, or convoke an extraordinary meeting of their plenipotentiaries.

XXXVI. The expenses of the plenipotentiaries, and of their assistants, shall be defrayed by the government by which they are deputed; but the chancery expenses, local and personal, shall be defrayed by the government of the territory in which the conference is held.

XXXVII. If, at the time of the execution of the present treaty, a uniformity in the rate of import duties should not have been brought into operation in the countries of the contracting governments, they shall be bound to adopt every regulation which may be necessary, in order that the customs revenues of the Union, collectively, may not be injured by the importation and collection of articles of merchandize, upon which no duties have been paid, or smaller duties are payable than those contained in the tariff of the Union.

XXXVIII. In case other German states should notify their wishes to be admitted into the Customs Union established by the present treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall declare that they are ready to comply with that wish, so far as it may be compatible with a due regard to the peculiar interests of the members of the Union, by concluding treaties for that purpose.

XXXIX. They shall also exert themselves to facilitate and extend as much as possible, by means of treaties with other states, the commerce of their subjects.

XL. Whatever is necessary to the execution, in detail, of the stipulations contained in the present treaty, and in those that may be supplementary to it, more especially to the preparation of the principal agreements, regulations, and instructions established in common, shall be performed by special commissioners.

XLI. The present treaty, which is to be brought into operation on the 1st of January, 1834, shall continue in force until the 1st of January, 1842; and if, during that term, and at the latest, two years before the expiration of it, the contrary should not be declared, the period of its continuance shall be prolonged to 12 years, and afterwards from 12 years to 12 years.

The latter arrangement shall, however, be observed, only in case all the states of the Germanic Confederation should not, in the meantime, agree upon adopting in common such measures as may fully accomplish the object of the present Customs Union, and be in accordance with the intention expressed in the XIXth Article of the Act of the Germanic Confederation.

Should any general regulations be adopted, relative to a free intercourse in the necessities of life in all the states of the Germanic Confederation, the stipulations on the subject in the tariff of the Union, prepared in conformity with the present treaty, shall be modified accordingly.

The present treaty shall be forthwith submitted for the ratification of the High Contracting Courts, and the declarations of ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin within six weeks at the latest.

Done at Berlin, the 22d of March, 1833.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the Customs Union Treaty of the 22d of March, 1833, between Prussia, the Electorate of Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, on the one part, and Bavaria and Würtemberg on the other part.—
Signed at Berlin, the 31st of October, 1833.

(Translation.)

I. His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, shall, in conformity with the agreement contained in the IVth Article of the Customs Union Treaty of the 22d of March, 1833, cause to be published in their states the annexed customs regulation and tariff, which shall together form their customs law. The said customs tariff shall in like manner be published, at the same time as the above treaty, in the kingdom of Prussia, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, but without interfering with the customs laws and regulations existing in these states. The laws and customs regulations alluded to in this Article, and also the tariff, shall be regarded as integral parts of the treaty of the 22d of March, 1833.

II. The contracting parties shall, as soon as possible, make arrangements, in order that the punishment of offences of every description against the customs laws, which equally affect the interests of all the states of the Union, may be regulated according to uniform principles.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have executed and sealed, with a reservation as to ratification, the preceding Articles, which shall have the same force and validity as if they were contained in the treaty of the 22d of March, 1833.

Done at Berlin, the 31st of October, 1833.

Mem.—The ratifications of this treaty, and of the Additional Articles, were exchanged at Berlin, on the 28th of November, 1833.

THE following States are those which have in part, or wholly, adhered to the Prussian Tariff, previously to, and after the treaty of March, 1833, classed according to the date of their adhesion, which several of them had given previously to the Treaty, so far as to extend to a part of their Territory.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN	{ For the part inclosed within Prussia (B) ... All other parts of the State (C*)	{ Oct. 25, 1819, & June 8, 1833. May 11, 1833.
DITTO RUDOLSTADT	{ For the part inclosed within Prussia (B) .. All other parts (C*)	{ June 24, 1822, & May 25, 1833. May 11, 1833.
SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH	{ For the Bailiwicks of Allstadt and Oldisleben, inclosed within Prussia (B) For the upper district of Ostheim, inclosed within Bavaria (A)..... For all other parts (C*).....	{ June 27, 1823, & May 30, 1833. Jan. 25, 1831. Feb. 11, 1831, & May 11, 1833.

HOHENZOLLEIN-SIGMARINGEN ..	{ Except some parts excluded by Convention (A)	{ May 2, 1829, & Mar. 22, 1833.
DITTO HECHINGEN (A)	{	{ Ditto, ditto
LIPPE-DETMOLD.....	{ For the districts of Lipperode, Cappel, and Gravenhagen, inclosed within Prussia (B)	{ June 17, 1826.
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.....	{ For the Districts of Rossow, Netzeband, and Schonberg, inclosed within Prussia. (B)	{ Dec. 2, 1826.
ANHALT-DESSAU.....	{ For the Districts of Sandersleben and Grossalsleben inclosed within Prussia. (B). For the other parts (C*).....	{ March 30, and April 12, 1827. July 17, 1828.
HESSE-DARMSTADT (B).....	{	{ Feb. 14, 1828, & March 22, 1833.
ANHALT-CÖTHEN.....	{ For the County of Warmsdorff, inclosed within Prussia and the other parts. (B).	{ July 17, 1828:
BAVARIA (A).....	{	{ May 27, 1829, & March 22, 1833.
WÜRTTEMBERG (A)	{	{
SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.....	{ For the Bailiwick of Volkerode, inclosed within Prussia (A B).....	{ July 4, 1829, & June 26, 1833.
	{ For the Principality of Lichtenberg, inclosed within Prussia. (A B).....	{ March 6, 1830.
	{ For the Bailiwick of Königsberg inclosed within Prussia. (A B).....	{ June 14, 1830.
HESSE-HOMBERG.....	{ For the upper Bailiwick of Meisenheim inclosed within Prussia (A B)	{ Dec. 31, 1829.
OLDENBURG.....	{ For the principality of Birkenfeld, inclosed within Prussia (A B).....	{ July 24, 1830.
BADEN	{ For the countries of Schluchten and Ruchsen, and those of Widderu and Edelfingen, inclosed within Würtemberg (AB)	{ Feb. 11, 1836.
WALDECK AND PYRMONT	{ For the Principality of Waldeck, bordering upon Prussia (A B).....	{ April 12, 1831.
ANHALT-BERNBORG (B)	{	{ May 13, 1831.
HESSE-CASSEL.....	{ For all the Territory of the Electorship, except the circle of Schmalkalden (c, A B)	{ Aug. 25, 1831, & March 22, 1833.
	{ For the circle of Schmalkalden in Thuringia (C*).....	{ May 11, 1833.
SAXE-ROYAL (C)	{	{ March 30, 1833.
— MEININGEN (C*)	{	{
REUSS-SCHLEITZ (C*)	{	{
— GREITZ (C*)	{	{
— LOBENSTEIN-EBERSDORF (C*)	{	{
NASSAU	{	{ 1834.
FRANKFORT.....	{	{ 1835.

The letter (A) denotes the states or part of states which, by treaties of the 12th of April, 1827, and 18th of January, 1828, had formed an association, the basis of which was the Bavarian Tariff.

The letter (B) denotes the states or part of states which, by the treaty of the 14th of February, 1828, had taken, for the basis of their association, the Prussian Tariff.

These two associations were united by the treaty of the 27th of May, 1829, and confirmed on the 22d of March, 1833.

Those states marked (A B) are denoted as having entered, according to the first of the two treaties, into the new association which resulted in consequence.

The letter (C) indicates the states which, by the treaties of the 21st of May, and 4th of September, 1828, remained unannexed to the two associations.

The states marked (C*) are those which, previously to the 10th of May, 1833, had constituted the special association of *Thuringia*.

THE following TABLE exhibits the Population in 1837 of the States—comprising the German Custom-house Union, arranged to serve as a basis for the Division of the Receipts at Triennial Periods.

No. in order.	Designation of the States which have given their assent in their own name.	Extent of ter- ritorial su- perficies in German square miles.	Extent of the Custom- house fron- tier in miles.	Population according to the Census agreed upon on the 31st of December in	
				1834.	1837.
1	Prussia and the States which have come to an agreement with her	5,157 $\frac{21}{100}$	774 $\frac{99}{100}$	13,692,889	14,318,250
2	Bavaria	1,477 $\frac{26}{100}$	151 $\frac{50}{100}$	4,251,118	4,319,887
3	Saxony.....	271 $\frac{68}{100}$	58 ...	1,595,668	1,652,114
4	Württemberg	385 $\frac{15}{100}$	3 $\frac{10}{100}$	1,627,122	1,667,901
5	Grand Duchy of Baden.....	279 $\frac{54}{100}$	60 $\frac{50}{100}$	1,231,657	1,264,614
6	Electorate of Hesse	182 $\frac{10}{100}$	16 $\frac{40}{100}$	640,674	652,761
7	Grand Duchy of Hesse	179 $\frac{25}{100}$	... ..	769,691	791,736
8	Thuringian States	283 $\frac{49}{100}$	... ..	908,478	931,340
9	Duchy of Nassau	82 $\frac{70}{100}$	... ..	373,601	383,730
10	Frankfort.....	4 $\frac{33}{100}$	... ..	25,090,898	25,982,333
		8,252 $\frac{71}{100}$	1,064 $\frac{40}{100}$	60,000	60,000
				25,150,898	26,042,333

The population of Frankfort is not taken into the account for the Division of the revenues, as this town receives an inalienable and invariable sum calculated on the basis of a population of 60,000 souls, the present number being 64,000.

The Duchy of Brunswick, with the exception of the parts enclosed by Hanover, and the whole of the principality of Lippe, have joined the German League by treaties, signed 19th of October, and 11th of December, 1841; and negotiations have been opened for the annexation of Hanover and Oldenburg.

Luxemburg has also been ceded, in February, 1842, to the Customs Union by the king of Holland. The whole population, therefore, of the states now within the Union may be estimated, for 1842, at not less than 27,000,000.

The convention, signed at Berlin the 8th March, 1841, provides that *two monies*, viz. the *Prussian thaler*, of 14 to the Cologne mark, and the gulden of $24\frac{1}{2}$ to the Cologne mark, shall be the legal tenders of the Union. The excise duties are also, by the law of 8th March, 1841, made equal in all the states on most of the articles taxed by the excise.

CONVENTION of Commerce between Great Britain and Prussia. Signed at
London, April 2, 1824.

Art. I. From and after the 1st day of May next, Prussian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels entering or departing from the ports of His Prussian Majesty's dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

II. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into, or exported from, the ports of the United Kingdom and of Prussia respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from those ports in vessels of the other.

III. All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, into the ports of Prussia, in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles, if imported in Prussian ships: and the same reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the United Kingdom, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Prussian Majesty, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in Prussian ships.

IV. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels; and all goods, wares, or merchandize which, can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels.

V. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the Government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

VI. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this

Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) WERTHER.

(L.S.) W. HUSKISSON.

British Order in Council, regulating the Duties on Prussian Vessels and their Cargoes in British Ports. At the Court at Carlton House, the 25th of May, 1824. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by an act, passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign (cap. 77), intituled "An Act to authorize his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," his Majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to authorize the importation into or exportation from the United Kingdom, or from any other of his Majesty's dominions, of any goods, wares, or merchandize, which may be legally imported or exported in foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties only, and with the like drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as are charged or granted upon similar goods, wares, or merchandize, when imported or exported in British vessels; provided always, that before any such order or orders shall be issued, satisfactory proof shall have been laid before his Majesty and his privy council, that goods, wares, and merchandize imported into or exported from the foreign country in whose favour such remission of duties, or such drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, shall be granted, are charged with the same duties, and are allowed the same drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, when imported into or exported from such foreign country, in British vessels, as are levied or allowed on similar goods, wares, and merchandize, when imported or exported in vessels of such country: and whereas by an act, passed in the present session of parliament (cap. 1), intituled, "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting, under a certain order in council for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels; and to amend an act of the last session of parliament, for authorizing his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on

goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels," his Majesty is authorized (in certain cases), by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to permit and authorize the entry into any port or ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions, of any foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties of tonnage only as are or may be charged or granted upon or in respect of British vessels; and whereas by a convention, bearing date the second day of April last, his Majesty the King of Prussia has engaged that, from and after the first day of May then next ensuing, British vessels and their cargoes, entering or departing from the ports of Prussia, shall be placed on the same footing as Prussian vessels, in respect of the articles permitted to be imported or exported, and of the duties, bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, on such British vessels and cargoes; his Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the acts above recited, and by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first of this instant May, Prussian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports: that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from the said ports in Prussian vessels: that all articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, which can legally be imported from Prussia into the ports of the United Kingdom in Prussian vessels, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles if imported in British ships: that all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, when imported in Prussian vessels, that is charged on similar articles imported in British vessels; and that all goods, wares, or merchandize, which can be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, when exported in Prussian vessels, that are granted, paid, or allowed, on similar articles, when exported in British vessels:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

British Order in Council, granting to Prussian Vessels the Privileges of Trading with the British Colonies. At the Court at Carlton House, the 3d of May, 1826. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and whereas also by an act of parliament, made and passed in the 6th year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 114), intituled, "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," it is enacted, that the privileges granted by the law of navigation to foreign ships, shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation: and whereas within the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to declare, that the ships of and belonging to the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, are entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the law of navigation, and may import from such the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, into any of the British possessions abroad, goods, the produce of such dominions, and may export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

Ordinance of the King of Prussia, placing the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain upon the footing of the most favoured Nation.

[Translation.]

IN consequence of the report presented to me on the 9th of this month, relative to the assurance given, on the part of the British Government, to my minister in London, that my subjects will be permitted to enjoy the advantages which the act of the 6th George IV. (cap. 114), grants to the subjects of foreign powers, with respect to commerce with the English colonies, whenever the commerce and navigation of England and its colonies shall have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, in my dominions; I hereby order that

they be in future placed upon that footing, so long as my subjects shall continue to enjoy the advantages assured to them by the act abovementioned; and I charge you to carry this ordinance into effect.

Berlin, 20th of May, 1826.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

M. DE SCHUEKMANN, Minister of State, and of the Interior.

COMTE DE BERNSTOFF, Minister of State, and of the Cabinet.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain, on the one part, and Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union of Thuringia, Nassau, and Frankfort, on the other part. Signed at London, March 2, 1841.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other powers, members of the association of customs and commerce, existing in virtue of the treaties of the 22nd and 30th of March, and the 11th of May, 1833, the 12th of May and 10th of December, 1835, and the 2nd of January, 1836,—that is to say, Their Majesties the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, and the King of Würtemberg; their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Prince Electoral and Co-Regent of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Hesse and “bei Rhein!” the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union, called the States of Thuringia—viz., His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, their Serene Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of Reuss-Greiz, of Reuss-Schleitz, and of Reuss-Lobenstein and Ebersdorf; his Serene Highness the Duke of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort; being equally animated by the desire of extending, as far as possible, the commercial relations between their respective States, have agreed, for this purpose, to enter into a convention of commerce and navigation, and have named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a peer of Ireland, a member of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Parliament, and her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a member of her said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President

of the Committee of Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Master of the Mint;

And his Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other powers, Members of the Association of Customs and Commerce, the Sieur Henry William, Baron de Bulow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Guelphs of Hanover; Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the Second Class, and Knight of St. Wladimir of the Fourth Class of Russia, Commander of the Order of the White Falcon of Saxe-Weimar, his Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.—In consideration of the circumstance that British vessels are admitted, together with their cargoes, to entry in the ports of Prussia, and of the other states of the aforementioned Union of Customs, when coming from the ports of all countries, and in consideration of the concessions stipulated in this present convention for British trade with all the states of this Union of Customs; in consideration also of the facility which the application of steam power to inland navigation affords for the conveyance of produce and merchandize of all kinds up and down rivers; and in consideration of the new opening which may by these means be given to the trade and navigation between the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, on the one hand, and the states now composing the Union of Customs, on the other; some of which states use as the natural outlet of their commerce, ports not within their own dominions; it is agreed that, from and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this present convention, Prussian vessels, and the vessels of the other states forming the said Union of Customs, together with their cargoes consisting of all such goods as can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, by the said vessels from the ports of the countries to which they respectively belong, shall, when coming from the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or from the mouths of any navigable rivers lying between the Elbe and the Meuse, and forming the means of communication between the sea and the territory of any of the German States which are parties to this treaty, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of the British possessions abroad, in as full and ample a manner, as if the ports from which such vessels may have come, as aforesaid, were within the dominions of Prussia, or of any other of the states aforesaid; and such vessels shall be permitted to import the goods above mentioned upon the same terms on which the said goods might be

imported if coming from the national ports of such vessels; and also that, in like manner, such vessels proceeding from Great Britain and her Colonial Possessions abroad, to the ports or places thus referred to, shall be treated as if returning to a Prussian Baltic port:—it being understood that these privileges are to extend to the vessels of Prussia and of the states aforesaid, and to their cargoes, only in respect to each of the said ports in which British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, and departure therefrom, continue to be placed on the same footing as the vessels of Prussia, and of the other States of the Union.

II. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and in the name of the States, aforesaid, agrees to the place, always and in every way, the trade and navigation of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, in respect to the importation of sugar and rice, upon the same footing as that of the most favoured nation.

III. In the event of other German States joining the Germanic Union of Customs, it is hereby agreed that such other States shall be included in all the stipulations of the present convention.

IV. The present convention shall be in force until the 1st of January, 1842, and further for the term of six years, provided neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the same shall cease to be in force on the said 1st of January, 1842; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the present convention shall cease on the 1st day of January, 1848, then the present convention shall further remain in force until the 1st day of January, 1854, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

V. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the Second day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) BULOW.

(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and the States
of the Germanic Union.

Previously to the ratification of this treaty a warfare of countervailing duties was carried on between the states of the Union and Holland. The latter imposed high duties upon the corn of the former, and the Germanic States taxed highly the refined sugar of Holland, and imposed duties nearly amounting to ten shillings per ton on Dutch vessels navigating the Rhine. By the treaty of commerce dated the 21st of July, 1839.

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees to admit—

A. For importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, as well by land as by water, under the flag of any of the states above named, forming the association of custom-houses and commerce—the following articles without distinction of origin: viz.—

1. Wine in casks at 10 cents Netherlands per barrel (hectolitre).
Wine in bottles of 116 or more per cask at 5 florins per 100 bottles.
 2. Grain, viz., wheat, barley, rye, oats, and buckwheat, at a reduction of 10 per cent on the duties of import now existing.
 3. Hard stones not worked, such as flat stones for tombs and sills, marble in blocks, paving-stones, &c., at 3 per cent *ad valorem*.
- B. To importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, by rivers, under the flag of one of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce.

Timber, by entire cargoes or rafts, at 25 cents Netherlands per ton; 25 quintals are reckoned equivalent to a ton. All cargoes whereof the half shall consist of timber, shall be considered as complete cargoes.

C. To importation, either by sea or by the frontiers, between the Netherlands and Prussia, by land, and on the frontiers:

Under control, and with certificates of origin, the undermentioned products of industry of the countries of the association of custom-houses and commerce:

1. Silk stuffs and ribbons, at the valuation of two Netherlands florins per Netherlands lb. (kilogramme.)
2. Hosiery (*bas et bonneterie*), lace and bobbinet, at 5 per cent *ad valorem*.
3. Cutlery and mercery (*mercene*) (according to the specifications of the present Netherlands tariff) at 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

The measures of control, and the formalities for the certificates of origin above mentioned, shall be settled by common consent. The proper authorities shall, in consequence, be furnished with the requisite instructions.

II.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall, without additional advantages, continue to secure to the raw and manufactured productions of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, on their importations in the colonies of the Netherlands, all the advantages and benefits that are at present possessed, or may hereafter be granted to the manufactures or productions of any other of the most favoured European countries.

III.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees that the stipulations of letter B, Nos. 1 and 2 of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Navigation between the Netherlands and Prussia, dated 3d June, 1837, by virtue of which goods,

which are loaded or unloaded in any Netherland port, are entitled, on the part of the Netherlands, to entire freedom or to a diminution of the navigation-duty determined by the tariff C. annexed to the convention of Mayence, of the 31st March, 1831, should also apply to goods passing in direct transit by the ways open to the navigation of the Rhine, by the said convention for transport by sea, and *vice versâ*, under the Prussian flag, or any of the bordering states participating in the advantages granted to the navigation of the Netherlands Rhine by the said treaty.

IV.—The governments of the states composing the association agree to admit

- A. To importation by the frontiers between Prussia and the Netherlands, both by land and water, the undermentioned productions of the Netherlands:—Butter, cheese, oxen and bulls, cows, heifers, at half the duties fixed by the tariff at present in force, or hereafter to be established, in the states of the said association.
- B. To importation by sea or land, and by rivers.
 - I. Of lump sugars of the Netherlands intended for the use of the refiners of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, and under official control for this purpose, at half the import-duty fixed by the present tariff of the custom-houses of the association.
 - 2. Refined sugar of the Netherlands, at a valuation of ten Prussian crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.
 - 3. Rice of the Netherlands, at a valuation of 2 Prussian crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.

The members of the association of custom-houses and commerce further consent—

Ad B. 1. In no case hereafter to subject the lump-sugars of the Netherlands to an import-duty which should exceed by more than 10 per cent the duty imposed upon raw sugars, also intended for the use of the refiners in their states.

Ad B. 2. In case the duties fixed by the existing tariff upon raw sugars intended for such use should be diminished to reduce at the same time, and in the like proportion, the duties upon the refined sugars of the Netherlands, so that these duties shall never exceed double those paid on raw sugars.

The stipulation of letter A. of the present article shall take effect immediately after the publication of the treaty, and that of letter B. eight weeks after the publication, whilst the stipulations B. 2 and 3 shall not be carried into execution until the 1st of January, 1840.

V.—The states of the association of custom-houses and commerce shall not increase the import-duties fixed by the existing tariff on the undermentioned articles on their importation from the Netherlands, whether sea, land, or river; viz., coffee raw and manufactured, tobacco, spices, tea, herrings, seed, oil, and brandy of all sorts. It is understood, however, that this stipulation does not embrace the case of the quintal of 50 kilogrammes being hereafter adopted in lieu of the Prussian quintal, as a unity of weight in the tariff of the association of custom-houses and commerce, without the valuations of the existing tariff relative to the abovementioned articles being reduced.

VI.—In case the allowance on duties (drawback) on wines imported direct from the place of growth at present allowed in the states of the association of custom-

houses and commerce in favour of the wholesale trade in wines should be continued beyond the 1st of January, 1840, or that other advantages of this nature should be granted to this trade, it is agreed that from the said date these advantages shall equally apply to the wines imported from the Netherlands.

VII.—In consideration of the advantages of a railroad between Prussia and the Netherlands, it has been agreed that, in case a company of shareholders should demand of the Prussian government permission for the establishment of a railroad in continuation of the railroad established or about to be established in the Netherlands, the Prussian government, after having agreed with that of the Netherlands upon the point of junction at the frontiers, shall grant the permission under the conditions at present or hereafter to be adopted generally by Prussia for all such undertakings.

VIII.—The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage

- a. No longer to impose any prohibitions on import or export which shall affect the importations or exportations of the states of the other party whilst articles of a similar nature of a third country, are not subject to them.
- b. Not to burden for the advantage of the government or communes the reciprocal importations or exportations without distinction of country from whence they came or whither destined, with other or heavier duties, imposts, or charges whatever, than those which the tariff and laws in force shall prescribe.
- c. To enable their subjects and products reciprocally to participate in all the premiums, return of duties, and other advantages of this description which may be generally granted in their states on certain articles of import or export equally, without distinction of country of growth or of destination.

IX.—The High Contracting Parties declare that the concessions granted on both parts are to be regarded as having been stipulated with a view to afford altogether equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and consequently they have agreed to the said concessions solely as a return for these advantages, and that they reserve to themselves the right of coming to an agreement with other states either with or without equivalent benefits, or even of rendering the application general.

X.—If one of the High Contracting Parties should hereinafter grant to another state any privileges as it regards trade or custom-houses differing from or more considerable than those granted by the present treaty, the same privileges shall become common to the other party who shall enjoy gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or in return for an equivalent if the concession is conditional; in which case the equivalent shall become an object of special convention between the High Contracting Parties.

XI.—The present treaty shall remain in force to the end of the year 1841 and if, six months before the expiration of this term, neither of the High Contracting Parties signifies by an official announcement its intention of putting a

termination to it, the treaty shall remain in force for one year longer, and so on from year to year.

In confirmation whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals.

Dated Berlin, 21st January, 1839.

(L.S.)	F. H. G. DE SCHERFF.
(L.S.)	E. MICHAELIS.
(L.S.)	I. I. ROCHUSSEN.
(L.S.)	CH. L. WINDHORN.
(L.S.)	FR. WILH. WESTPHAL.

ORDER of Council of the 10th April, 1839, relative to the Import-Duty on Lump Sugars for the Refiners.

In virtue of your report dated 31st March, I approve that the reduction of the duty on lump sugars of the Netherlands for the use of the refiners of the confederation, which has been made in favour of Holland by the 4th article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded the 21st January last, and which has been fixed at one-half of the present tariff; viz., $5\frac{1}{2}$ crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal, regard being had to the negotiations opened with other governments, and in the representation of equitable compensations, should also receive a simultaneous and anticipatory application, eight weeks after the publication of the said treaty, with regard to all lump sugars without distinction of origin, on condition always that the importation take place within the custom-house limits bordering on the Dutch territory, and also on the northern custom-house frontier from that district as far as Memel, and being for the use of the refiners of the federation and under control.

(Signed)

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

To the Minister of Finance, Count Alvensleben.

BY TREATY OF NAVIGATION.

Art. I.—The Netherland vessels which shall enter, either loaded or in ballast, the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, or depart therefrom, and reciprocally Prussian vessels entering in ballast, or laden in the ports of the Netherlands, or leaving the same, shall be subjected to no other tonnage, flag, port, anchorage, pilot, towing, light, lockage, canal, quarantine, scavage, or warehousing dues, nor any other dues or charges whatever, however called, collected in the name and for the advantage of the government, public functionaries, communes, or establishments whatever, other or more considerable than those which are at present or

may hereafter be levied on national vessels on entry, during their stay in such ports, or on quitting the same.

II.—All the productions and other articles of commerce which may be legally imported or exported within the states of the High Contracting Parties, may be equally imported or exported by vessels belonging to either state.

III.—The intention of the High Contracting Parties being to admit of no distinction between the vessels of their respective states on account of their nation, as it regards the purchase of the products, or other articles of commerce imported in these vessels, there shall therefore be, in this respect, neither directly nor indirectly on the part of one or other of the High Contracting Parties, nor of any company, corporation, or agent acting on their behalf, or under their authority, any priority or preference for importations by national vessels.

IV.—All productions and other articles of commerce, without distinction of origin, imported direct from the ports or kingdom of Prussia, into those of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe by Prussian vessels, as well as those which shall be imported direct from the ports of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, into those of the kingdom of Prussia by vessels of the Netherlands, and all products and other articles of commerce with distinction of origin, exported direct from the ports of Prussia for those of the Netherlands in Europe, to those of Prussia in Prussian vessels, shall pay in the respective ports no other or higher duties than if the importation or exportation had taken place in national vessels.

The bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature granted in the states of one of the High Contracting Parties, on the importation or exportation by national vessels, shall be equally granted when the direct importation or exportation between the ports of the two countries is made by the vessels of the other state.

V. If one of the High Contracting Parties should hereafter grant to another state any particular advantage, as it regards navigation, the said advantage shall equally be enjoyed by the other party, which shall enjoy it gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or for a compensation if the concession is conditional.

VI. All these stipulations apply to navigation by river, as well as by sea. Those vessels shall be considered as Netherland or Prussian vessels which are acknowledged as such in the states to which they belong, conformably to the laws and regulations in force; it being understood that the captains of sea-going vessels must always prove their nationality by documents granted in the prescribed forms, and signed by the appointed authorities of the country to which the ship belongs, and the masters of Rhenish vessels by the production of their licence which shall have been furnished them in virtue of the 42d Article of the Convention of Mayence, of the 31st of March, 1831.

VII. With a view to promote the extension of the commerce and navigation

of the Rhine, the High Contracting Parties have agreed, with reference to the navigation dues of this river, to the following conditions :

A. His Majesty the King of Prussia consents to admit Netherland vessels to participate in all the advantages granted on the Prussian portion of the Rhine to Prussian vessels, and to those which are assimilated to them. Consequently—

I. The cargoes of Netherland vessels shall enjoy an entire freedom from the duties fixed by the tariff, and annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 31st of March, 1831 :

a. For the exportation of Prussia, ascending or descending, of all indigenous articles, or those which having paid an import duty, are entitled to free circulation.

b. For the conveyance of all objects whatever, from one Prussian port on the Rhine to another.

c. For the importation of articles of foreign growth on any part of the Rhine belonging to Prussia, destined for consumption, whether coming direct from abroad, or arriving under bond of one of the states belonging to the German association of custom-houses.

d. For the conveyance of articles not reckoned foreign, entitled to free circulation, and shipped either from a Prussian port above Coblenz, or one of the ports of the Rhine, or its tributaries situated in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden and of Hesse, or the territory of the free town of Frankfurt, and intended for importation into any Prussian port of the Rhine, or for transit by this river towards the Netherlands.

e. For conveyance of merchandize in transit by the territory of the union of custom-houses, when such merchandize imported by land on the right bank of the Rhine are exported by this river ; or if imported by the Rhine, are despatched by land on the right bank of the river.

II. Netherland boatmen shall participate in the freedom from the inspection duty, fixed by the tariff *B.*, annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 21st of March, 1831, for the internal navigation between Coblenz and Emmerich, not passing beyond one or other of these offices.

III. Finally, these boatmen, in case of direct transit, shall not be obliged to pay the navigation dues to the different offices, for collection established on the Rhine in virtue of the Convention of Mayence aforesaid, but shall be allowed to discharge the whole of these dues, in descending, for the seven offices from Coblenz to the Wesel, at Coblenz ; and, on ascending, for the eight offices between Emmerich and Coblenz, at Emmerich.

B. In compensation for these stipulations so favourable to the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands, His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, grants—

1. Entire freedom from the duties pointed out in tariff *C.* annexed to the Convention of Mayence of 31st of March, 1821, for all articles without distinction of growth imported, when descending the Rhine in Prussian vessels, and intended to be landed in some port of the Netherlands, whether for consumption or in bond.

2. A diminution of one half the navigation dues for all articles, whether of free circulation or in bond, without distinction of place, or growth, or of destination, laden in a port of the Netherlands, to be exported by Prussian vessels ascending the Rhine.

3. Freedom for Prussian vessels from the inspection duty above mentioned (*II.*) for the internal navigation between Lobith, Krimpen, and Gorcum, provided they do not pass beyond either of these points.

The High Contracting Parties further engage, mutually, to admit the vessels of the other country, as well as their cargoes, to the exemptions or abatements with respect to the duties of navigation, as well as any other advantages that they may hereafter grant to national vessels or their cargoes. The boatmen of each of the two states may carry on the internal navigation between the different places on the water communication of the Rhine belonging to the other, without being subject to a heavier licence duty than that to which national boatmen are subject.

VIII.—To avoid as far as possible, any thing that might impede the navigation of the Rhine, the High Contracting Parties will mutually apply themselves to the simplification, as far as practicable, of the formalities prescribed by their custom-house laws and regulations.

IX.—The High Contracting Parties will immediately concert together the application of the 53d article of the convention of Mayence of the 31st March, 1831, so far as regards the concessions required for the establishment of steam-boats for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage or carriages, or even merchandize to carry on a regular communication between two or more places belonging to their respective states, as well as to the measures to be taken in conformity with article 63 of the said convention to favour and protect the navigation of the Rhine by steam, and to ensure to commerce all the benefits pertaining to this mode of communication.

They shall establish in this respect the principle of a perfect reciprocity, and admit of competition to the extent required.

X.—The High Contracting Parties will continue to devote their attention and their cares to the improvement and maintenance of the high-roads between their respective states, and generally to facilitate the means of communication.

In case the High Contracting Parties should come to an understanding relative to the establishment of a railway to pass the frontier between the two states, and for carrying on the conveyance by this road, this undertaking shall be admitted to all the benefits without distinction which they have granted or may hereafter grant to any undertaking of the like nature also intended to cross the frontiers.

XI.—The High Contracting Parties, being desirous and sincerely anxious to come to further arrangements for the purpose of facilitating and giving the utmost activity to commercial relation, and to the interchange of productions between their states, reserve to themselves the power of opening future negotiations for this purpose, at a period to be hereafter agreed upon. Meanwhile, the High Contracting Parties bind themselves for a period of one year from the date of signing the present treaty :

1. Not to impose any prohibitions of import or export upon the importations and exportations of the other country which should not attach to productions of the same class from a third country.
2. Not to burden the reciprocal imports or exports with any different or heavier duties or charges whatever than those which the tariff in force applies generally, without distinction of the country from whence they come, or that for which they are destined.
3. To entitle their subjects reciprocally to participate in any bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature which may be generally allowed in their states upon certain articles of importation or exportation without distinction of country, of growth, or of destination.

XII.—The High Contracting Parties declare the present concessions are to be considered granted on both parts as having been stipulated to serve upon the

whole as equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and to have consented to the said concessions only as a return for these advantages.

XIII.—The present treaty shall be put in force in all its articles within fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force till the end of the year 1841 ; and if, six months before the expiration of this period, neither of the contracting parties announces by an official declaration its intention to terminate its effect, the treaty shall continue in force for a year longer ; and so on from year to year.

In confirmation whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals thereto.

Berlin, 3d of June, 1838.

(L.S.) F. H. G. de SCHERFF,	(L.S.) ERNEST MICHAELIS,
J. J. ROCHUSSEN,	CH. LUD. WINDHORN,
FRED. G. WESTPHAL.	

Prussia has entered into treaties of reciprocity with the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Hanse Towns, the Netherlands, Greece, and Mexico. But not with France, Spain, or Portugal, the vessels of which are subjected to the payment of higher port charges.

The first treaty of amity and commerce, between the United States and Prussia, was negotiated at Paris, in 1785, by Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Adams. It was renewed in 1799, at Berlin, by Mr. John Quincy Adams, the American envoy at that court, and was limited in its duration to ten years, from 1800 ; or should either of the parties be engaged in a war at the expiration of that term, then its duration was extended to the conclusion of a peace. It expired at the general peace in Europe, in 1815. A new treaty was concluded at Washington, in 1829. By the former treaties American and Prussian vessels were reciprocally allowed to carry the goods which were the produce of their respective nations. By the latter treaty the transport of the productions of their own, or of any other country, is allowed.

The commercial relations of Prussia with Russia are in a very unsatisfactory state ; the latter restricting or prohibiting almost every production and manufacture of the former, and imposing an export duty on the timber and other articles which pass in transit by the rivers flowing from Russia through Poland into Prussia and to the Baltic. A natural consequence is the contraband trade to a very great extent which is carried on from Prussia and Saxony, chiefly by the Polish Jews, into Russia.

CUSTOMS UNION TARIFF.

THE tariff of Prussia, as modified in 1819, with some slight alterations, was extended to the other states of the League under the specious liberality of no foreign commodity being prohibited—and laying down as a principle the maximum duty at ten per cent *ad valorem*,—but, in order to prevent the vexation of pre-emption to the customs on account of the value of goods, the duty to be levied by weight.

This simple mode of imposing duties constituting an unjust and unequal proportion between the weight and the value of commodities,

The regulations of the Union declare, “That the advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of the states of the Union might be extended in reciprocity, according to circumstances, to foreign countries; while, on the contrary, disadvantageous restrictions imposed on the commerce of the Union by foreign states, would be retaliated upon by judicious measures to be adopted for that purpose:” also, “that the tariff of the Union may be rectified every three years, and published for the next three years, eight weeks before the commencement of the first year. Alterations in the rates of certain duties or items in the tariff to be made, if necessary, once a year, and to be published eight weeks before the 1st of January, on which day such alteration to be in force.”

Article XXXIII. of the Convention of the Union provides “That a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the respective states are to meet in June, each year, to settle accounts, and to agree in any change or modification of duties.”

Thus all the provisions for an alteration in the tariff have been retained. It therefore remains for other countries to reciprocate with Germany for an interchange of their respective productions and fabrics.

GENERAL TARIFF.

SECTION I.—Articles which are not subject to any duty, entirely free.

1. Trees for planting, and vines.
2. Beehives with live bees.
3. Blood of slaughtered cattle, as well fluid as dry.
4. Brandy wash.
5. Dung, animal, also other manure, as buck-ashes, lime-ashes, horn-shavings, bone-scum, sugar-bakers' clay, dung salt; the latter only by particular permits, and under control for use.
6. Eggs.
7. Earths and ores which are not by name rated with duties, as bole, pumice, blood-stone, manganese, gypsum, loam, marl, sand, emery, heavy spar in crystallized pieces, common potter's clay and pipe-clay, trepoly, fuller's earth, &c. &c.
8. The produce of agriculture and breeding of cattle of any single estate crossed by the borders.

9. Fresh fish and crawfish.
10. Grass, fodder, and hay.
11. Fresh garden produce, as flowers, vegetables and herbs, potatoes and turnips, eatable roots, &c. ; also fresh madder roots, and agaric, raw as it comes from the trees, also, undried chicory ; the latter with exceptions when destined to certain frontiers.
12. Poultry and small game of all sorts.
13. Varnish and potter's ore.
14. Gold and silver coined, in bars, or in pieces, with exception of foreign small coin containing silver.
15. Domestic implements and goods which have been used, worn clothes and linen, tools which have been used, and brought for personal use, also new clothes and linen if for setting up housekeeping.
16. Wood (for burning and timber, and osiers) which is transported by land, and not intended for a wood depot for shipping, brushwood and brooms of the same.
17. Clothes and linen which travellers, carriers, and navigators have for their own use ; also tools of travelling mechanics, patterns and pattern cards which commercial travellers carry with them, also the carriages and vessels which carriers and navigators have with them for conveyance of passengers and goods, ships' stores which have been used, travelling apparatus and articles of provision to be consumed in travelling.
18. Peat or tan-cake (soaked tan for fuel).
19. Milk.
20. Fruit, fresh, excepting destined for particular frontiers.
21. Paper shavings (waste), paper written on (deeds, waste-paper).
22. Seeds of forest woods.
23. Shave-grass, rushes and reeds.
24. Wool-shearings (the waste in cloth-shearing), also flock-wool (the waste in spinning), and shreds of cloth (waste in weaving).
25. Stones, hewn or unhewn, quarry, lime, slates, tiles, and bricks, transported by land, and not intended for a depot for shipping, mill-stones, and coarse polishing and grinding stones in the same manner, except when destined to certain specified borders.
26. Straw, hay, and chopped straw.
27. Animals, all live, which are not mentioned in tariff.
28. Peat and turf.
29. Grounds and husks.

SECTION II.—Articles which are subject to a duty inwards or outwards.

Fifteen silver groschen or half a Prussian dollar for the zoll-centner, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer at the $24\frac{1}{2}$ gulden standard, for the customs gross weight, is the general duty levied on the importation of goods, and no further customs duty on goods entered for consumption in the country, nor on goods which are re-exported.

To this general duty, exceptions apply to all articles, which are either, as above, duty free, or which are

- (a) Liable to a lower or higher entrance duty than half a dollar per Prussian cwt. or 50 kreuzers per customs cwt., or
- (b) Liable to an export duty.

These articles are enumerated in the following tariff.

TARIFF of the Import and Export Duties of the Germanic Union of Customs, translated and arranged in Alphabetical Order.

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	ANIMALS, living.								
	a. Horses, mules, asses	each	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0		
	b. Oxen, steers	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0		
	<i>Note.</i> —Horses and other animals are duty free when they are reported as drawing merchandize belonging to stages or other waggon, or the horses of travellers mounted by themselves. Foals following their dams are free.								
	c. Cows.....	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	d. Heifers.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0		
	e. Pigs, except sucking pigs ...	do.							
	1. Fat.....	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Lean	do.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	f. Sheep.....	do.	0 15	....	0 52½	....	0 1 6		
	g. Other cattle, goats, small pigs, calves.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	<i>Note.</i> —On the frontier line from Ober-Wiesenthal in Saxony, to Schusterinsel in Baden, lean oxen, bulls, cows, and heifers, for fattening and not for sale, are allowed to be introduced with proper certificates, at one-fourth of the above duty.								
2	Brush and Sievemakers' Wares.								
	a. Coarse, bound with wood or iron, unpolished.....	1 centner	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	b. Fine, with other materials (the costly metals, alone or mixed with bronze, mother-of-pearl, pearls, corals or stones, excepted), also sieve bottoms, and horsehair.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in hhds and cases
3	Calendars (almanacs).								
	a. Those intended for the interior to be tariffed according to the special stamp law								
	b. Those passing in transit to pay half the stamp duty, or 52½ kr. per 100; their re-export must be enrolled.								
4	Candles, tallow, wax, sperm	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	16 in cases
5	Cards or teasels.....	do.	free.	0 5	free.	0 17½	free.	0 0 6	
6	Clothes, new made, also worn clothes, and linen, when meant for sale	do.	110 0	....	192 30	....	16 10 0	....	20 in cases 11 in baskets 4 in bales
7	Coals	do.	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½		
	No. 1. By the Prussian frontier and by the Elbe	do.	0 0½	....	....	....	0 0 0½		
	2. By the Baden frontier above Kehl and by the Bavarian on the right bank of the Rhine .	do.	....	....	0 1	....	0 0 0½		
8	Copper and Brass.								
	a. Melted, hammered, rolled, boilers or copper pans, also hammered tin, roof plates, common and plated wire, polished, rolled, and plated sheets and tinned wares	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	13 in casks and cases 6 in baskets 9 in bales
	b. Copper goods, kettles, stoves, &c., goods of brass, yellow and bell metal, girdlers' and needlemakers' wares (not								

(continued)

GENERAL TARIFF OF THE

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	mixed with the precious metals) lackered, copper, and brass wares.....	1 centner	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	<i>Note.</i> —On raw brass, raw or black copper, rose copper, waste brass and copper, old bells, filings, copper and brass money (on special licence) for melting, the general duty payable is 15 sil. gr.....								
9	Corn, vegetables, seeds, and berries.								
	a. corn and vegetables, such as wheat, spelt, barley, malt, oats, buckwheat, rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, vetches.	1 Pr. sch. } 1 Bvn. } schfl. }	0 5 0 20	.... ....	0 17½ 1 10	.... ....	0 0 6 0 2 0		
A.	<i>Note 1.</i> —On the right bank of the Rhine in Bavaria the import duty is levied according to Appendix A; the export duty according to Appendix B.								
B.	<i>Note 2.</i> —On the Saxo-Bohemian frontier the following duties on land-conveyed corn, &c., are levied:								
	Wheat or spelt.....	1 Drsdn. } schfl. }	0 1,5-6	....	....	....	0 0 2½		
	Rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, and vetches.....	do.	0 1½	....	....	....	0 0 1½		
	Barley.....	do.	0 1	....	....	....	0 0 1½		
	Oats and buckwheat.....	do.	0 7-12	....	....	....	0 0 0½		
	<i>Note 3.</i> —Oats in quantity under a Prussian scheffel, or two Bavaria metzen, and other corn under half a Prussian scheffel or one Bavaria metzen is free.								
	b. Seeds and berries:								
	1. Caraway and coriander	1 centner	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Oilseed, as hempseed, linseed, sesame-seed, rape, turnip seed.....	do.	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½		
	3. Clover-seeds, and all other unenumerated seeds.....	1 scheffel	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	Juniper-berries, &c.	1 Bav. sch.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	<i>Note.</i> For a Prussian scheffel of clover-seed 89 lbs. (sack included), and for a Bavarian scheffel 360 lbs. are reckoned.								
10	Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.								
	a. Raw cotton.....	1 centner	free	0 15	free	0 52½	....	0 1 6	
	b. Cotton yarn.								
	1. Unbleached 1 and 2 thread, wadding.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	18 in hhds and chests 13 in baskets 7 in bales.
	2. Unbleached 3 and more threads, twisted, bleached, or coloured.....	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	
	c. Cotton, or cotton and flax goods, without mixture of silk or wool, as piece goods and hosiery, bobbinet, lace, buttons, embroidery, and fancy goods, spun and tressed, with tinsel; and all cottons, without mixture of silk, wool, iron, glass, wood, leather, brass steel, or other material.....	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	
11	Drugs, Apothecaries' and Drysaltery Wares.								
	a. Chemical preparations for medicine, or manufactures, essential and other oils, acids, painters', cleaners', and artists' colours and inks, pencils, wafers, court-plaster, sealingwax, and all other								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dol- lar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gil- der standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per cent- ner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	articles of drugs, and dye- stuffs; except the follow- ing:.....	1 centner	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....	16 in hhds, and cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales
	b. Alum.....	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	11 in hhds 6 in cases
	c. White-lead, pure or impure.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	
	d. Minium, smalts, cleaned and rough soda (mineral alkali), blue vitriol, vitriol and cop- peras mixed, white vitriol...	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....	
	e. Green copperas.....	do.	0 7½	....	0 26½	....	0 0 9	....	
	f. Yellow, green, and red earth, red-brown drawing-chalk, ochre, red stone, umber, waste from saltpetre and mu- riatic acid, sulphuric acid & alkalis, & raw castine in pieces	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....	
	g. 1. Gall apples, cross berries, curcuma, quercitron, saf- flower, woad, sumach	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	2. Madders.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....	
	3. Valonea	do.	0 2½	0 2½	0 8½	0 8½	0 0 3	0 0 3	
	h. Dyewoods, in pieces, or rasped	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	i. Cork wood, pock wood, ce- dar, and box wood.....	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	k. Potashes, cream of tartar ..	do.	0 7½	....	0 26½	....	0 0 9	....	
	l. Mineral waters, in bottles or jars	do.	0 7½	....	0 26½	....	0 0 9	....	
	m. Saltpetre, pure and impure, and Natron.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....	
	n. Muriatic and sulphuric acid	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	23 in cases 9 in casks
	o. Brimstone.....	do.	0 2½	....	0 8½	....	0 0 3	....	
	p. Turpentine and oil of tur- pentine	do.	0 10	....	0 35	....	0 1 0	....	
	Raw specimens of the mineral, animal, and vegetable king- doms, for manufactures and medicine, which are not ra- ted at higher or lower duties, or otherwise mentioned, and non-European furniture woods pay the common im- port duty of ½ thal. per centnr.								
12	Earthen, Clay, and Porcelain Wares.								
	a. Porcelain clay for manufac- ture	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	free	0 1 6	
	b. Common pottery, tiles, cru- cibles	do.	0 10	....	0 35	....	0 1 0	....	
	c. One-coloured or white ear- thenware and pipes	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	22 in cases 13 in baskets
	d. Painted, printed, gold or sil- vered earthenware.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	
	e. White porcelain.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	....	....	
	f. Coloured porcelain, or white with coloured stripes, painted or gilt.....	do.	25 0	....	43 45	....	3 15 0	....	Idem
	g. Earthenware, of all other sorts and white porcelain, ename- led with the common metals	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	h. The same enamelled with gold, silver, platina, similar, and other fine metals, and other porcelain, ornamented, common or precious metals .	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	Idem
13	Flax, tow, hemp, and oakum ...	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....	
14	Food: viz., Articles of Consump- tion, Drinks, Eatables, &c.								
	a. Beer and mead of all sorts, in casks	do.	2 15	....	4 22½	....	0 7 6	....	
	b. Brandy of all sorts, arrack rum, cognac, and prepared spirits	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	26 in chests 16 in sacks 11 in barrels Idem
	c. Vinegar of all sorts in barrels	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	
	d. Beer and vinegar in bottles and jars	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem
	e. Oil in bottles or jars	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem
	f. Wine, most, and cider	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dol- lar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gil- der standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per cent- ner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	<i>g. Butter</i>	1 centner	3 20		6 25		0 11 0		{ 16 in bar- rels & pots
	<i>Note 1.</i> —Fresh, unsalted butter, going by the line of Lindau to Hemmenhofen	do.	....	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....	
	<i>2.</i> —Single lumps not weighing more than 3lbs. ... Free	do.							
	<i>h. Meat, fresh, salted, smoked, also unmelted fat, bacon, sausages, and game</i>	do.	2 0		3 20		0 6 0		{ 16 in casks and cases 9 in basket 6 in bales
	<i>i. Fruit, southern fruits and leaves, and fresh oranges, citrons, lemons, Seville oranges, pomegranates, &c...</i>	do.	2 0	....	3 20	....	0 6 0	....	
	Or at the option of the owner, per 100— 20 silver groschen, or 1 fl. 10 kr. Damaged fruit pays no duty if destroyed in the presence of the officer. Dried or preserved dates, figs, chestnuts, currants, almonds, peach-kernels, raisins, laurels and laurel-leaves, oranges, and orange-peel	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	
	<i>k. Spices, as galanga, ginger, cardamums, cubebs, nutmegs, mace, cloves, pepper, pi- mento, saffron, aniseed, va- nilla, cinnamon, cassia, cin- namon flowers</i>	do.	6 15		11 22½		0 19 6		{ 18 in cases 16 in casks 13 in baskets 4 in bales
	<i>l. Herrings</i>	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....	
	<i>m. Coffee, & substitutes for coffee</i>	do.	6 15	....	11 22½	....	0 19 6	....	
	<i>n. 1. Cocoa in beans</i>	do.	6 15		11 22½		0 19 6		{ 13 in casks with heavy staves, or in cases 10 in other casks 9 in baskets 4 in bales.
	<i>2. Cocoa in cakes, chocolate, and substitutes for cocoa</i>	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	
	<i>o. Cheese of all sorts</i>	do.	3 20	....	6 25	....	0 11 0	....	
	<i>p. Sweetmeats, sugar-work, confectionary of all sorts, fruits and spices in sugar or vinegar, caviar, sage, & their substitutes; olives, pastes, prepared mustard, and soups</i>	do.	11 0		5		1 13 0		{ 20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>q. Macaroni vermicelli, or other farinacious prepara- tions in flour, or otherwise, of corn or vegetables, and shel- led grain, as pearl-barley groats, &c.</i>	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	
	<i>Note 1.</i> —Common rye-meal, on entrance by land on the Saxon line towards Bohemia	do.	0 7½	....	....	....	0 0 9	....	
	<i>2. Common rye-bread on the same line</i>	do.	0 5				0 0 6		{ 13 in casks, chests, and baskets, 6 in bales
	<i>r. Muscles, and all sea shellfish, oysters, crabs, turtles, &c.</i>	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	s. Rice	1 centner	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in casks 4 in bales
	t. Salt (refined and rock salt), entry prohibited,—on transit, duty to be specially settled.								
	u. Syrup.....	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	11 in casks
	v. Tobacco.....	do.							
	1. Tobacco-leaves, unmanufactured, and stems.....	do.	5 15	....	9 37½	....	0 16 6	....	12 in casks & canisters 9 in baskets 4 in bales
	2. Manufactured, smoking-tobacco in rolls, rolled or cut, cigars, snuff, and rasp tobacco, and tobacco dust	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	16 in casks 13 in baskets 6 in bales 24 lb. on cigars additional, when in cases, & 12 lbs. when in small baskets
	w. Tea.....	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	23 in chests
	x. Sugar	do.							
	1. Lump and mould, candy, broken and crushed white sugar.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	14 in casks with heavy oak staves 10 in other casks, 13 in cases
	2. Raw sugar and sugar powders.....	do.	9 0	....	15 45	....	1 7 0	....	13 in casks with heavy staves, 10 in others, 16 in cases above 8 cwt., 13 under 8cwt. 10 in foreign canisters, 7 in alder baskets, 6 in bales.
	3. Lumps for home refining, under special stipulations and control	do.	5 15	....	9 37½	....	0 16 6	....	A. No. 1.
	4. Raw sugar for the same purpose, and under same control	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	A. No. 2.
15	Furs (prepared furs), as skins, caps, gloves, coverings, fur linings, fur muffs, &c.....	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	16 in casks 20 in cases 6 in bales
	— sheep-skins prepared, but not garnished.....	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	13 in casks 6 in bales
16	Glass and Glass Wares.								
	a. Green hollow glass (bottles, &c.)	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	Note.—1 centner of loose packed glass to be reckoned=								
	5½ Prussian.....								
	6½ Old Bavarian ...								
	4½ Rhenish Bavarian								
	b. White hollow glass, unornamented, uncut, with polished stoppers, bottoms, and brims; window and table glass, without distinction of colour.....	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....	23 in casks and cases 13 in baskets and crates
	c. Pressed, cut, carved, ornamented, painted, gilded, massive and melted glass, chandelier drops, knobs, pearls, &c.....	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	Idem
	d. Mirrors.								
	1. Not above 288 Prussian, 333 Bavarian, or 245 Rhine Bavarian square inches.								
	a. Melted, mounted, or not mounted: viz.—								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dol- lar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gil- der standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per cen- ter.
			Import.		Import.		Import.		
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	aa. Mirrors not above 144 Prus- sian square inches.....	each	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	17 in casks
	bb. — above 144, and up to 288 Prussian square inches..	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	17 in cases
	B. Blown, mounted or not mounted	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....	
	2. Mounted, or not, melted or blown, measuring— Sq. Pr. Old Ba. Rh. B.								
	from 288 to 576 or 666 or 490 sq. in.	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	„ 576 to 1000 or 1156 or 888	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	„ 1000 to 1400 or 1618 or 1242	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0		
	„ 1400 to 1900 or 2196 or 1684	do.	20 0	....	35 0	....	3 0 0		
	„ 1900 sq. Pr. inches.....	do.	30 0	....	52 30	....	4 10 0		
	c. Glass-ware mounted with common metals, and others not attached, also woven ma- terials mirrors not above 288 Pr. square inches.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets
	<i>Note.</i> —Mirrors of large size pay, without regard to the frame, the duties as above, measur- ing the glass; if import duty is lower than 10 r. d., or 17 fl. 30 kr., per centner; the latter rate is to be levied.								
17	Gunpowder.....	1 centner	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in casks
18	Hides, skins, and hair.								
	a. Raw, green, salted, dried hides and skins, for leather, also raw horsehair	do.	free	1 20	free	2 55	free	0 5 6	13 in casks and cases 6 in bales
	b. Skins for fur-work, lamb skins, ukraine and skins	do.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	c. Hare and rabbit skins.....	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	free		
	d. Cow-hair	do.	free	0 5	free	0 17½	free		
19	Hops	do.	2 15	....	4 22½	....	0 7 6		
20	Instruments, astronomical, chi- rurgical, mathematical, me- chanical, musical, optical, physical, without reference to the materials of which made	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	23 in casks and cases 9 in bales
21	Iron and Steel.								
	a. Raw iron of all sorts, broken iron, and iron filings.....	do.	free	0 7½	free	0 26½	free	0 0 9	
	<i>Note.</i> —By the Prussian western frontier provinces, and by the Bavarian, Württemberg, Ba- den, and Electoral Hessian, the export of raw iron is free.								
	b. Hammered iron in bars or rails; also raw, cast, and re- fined steel.....	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	<i>Note.</i> —On raw steel seaward, from the Russian frontier to the mouth of the Vistula, the general import duty of ½ thaler.								
	c. All hammered iron manu- factured for fine drawing and cutting, iron plates and sheets, anchors and anchor chains.....	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets 4 in bales
	d. Tin plates and iron wire....	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	Idem
	e. Iron Wares:—								
	1. Rough cast wares, stoves, plates, rails	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Common cast or hammered iron, iron and steel plates, steel and iron wire, or iron mounted on wood, and such as are tinned but not polished, axes, sword-blades, files, ham- mers, hatchets, hinges, screws,								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	coffee-roasters and mills, chains, machines, nails, spits, shovels, locks, coarse buckles and rings (unpolished), vices, scythes, sockets, chisels, clothiers' and tailors' sheers, forceps, &c.....	1 centner	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	Idem
	3. Fine, cast, polished steel or iron, or the same mounted on or with wood, horn, bone, tanned leather, copper, brass, tin (polished), or with other not precious metals, such as fine castings, knives, sewing and knitting needles, scissors, spatulae, sword - polisher's work, lackered iron, and arms of all sorts.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	13 in cases and casks 6 in baskets 4 in bales
22	Lead.								
	a. Pig in blocks, moulds, and litharge of lead, silver, or gold.....	do.	0 7½	....	0 26½	....	0 0 9		
	b. Coarse lead wares, as kettles, pipes, shot, plates, and milled lead.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	6 in hhds and cases
	c. Fine lead wares, as playthings, wholly or in part lead, and lackered wares. . .	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in hhds and cases 13 in baskets
23	Leather and Leather Wares.								
	a. Tanned leather, or kid leather, prepared hides, fallow leather, calf leather, saddler's leather, boot leather, red hides, chamois leather, tanned ditto, and parchment	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	16 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	b. Brussels and Danish glove leather, Cordovan, Morocco, and all coloured or lackered leather	do.	8 0	....	14 30	....	1 4 0	....	
	Exception.—Half-prepared goat and sheep skins for the use of leather dressers, are admitted, under control, at the common duty of ½ r.d.								Idem
	c. Coarse shoemakers' saddlers', trunk-makers' wares, bellows, carriage and harness leather work.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	d. Fine leather wares of Cordovan, Morocco, Brussels, and Danish leather tanned, and chamois leather lackered, and parchment; saddlery and riding gear, with rings and buckles either of fine or mixed metals; gloves, and fine shoes of all sorts....	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
24	Lime and gypsum, burnt { When used for manure, permission may be obtained for their entry duty free.	4 Sheffels, or 1 ton	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
25	Linen Yarn, and Linen Manufactures.								
	a. Raw yarn	1 centner	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	b. Bleached or coloured yarn..	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	c. Twist.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in cases 6 in bales
	d. Gray packing-cloth and sail-cloth	do.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	e. Raw unfinished linens, twills and drills	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	Idem

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	<i>Exceptions.</i> —Raw unbleached linen, free:								
	<i>aa.</i> In Prussia, on the frontier line, from Leobschutz to Seidenberg, in Upper Lausitz, from Heiligenstadt to Nordhausen, and from Anholt to Minden and from Stahle to Herstelle in Westphalia, to bleaching-grounds, or to linen markets.								
	<i>bb.</i> In Saxony, on the frontier line, from Ortritz to Schandau, with licence.								
	<i>cc.</i> In Electoral Hesse, with licence to bleaching-grounds or linen-markets.								
	<i>f.</i> Bleached, coloured, printed, or finished linens, or made of bleached yarn, twillings, and drillings, raw and bleached table and towel linen, frocks, and new garments.....	1 centner.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	13 in cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>g</i> Tapes, cambrics, borders, fringes, gauze, cambrics, laces, cords, stockings, spun and pressed goods, with metal and linen threads, or with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	18 in cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>h</i> Twist lace	do.	55 0	....	96 15	....	8 5 0	....	23 in cases 11 in bales
26	Oil in Casks..... <i>Note 1.</i> Oil for manufactures admitted at the common rate ($\frac{1}{2}$ r.d. per cntnr.) when 1 lb. per cntnr. oil of turpentine is introduced..... <i>2.</i> Oilcakes, made of the waste of manufactures of linseed, rapeseed, turnip-seed, &c....	do.	1 20	....	2 55	....	0 5 0		
27	Ores—iron and steel, minerals, plumbago, calamine, cobalt.. — the Bavarian, Saxon, Würtemberg, and Baden frontier, iron-ore	do. do.	free free	0 5 free	free free	0 17½ free	free free	0 0 6 free	13 in hhds and cases 6 in barrls 4 in bales
28	Paper and Paper Wares. <i>a.</i> Unpolished, ordinary, coarse, gray, half-white, printing, packing, & coarse card-paper <i>b.</i> All other sorts..... Lithographed, printed, and milled paper, account paper, visiting-cards, &c., belong to the class <i>b.</i> <i>c.</i> Paperhangings	do. do. do.	1 0 5 0 10 0	.... .... ....	1 45 8 45 17 30	.... .... ....	0 3 0 0 15 0 1 10 0	.... .... ....	16 in cases 6 in bales 16 in cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>d.</i> Bookbinders' work on paper and pasteboard, and coarse lackered goods of these materials.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
29	Playing-cards of all sorts, for home use, and subject to the stamp duty, and control..... <i>Note.</i> —When in transit the duty to be levied is 52½ kr. per centner.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
30	Rags and waste for paper-making linen, cotton, and woollen								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	rag, waste paper, printed or written, old nets, tow and thread	1 centner	free	3 0	....	5 15	free	0 9 0	
	<i>Note</i> —Old fishing-nets, tow, and thread, on shipment in Prussian ports	do.	free	0 10	....	....	free	0 1 0	
31	Silk and Silk Goods.								
	a. Coloured or bleached silk, or floret's silk, twisted or not, also silk spun from raw silk .	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	{ 16 in casks 9 in bales
	b. Silk goods, hosiery, shawls, ribbons, blonds, laces, pettinets, gauze, threads, cords, silk buttons, net and knit silks, spun and striped silk wares with metal threads, silk, or mounted with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, and steel, gold and silver stuffs, silks manufactured from silk waste (bourre), or silk floret	do.	110 0	....	192 30	....	16 10 0	....	{ 22 in cases 13 in bales
	c. All other goods in which besides silk or bourre, other spun materials, as wool, hair, cotton, linen, &c. are mixed .	do.	55 0	....	96 15	....	8 5 0	....	{ 20 in cases 11 in bales
32	Small-wares (Quincaillerie).								
	Wares, wholly or in part of the precious metals, mixture of fine metals, bronze (gilt) mother-of-pearl, pearls, corals, stones prepared or mounted in the precious metals. Wares of the aforesaid materials, with alabaster, amber, ivory, fishbone, gypsum, glass, wood, horn, bone, cork, buck-leather, marble, meerschäum, common metals, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, stones, &c.; fine perfumery in small bottles, and fancy articles, watches, pendules, clocks, lustres with bronze, gold or silver leaf, fine lac-kered wares of metal or papier-maché, umbrellas and parasols, fans, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, perukery, &c., all small-wares, not otherwise included under the Nos. 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 42 and 43 of this Tariff; woven wares of cotton, linen, silk, wool, mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze or steel, such as cloth or stuff caps with leather, buttons, woodwork, metal rattles, &c.	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	{ 20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 9 in bales
33	Soap.								
	a. Green, black, and smear soap	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....	
	b. Common white	do.	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....	{ 13 in cases 6 in bales
	c. Fine in cakes, balls, boxes, jars, pots, &c.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	0 1 10	....	16 in cases
34	Stones.								
	a. Broken and hewn stones of all sorts, mill, building, and whetstones, limestones, trap, tiles, bricks, by sea and by land, or when intended for shipment	{ per last, or 37½ centners	0 15	....	0 52½	....	0 1 6		
	b. Goods of alabaster, marble, and talc, stones not precious								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	worked with precious metals, also cut stones, pearls, and corals, not set	1 centner	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	16 in cases and casks
	<i>Note.</i> —Large marble works, statues, busts, and flintstones, fine mill and whetstones, wares of serpentine stones, pay the common import duty (½ r. d. per centner).								
	2. Broken and hewn stones imported by the Lake of Constance, free.								
	3. Lithographic stones	each	....	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½	
35	Straw, Reed, and Bast wares.								
	a. Mats and foot covers of bast, straw, and reed	1 centner	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	b. Straw and bast woven goods, common hats, coverings of unsplit straw, rushes, &c., ungarnished	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		20 in cases 9 in bales
	c. Fine bast and straw hats ...	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0		
36	Tallow (melted fat)	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 12 0	....	13 in casks and cases
37	Tar, mineral and other, Pitch, &c.	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
38	Tin and Tin Wares.								
	a. Coarse tin-ware, as plates, dishes, spoons, kettles, pots, and other vessels.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets
	b. Fine, such as lackered tin-ware, playthings, &c.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets
	<i>Note.</i> —Tin in blocks, bars, &c. and old tin, pays the common import duty (½ r. d.)								
39	Waste, from glass manufactures, glass shreds and breakage; from gold and silver work; from soap fabrics; tanneries; blood from slaughtered animals; liquid or hardened tendons, horns, and tips and chips, claws and bones, broken or whole	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	....	0 1 6	
40	Wax-cloth, Oil-cloth, &c.								
	a. Coarse unprinted oil-cloth.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales 20 in cases
	b. All other sorts, wax-muslin, taffeties, painting cloth, &c..	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	
	c. Fine embossed oil-cloth	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	
41	Wood and Wood Ware.								
	a. Firewood by water-carriage	{ 1 Pr k } { 1 B v k }	0 2½	....	0 8	....	0 0 3		
	b. Building and usable wood by water-carriage or by land or shipment	{ 1 ships last (37½ centnr) or by raft, 75 cub. feet. }	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0		
	1. Oak, elm, ash, cherry, pear, apple, and cornel	{ 1 ships last, or by raft, 75 cub. feet. }	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	2. Beech, pine, fir, larch, poplar, and other woods: saws, staves, bars, fascines, palings, trellis wood, &c.	{ 1 ships last, or by raft, 90 cub. feet. }							
	<i>Note.</i> —In the eastern provinces of Prussia.								
	aa. Masts	each	1 10	....	....	....	0 4 0		
	bb. Bowsprits and yards	do.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	cc. Blocks and battens of hard wood	6 B.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	dd. Blocks of fir or pine	30 Prus.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	ee. Planks, boards, laths, staves, bars, fascines, palings, trellises	{ 1 ships last. }	0 15	....	....	....	0 1 6		
	c. Wood bark for tanning and wood coals	1 centner	free	0 2½	....	....	free		
	d. Wood ashes	do.	do.	0 10	....	....	free		
	e. Wood furniture, cabinet, cooper, and household wares,								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	coloured, carved, lackered, polished, or mixed with iron, brass, or tanned leather; also fine basket wares.....	1 centner	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	f. Fine wood-wares (worked), as Nurnberg wares of all sorts, cabinet, cut, chamber, meerschäum, and wood wares with common metals (not the precious, as bronze, mother-o'-pearl, pearls, corals, or stones), wood-bronze, wooden clocks, fine tress-work, lead, or red pencil work.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	26 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 9 in bales
	g. Upholstery as coares saddle (see leather).....								
	h. Coarse cooperage wares used without iron hoops.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	Note.—Coarse cooper's, upholsterer's, and all raw or only planed wooden wares, carts and wooden machines, and coarse used cooper wares with iron hoops, pay the common import duty (½ rix-dollar).								
42	Wool and Woollen Goods, &c.								
	a. Sheep's wool, raw and combed	do.	free	2 0	free	3 30	free	0 6 0	16 in casks and cases 7 in bales
	b. Three or more fold twisted white woollen and camel yarn, also coloured yarn	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0		
	c. Woollen cloths and hosiery, cloths, shawls, felted goods, cords, buttonry, net and fancy woollens, and woollens mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel, also wild animals' hair, or wool with any materials except silk	do.	30 0	....	52 30	....	4 10 0	....	
	d. Carpets (foot carpets) with wool or other animal hair, or with flax mixed.....	do.	20 0	....	35 0	....	3 0 0	....	20 in cases 7 in bales
	Note.—Single and double woollen yarn, and oil-cloths of horsehair as also coarse stuffs of calves' hair and tow, pay the common entry duty (½ r.d.)								
43	Zink and Zink Wares.								
	a. Raw zink.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets
	b. Pewter ware, and coarse zink wares	do.	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....	20 in cases and cases
	c. Fine and lackered zink wares	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	13 in baskets

Note.—It may be remarked that in the foregoing tariff of import and export duties, raw materials required to be used in manufactures are admitted free, or at very moderate import duties, and that several of those raw articles which are admitted free pay an export duty. For example: cards and teasels import free, export duty 6d. per centner; porcelaine clay, import free, export duty 1s. 6d.; hides, skins, and hair, import free, export duty 5s.; raw iron, import free, export duty 9d.; ores, import free, export duty 6d.; rags, import free, export duty 9s.; sheep's wool, import free, export duty 5s.

SECTION THIRD.

Duties payable on Goods passed in Transit through the States of the Commercial Union.

1. The articles mentioned in the First Section of the Tariff pay no duty on transit.
2. The articles which in the Second Section of the Tariff pay import or export duties, on one or both together, less than half a dollar, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers per cwt., or which are rated according to measurement and number, shall pay for transit the amount of import and export duty.
3. The articles upon which the import and export duty, or both together, reach or exceed half a dollar, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers per cwt., shall pay the said half-dollar, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers. On cattle it shall be as follows:—

	r. d.		fl. kr.		s. d.
a. Horses, mules, and asses,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ each,	or	2 20	or	4 3
b. Oxen and bulls	1	„	1 45	„	3 0
c. Cows and heifers	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	0 $52\frac{1}{2}$	„	1 6
d. Pigs and sheep	$\frac{1}{6}$	„	0 $17\frac{1}{2}$	„	0 6

4. For the transit on particular roads or particular articles, exceptional higher or lower rates are established.

These exceptions are,—

1st.

On the transit of goods, which

- a. On the right of the Oder, seawards or landwards on the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun), proceeding in and through, and going out of a part of the frontiers of the Commercial Union: Also,

- b. Entering by the mouth of the Oder, or by the left of the Oder, or by the right of the Oder, seawards or landwards, over the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun) and thence exported,

There shall be levied,—

	r. d. gr.	fl. kr.	s. d.
1. On cotton goods, fine lead, brushbinders, iron, glass, and wooden wares; on pasteboard wares, fine soap, fine stone-wares, fine straw-work, porcelain, wax, and fine tin-wares, new clothes, fancy wares, bleached, coloured, or printed linen, and other linen goods; silk, silk and half-silk goods; woollen stuffs, hosiery, cloth, and felt goods.			
a. When exported through ports of the Baltic	4 0	7 0	12 0
b. By other roads	2 0	3 30	6 0
2. Cotton yarn and coloured woollen yarn	2 0	3 30	6 0
3. Refined sugars	1 10	2 20	4 0
4. Copper and brass, and wares of the same; spices, coffee, manufactured tobacco, sheep's wool).	1 0	1 45	3 0
5. Raw sugar and powder	0 20	1 10	2 0
6. Smalts, soda (mineral alkali), sulphuric acid, colophonium and Ex-European woods, muscles and shell-fish from the sea, dried, smoked, and salted fish (herrings excepted), sal ammoniac, antimony, and train-oil	0 10	0 35	1 0
7. Minium, green copperas, mineral waters in bottles and jars, coarse agate and marblework, as statues, busts, and chimney-pieces	0 5	0 $17\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
8. Salt, when such is imported through Dantzic, Memel, and Pillau, for account of the Royal Polish Salt Administration, under control of the Prussian Salt Administration, the Prussian last	3 0		

	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	s. d.
9. Herrings	0 10	0 35	1 0

Note.—This duty will also be levied on exported herrings going by the mouth of the Oder, to or through Neu Berun.

10. Wheat and other grain, not especially enumerated under No. 9, of the tariff of import duties as beans, peas, lentils, millet, imported by the Vistula and the Niemen, and through the ports of Dantzic and Memel, as well as through Elbing and Königsberg, to be exported by Pillau, the Prussian scheffel

0 3 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

11. Rye, barley, and oats, entering by the said rivers, and exported by the said port, the Prussian scheffel

0 2 0 2 $\frac{2}{3}$

2.

On the aftermentioned articles, when imported

A. From the mouth of the Oder, or over the northern frontier line, between the Oder and the Rhine (excluding these rivers), and exported or going round by the frontier line between Neu Berun, in Silicia, and Schærding, and Thurm, in Bavaria, both places included.

B. Imported on the left side of the Rhine, landwards, and exported on the right side, without crossing the Oder, or when

C. Imported on the right side of the Rhine, excluding the roads mentioned in Section 1, and exported on crossing the Rhine,

The duty is,

On cotton goods (Part 2, art. 2 c), new clothes (18), leather and leather work (21), wool, and woollen yarn and goods (41)

1 0 1 45 3 0

Note.—When these goods are conveyed by the roads mentioned in the following section, the smaller duties there referred to are to be levied.

3.

On the transit through the afternamed districts and afternamed roads, the Transit Duty shall be regulated so as not to exceed the Import and Export Duty.

1. On Goods

- Which, on the left side of the Rhine, are imported and exported, or which
- Are imported on the Rhine, whether by hill or valley, or on the Moselle, within the jurisdiction of the Commercial League, and which are exported directly, or returned by the roads on the left banks of the Rhine.
- Or imported on the left side of the Rhine, northwards from Saarbrücken by land, and are exported over the S. frontier line, between Neuburg, on the Rhine, and Freilassing, in Bavaria (the place included), or returned, or which
- Are imported, over the N. frontier line, between the Rhine and the Elbe (both rivers excluded), and are exported, river-ways, from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, or any port of the Maine, or returned:

10 s. gr. or 35 kr. per cwt., or 1s. English.

2. On Goods which

- Are imported and exported over the southern frontier line, from Saarbrücken to the Danube (both included).
- Introduced Rhine-ways, and exported from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, from the Rhine ports on the other side, from the ports of the Maine and Neckar, over the frontier line of Freilassing to the Danube (all included).

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. gr. or 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ kr. per cwt., or 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. English.

3. On Goods, Rhine-ways, imported and exported, or returned from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, or from the ports of the Maine beneath Miltenberg, over the southern frontier line between Neuburg on the line, and Freilassing (this place included).

$2\frac{5}{8}$ s. gr. or 10 kr. per cwt., or 3*d.* English.

4. On Cattle.

	sil. g.	kr.	d.
Horses, Mules, Asses, Oxen, Steers, Cows, and Heifers, at	$\frac{5}{6}$	3	or 1
Sucking animals, Pigs and Sheep	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	„ 0 $\frac{2}{5}$

4.

On the transit of goods on roads which cross the territory of the Union, for short distances, and for which local relations require a lowering of the transit duty, when paid by horse-load, the superior authorities will arrange the necessary modifications.

SECTION FOURTH.

As to the Navigation Duties on the transport of goods on the Elbe, the Weser, the Rhine, and their confluent, the Moselle, the Maine, and the Neckar, reference must be had to the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, or to the arrangements made growing out of these Acts.

SECTION FIFTH.

General Arrangement.

- I. The weights adopted as the basis of the Tariff, are the centner of the Great Duchies of Baden and Hesse, and the toll centner, which is divided into 100 lbs., of which

935 $\frac{422}{1000}$	= 1000 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) lbs.
1120	= 1000 Bavarian lbs.
2000	= 1000 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
935 $\frac{456}{1000}$	= 1000 Würtemberg lbs.
933 $\frac{673}{1000}$	= 1000 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—Pound.

14	= 15 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) lbs.
28	= 25 Bavarian lbs.
2	= 1 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
14	= 15 Würtemberg lbs.
14	= 15 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—centner.

36	= 35 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) cwt. of 110 lbs.
28	= 25 Bavarian cwt. of 100 lbs.
2	= 1 Rheno-Bavarian quintal of 50 kilogrammes.
36	= 37 Würtemberg cwt. of 104 lbs.
36	= 35 Saxon (Dresden) cwt. of 110 lbs.

- II. When goods are accompanied by a control-permit, and leaded, there shall be paid for the permit,

	2 s. g. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ g. gr.) or 7 kreuzers, or $2\frac{2}{5}$ <i>d.</i>
Lead.....1	($\frac{3}{4}$ g. gr.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ „ $1\frac{1}{5}$ <i>d.</i>

III. With respect to the Fair Dues (Messgebühren) the published Ordinances give the needful instructions.

Any additional imposts are prohibited.

(a) The duties must be levied either by the gross or the net weight.

The gross weight of goods is represented by their ordinary condition completely packed for transport, with such covers as are needful for their proper conservation.

The weight of such coverings and packages is understood to represent the *tare*.

When the covering necessary for protection and transport is one and the same as in the case of molasses, that covering is the tare.

The net weight is the weight after abstraction of the tare. The inner coverings for the security of goods, such as bottles, paper, packboards, twine, &c., are not to be deducted from the net weight, nor any foreign mixtures or impurities mingled with the wares.

- b. The duties shall be taken on the gross weight,
 1. On all packed goods in transit.
 2. On all goods remaining in the country when the duty does not amount to a gilder and 35 kreuzers.
 3. On all other goods where no allowance is made for tare in the tariff.
- c. On all goods not belonging to these classes, on which the duties are not levied on the gross the duties shall be levied on the net weight.
- d. For the settlement of the net weight, it must be observed—
 1. The rule is that the allowance for the tare is according to the tariff rate.
 2. If goods, for which there is a tare allowance in the tariff are in simple sacks of packing, or bag canvass, with reed, or straw, and similar materials, the tare allowed is to be 4 lbs. per cwt.
 In the cases to which a higher tare than 4 lbs. per cwt. for goods in bales is allowed by the tariff, it is understood there is a double package. A higher tare on bales is only to be allowed when, in the judgment of the custom-house officers, the weight of the package exceeds that of ordinary packing-cloths.
 3. It is at the option of the importer, where the tariff establishes a fixed rate, to have the real net weight ascertained by weighing the goods independently of the package.
 On liquids, and other articles, when the net weight cannot be ascertained without inconvenience, the tare shall be taken according to the tariff.
 4. In cases where there is an obvious difference from the ordinary tare in the nature of the packages, the custom-house officers are authorized to ascertain and admit the real tare.
- e. In cases where the transit of goods is through short distances (3d Part, Sec. IV.), and the lower tolls are paid, and when the weight is not ascertained, the right of weighing being reserved, there shall be calculated

An animal's load		3 cwt.
A hand-barrow load		2 "
A one-horse cart load		15 "
A two-horse cart load		24 "

And 12 cwt. for every additional horse-load.

IV. For all stuffs, not having silk in them, must be specified the raw mate-

rials of which they are composed, as cotton goods, linen goods, without mixture of wool. In cases where silk, or flax and silk, is mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, they may be declared as half-silk wares. Common woollen edges (*weber kanten*), selvages, listings (*lisières*), are included in the general classification.

V. When goods, liable to different duties, are comprised in the same package, the net weight of each sort must be declared. When this is not done, the bearer of the goods subject to a special revision must unpack the goods at the custom-house; or, when the unpacking is objected to, the declaration must be made in the custom-house document, and, at the place of destination, the duties will be levied on the whole weight, at the highest duties imposed on any portion of the contents.

Are excepted: glass, glass goods, instruments, porcelain, earthen and fancy wares, and all goods commonly so called, though found in the tariff under various heads, when the goods shall have a well-ascertained destination.

Should the declaration of the last article, as small wares (*kurze waaren*), (Tariff, Part II., No. 32), not have the effect of exposing them to the highest duties on such wares, the duties may be receivable, upon revision, when the importer makes special application for that purpose.

On goods intended for transit,

- a. So far as they are declared for a depot (warehouse, or public store), the transit duties may be levied in the said depot on their being forwarded thence.
- b. So far as they are declared for immediate transit, the settlement of the transit duty takes place at the office where imported, unless there are local reasons to the contrary, or where, by the direction of the goods being changed, an increase of duty is payable at the office, or at the place of export.
- c. On goods which pay no higher import duty than the common rate of half a dollar or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers per cwt., and which, under the 3d division, are not subject to a lower transit duty than the import or export duty, or both united; the duty is to be levied at the place of entry, unless, as under (b), local circumstances require a different arrangement.

VII. Goods which are more heavily taxed, or not comprised under the foregoing exception, and which are directed to a place where there is a principal custom-house, or head office, or other competent department, may be forwarded under a proper control document from the frontier, and the duties be paid on their arrival; and, if addressed to a depot, the duties may be collected when they are taken out of it.

VIII. (a) The under custom-houses of the first class may allow goods on which the duty does not exceed 5 dollars, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ guilders, or 15s., to be imported to any extent.

- b. Goods paying a transit duty cannot be admitted through such under custom-houses, when the amount imported at one time exceeds 50 dollars, or $87\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.—7l. 10s.

Export Duties to any amount may be received by such Under Custom-houses.

- b. Through Under Custom-houses of the second classes corn may, in any quantities, be introduced.

Goods paying a duty less than 6 dollars, or $10\frac{1}{2}$ guilders—18s. per cwt., and cattle, may be introduced through the Under Custom-house, when the amount does not exceed 10 dollars, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.

The import of goods more heavily taxed is not permitted through such Under Custom-house beyond the weight of 10 lbs., or when the amount of duty does not exceed 10 dollars, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.

The Under Custom-houses of the second class may receive Export Duties to the amount of 10 dollars, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.

- c. When Under Custom-houses obtain from the superior authorities greater facilities, they shall be publicly announced.

IX. There are certain duties which are not to be levied:—On goods not weighing one-thousandth of a cwt., and when the amount of duty is less than 6 silver pfennigs, or 1 kreuzer (about $\frac{1}{2}d.$).

X. As to the relative values of Gold and Silver Coins in the States of the Union, with the exception of small money (*scheidemünze*), for the payment of Import, Export, and Transit Duty, an ordinance will be issued.

(L.S.)

FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Berlin, 24th of October, 1839.

Count Alvensleben.

INWARD and outward Duty on Grain in the Kingdoms of Bavaria (exclusive of the Circle of the Rhine), and Würtemberg.

WHEAT, SPELT, or SHELLED GRAIN.				Calculation of the Duty on Unshelled Spelt, ac- cording to the Price of the Grain or Shelled Spelt.				CORN OR RYE.				BARLEY.				OATS OR VETCHES.			
The Price per Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price of the Schäffel of Grain.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price of the Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price per Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price per Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.					
From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To						
INWARDS.																			
fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.				
1 0 8 0	1 12		1 0 8 0	0 24		1 0 6 0	0 36		1 0 5 0	0 24		1 0 3 0	0 18		1 0 3 0				
8 1 12 0	0 48		8 1 12 0	0 18		6 1 7 59	0 24		5 1 6 59	0 18		3 1 3 59	0 12		3 1 3 59				
12 1 13 59	3 24		12 1 13 59	0 9		8 0 8 59	0 12		7 0 7 59	0 9		4 0 4 59	0 6		4 0 4 59				
14 0 15 59	0 12		14 0 15 59	0 6		9 0 10 59	0 6		8 0 8 59	0 6		5 0 6 0	free		5 0 6 0				
16 0 20 0	free		16 0 20 0	free		11 0 15 0	free		9 0 12 0	free									
and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.							
OUTWARDS.																			
1 0 15 59	free		1 0 15 59	free		1 0 10 59	free		1 0 8 59	free		1 0 4 59	free		1 0 4 59				
16 0 17 59	0 9		16 0 17 59	0 3		11 0 12 59	0 6		9 0 9 59	0 6		5 0 5 59	0 3		5 0 5 59				
18 0 20 29	0 30		18 0 20 29	0 12		13 0 15 29	0 24		10 0 10 29	0 18		6 0 7 59	0 12		6 0 7 59				
20 30 25 29	1 12		20 30 25 29	0 30		15 30 20 29	1 0		10 30 13 29	0 42		8 0 9 59	0 30		8 0 9 59				
25 30 30 29	2 24		25 30 30 29	1 0		20 30 25 29	2 0		13 30 16 29	1 24		10 0 11 59	1 0		10 0 11 59				
30 30 35 29	4 0		30 30 35 29	1 36		25 30 30 29	3 36		16 30 20 29	2 24		12 0 13 59	1 36		12 0 13 59				
35 30 40 0	6 0		35 30 40 0	2 24		30 30 35 0	5 24		20 30 25 0	3 36		14 0 16 0	2 24		14 0 16 0				
and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.							

EXPORT Duties on Wood in the Kingdom of Bavaria (exclusive of the Rhine Circle) and Württemberg by Land-carriage, also by Water-carriage on the Danube, the Inn and the Bodensee.

ARTICLES.	Outward Duty.	REMARKS.
WOOD:	ad valorem	(Rafen) rafters, means common building and ship timber, as timber in beams and sawed blocks of half to one foot diameter, masts 10 or 16 fathoms long, and of the above diameter.
(a) Common hard and soft.		
1. For building, and timber in beams and blocks, also rafters and spars uncut .	1 fl. value 6 kr.	Deals or planks, four to six inches thick. By posts is to be understood cut or squared wood to serve for fences, &c.
2. For building, and timber cut into cross-beams, laths, posts, rails, props, planks, boards, Schwertlingen, sashen, staves, cask-heads, felloes, wooden pipes, vine props, also osiers and hoops .	1 fl. value 3 kr.	Cross-beams (Rähmling) reo Rahmschenkel; planks, or (Riegel) wood cut from two to four inches square, and of the length of planks. Schwärtlinge are the outside cuttings, or slabs, in sawing the trunk into planks. Felloes are hewn or cut wood, as the wheelwrights purchase it to make into wheel felloes. Bauschen means axletrees, Sturzbürden are axles of a larger sort; they also mean the fascines and loads of wood which the countrymen gather in the woods and carry home. Borzen are partly the cut up roots, also the ends of raft-wood which are cut off in making the rafts even, and partly the knotty pieces that fall off in making up the large branches of trees.
3. Firewood of all sorts in logs, branches, Bauschen, Borzen, splinters, sticks, Sturzbürden blocks and shavings	1 fl. value 3 kr.	
4. Ship - builders' wood of all sorts in trunks, spars, and crooked timber . .	1 fl. value 6 kr.	In order to render possible the rating the duties on different sorts of wood according to fathom measure, pieces or staves, the current value is taken from time to time according to the local prices at the places of introduction and exportation.

ORDER for the Introduction of the Toll Weights.

WE, Frederick William, by God's grace, King of Prussia,

Order, with reference to the decision of the Commercial Union for the adoption of a common Standard of Weights in the States of the Toll and Trading Union, and for the Collection of Duties, &c., in the Report of our Ministry of State, as follows:

Section 1.—From the 1st of January, 1840, the calculation of the import, export, and transit duties, and the system of weighing herebefore described, are to be adopted in all the states of the commercial union, by the employment of a common standard weight (*centner*) and its divisions. The orders dated 16th of May, 1816, Section 27, for the preparation of a standard measure and weight, are, as regards their application to the receipt of duties, hereby annulled.

Section 2.—The cwt., which consists of 100 toll lbs.—of which each is divided into 30 loths (half-ounces) is equal to 196 lbs. 28·915814·34 loths Prussian, or nearly 106 lbs. 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ loths (106 lbs. 28 and $\frac{2}{3}$ loths Prussian).

The Toll lb. equal to 1 lb. 2·20915814 3 loths Prussian, or nearly 1 lb. $2\frac{13}{64}$ loths (Prussian 1 lb. 2 and $\frac{13}{64}$ loths).

The Toll loth is equal to 1·14030527 loth Prussian, or nearly $1\frac{9}{64}$ loth (1 and $\frac{9}{64}$ loth).

Section 3.—The hundred weights and their divisions, which are to be employed in the collection of duties, must be regularly stamped according to Sections 13 and 18 of the Ordinance of the 16th of May, 1839, and must be tested every three years, of which the Measurement Commission has charge.

Section 4.—The Normal Measurement Commission in Berlin, as the Measurement Commission in the Government Departments, are to provide themselves with normal weights, bearing to the Prussian weights the proportion provided for in Section 2 and in conformity with Section 5 of the Measures' and Weights' Ordinance of the 16th of May, 1816, in order to prove and provide for their constant accuracy.

Section 5.—For common transactions it is allowed to employ Prussian weights every where, according to the regulation of the 16th of May, 1816, with their explanations and supplements.

Given under our Royal Hand and Seal, &c.,

Berlin, 31st of October, 1839,

BARON V. ALTENSTEIN. (L. S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

„ V. KAMPTZ.

„ MÜHDER.

„ V. ROCHOW.

„ V. NAGLER.

COUNT V. ALVENSLEBEN.

BARON V. WERTHER.

„ V. RAUCH.

PRINCIPAL ARRANGEMENTS of the Convention, concluded the 30th of July, 1838, between all the Governments forming part of the ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN CUSTOM-HOUSES to adjust the bases of the monetary system to be adopted in their respective States.

1. There shall be as a basis for coining money in the mints of the contracting states but one monetary marc, the weight of which is fixed at 233 grammes, 855 milliemes.

2. The money of account in thalers (dollars) or in groschen, or in florins and kreuzers, or in proportionate coin, shall be coined according to the following standard :

The marc of fine silver shall be represented by 14 thalers, the thaler being worth $1\frac{3}{4}$ florins: or by $24\frac{1}{2}$ florins, the florin being worth $\frac{4}{7}$ of a thaler.

3. From the 1st of January, 1841, at latest, there shall be no other legal standard than that of 14 thalers in the Prussian States, Saxe-Royal, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Seignory of Schwartzburg Rudoldtsstadt, the Signoral States of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, the States of the elder branch and of the younger branch of Reuss: and of $24\frac{1}{2}$ florins in the kingdoms of Bavaria and of Würtemberg, Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Ducal Principality of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duchy of Nassau, Principality of Schwartzburg Rudoldtsstadt, and of the free town of Frankfort.

4. A coin shall be struck common to all the contracting states, conformable to the two standards above mentioned, under the name of money of the association, of the value of $\frac{1}{7}$ of the marc of fine silver; this money shall have a legal value of two thalers or $3\frac{1}{2}$ florins throughout all the states of the association, the same as other legal coin of these states.

From the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st of January, 1842, there shall be coined two million pieces of the money of the association at least, and each state shall share in this carriage in proportion to the number of its population.

From the 1st of January, 1842, and every four years in succession, there shall be coined two million pieces at least.

5. The present treaty makes no alterations in the arrangements of monetary convention concluded at Munich the 25th of August, 1837, and of the special convention annexed to it.

6. It shall be put in force from the date of the ratifications being exchanged, and shall continue to the end of 1858, if no convention to the contrary should be entered into.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES IN COMMON USE IN PRUSSIA.

ACCOUNTS are kept in thalers=30 silver groschen=3.7163 francs, or rather less than three shillings sterling. The weight of the thaler is 14 to the Cologne marc.

In changing English money within the Prussian kingdom, the usual price is 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. sterling, for one Prussian thaler; although the real value is certainly below three shillings. The silver and paper thaler are of the same current value; and on leaving the Prussian dominions for other parts of Germany, except in the states within the commercial league, Prussian silver and paper money is usually at a discount.

The current rate of a Prussian thaler, at the market and fair of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, is as follows: 1 thaler=3 sh.=3 francs 75 c.= $23\frac{1}{3}$ groschen of Saxony=1 fl. 45 kreuzers, money of the empire (of the standard of 24 florins to

the Cologne marc)=1 florin $27\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers, money of the convention (standard, 20 fl. to the Cologne marc)= $\frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{4}$ of the Brabant crown of 2 florins 42 kreuzers = $\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$ of the crown of the convention of 2 florins 24 kreuzers.

The gold Frederick is generally at a premium (even in Prussia) in exchange for other Prussian coin, as the Napoleon is at Paris. At Frankfort the usual price of the gold Frederick is 11 thalers 6 silver groschen, and in changing money 1*l.* 10*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* sterling, or 42 francs, is paid for the gold Frederick.

The coins of Prussia are: in gold, the Frederick, half-Frederick, and quarter-Frederick. The thaler, and silver groschen, and pieces of 6 pfennigs.

WEIGHTS.

The Berlin pound = 16 ounces = 32 loth = 128 quintlins or drams = 7231 grains, English; 1 Berlin centner = 100 lbs. of Berlin = 103.3 lbs. avoirdupois = 46.87 kilogs.; 1 schiffslast = 4000 lbs. of Berlin. The zoll-centner = 50 kilogrammes = 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURES.

The Berlin scheffel=16 metzen=48 viertel=1.5998 or 1.6 bushel English, Winchester measure, or 54.961 litres.

Eimer of wine=2 ankers=16 viertel=68.69 litres, and 1 litre being equal to 2.1135 pints English wine-measure—the Prussian eimer contains=145,175 pints, or 18,147 English wine-gallons.

The Prussian quart of wine or beer is equal to 1145 litres, and the fass of beer to 100 quarts=114.50 litres, or 28.6 English imperial gallons.

The Rhenish foot, of 12 inches, or 144 lines, and the geometrical foot, equal to $14\frac{4}{10}$ inches Rhenish, are the lineal measures of Prussia. 24,000 Rhenish feet =1 Prussian mile.

The cloth measure is the new ell=0.6669 metres, or equal to $2\frac{1}{3}$ English feet.

The klafter is a cubic measure for firewood, or large cases, &c., of 6 feet by 6 feet; and 3 feet in height.

The above weights and measures are the legal standards of the Prussian monarchy. The following local variations are still in ordinary use: viz.—

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

The franc of 100 centimes and the Reichsthaler of 54 mares at 6 buschen the marc, are still used in ordinary trading transactions.

1 Reichstaler = 2*s.* 9*d.* sterling; the foot of 12 inches is a small fraction less than the Rhenish foot, and the ahm of wine is also a little smaller than the ohme of Cologne; the former containing 136,604 litres; the latter 138,22 litres=30,424 imperial English wine-gallons. Legally, the monies, weights, and measures of Prussia are now to be used; though custom still adheres in common matters to the old.

COLOGNE.

The Reichstaler = 60 stivers of 4 pfennigs: the old gold ducat = 9s. 4½d. sterling. The old rix-dollar 4s. 3¼d. sterling; the rix-dollar of the constitution = 4s. 7¼d. sterling; and the rix-dollar of the Convention = 4s. 1½d. sterling, are also current with in fact all the small coins of the old states at about their intrinsic metallic value.

The pound of Cologne = 2 marcs = 16 oz. = 32 loth = 128 drachms.

In nearly all parts of Germany the *Cologne marc* has been adopted as the basis of weight in coining money, for which purpose it has been divided into 16 loth of 18 grains for silver, and into 24 carats of 12 grains for gold. The marc weight of fine silver at the present time at par = 51.9338 francs, or about 2l. 1s. 6¼d. sterling.

KOENINGSBERG.

Florins = 10 silber groschen of 12 pfennigs, about 1 shilling sterling in value, are current in ordinary dealings.

The pound is as nearly as possible the same as that of Cologne. The lispfund = 16lbs. 8oz. and the schiffpfund, 20 lispfund.

DANTZIC.

Gulden or florins = 30 groschen = 90 schillings = 540 pfennigs, are current in ordinary transactions.

One rix-dollar = 3 gulden = 90 groschen = 270 schillings or 1620 pfennigs = 193 grains English troy-weight, or about 2s. 3d. sterling.

The gold ducat = 12 florins intrinsic value, 9 shillings sterling, or 26 florins 20 groschen = 1l. sterling, but rating higher or lower according to the demand.

The Berlin weights are in general use at Dantzic. The Dantzic scheffel is a few fractions less than the Berlin scheffel, and equal to 0.547 hectolitres, or 1.552 English bushels.

The LAST of wheat of 60 scheffels therefore equals 11 quarters 3 bushels.

The malter = 16 scheffels = 64 viertels = 256 metzen.

The baker's or miller's sack-last = 5 malters or 80 scheffels.

The Dantzic ohme of wine = 2 eimers = 4 ankers = 128 quarts, or 39.6 English wine-gallons.

The hogshead = 1½ ohme, and the pipe 2 ohmes.

The foot, 12 inches = 11.3 inches English.

100 Dantzic feet = 94.16 English.

The ell of 2 feet is the usual measure.

The arn, equal to half an English yard, is used in measuring cloth; but an allowance of one arn per hundred is made, or 2 per cent on the English yard, to the buyer.

1 klafter or fathom = 6 feet.

1 ruthe or perch = 15 feet.

The seil, 10 ruthes = 150 feet.

THE MEASURES FOR FREIGHTS ARE:

The last of herrings, Luxemburg salt, ashes, pitch, tar, &c. = 12 barrels.

Liverpool, Scotch, Spanish, or French salt = 16 barrels.

A last of staves of 4 schooks = 240 pieces, and of thin boards = 80 cubic feet.

A load of timber or deals = 50 cubic feet.

Spices, indigo, saffron, coffee, tobacco, &c., are sold by the pound.

Sugar, figs, raisins, oil, &c., by the stone of 24 lbs.

Lead, tin, sulphur, ironmongery, campechy wood, &c., by the Dantzic centner or cwt. of 120 lbs.

Brandy, gin, rum, &c., by the 52 viertels.

Flax and other seed oils, by the ahm.

Potatoes, Swedish iron, &c., by the schiffpfund.

STRALSUND.

One silver reichsgulden = 16 groschen, divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pieces, circulate generally; copper wittens, old, Swedish runsticks, and old pieces of 5 oers are circulated in common transactions.

100 lbs. of Stralsund = 106.57 lbs. avoirdupois = 48.33 kil.

1 schiffpfund = 20 lispunds.

1 lispund = 14 lbs.

1 centner = 8 lispunds = 112 lbs.

1 stone = 10 lbs.

1 last of wheat = 8 dromts = 32 barrels = 96 scheffels, or 384 fehrtts.

1 scheffel = 1.105 English corn bushel = 0.3896 hectolitres.

1 last of wheat = 13.26 quarters English.

1 ell of 2 feet = 22.6 inches English.

1 laken = 24 Stralsund ells.

There is scarcely a town in Germany which does not still, in ordinary transactions, adhere to some local usage in regard to weights and measures.

TARIFF OF THE GERMANIC UNION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE BRITISH AND GERMAN TRADE.

It has generally been considered that the effect of the Germanic Union would be to exclude all foreign manufactures. The Tariff has been in operation nine years, and the imports for consumption of cotton manufactures have been nearly stationary during that period, and the general imports of other manufactured articles have even increased.

The rates of duty are certainly not to be defended: they are unjust, as not bearing a relative proportion to the value of the articles upon which the duties are imposed. They levy the same duties on 100 lbs. of coarse unbleached calicoes, as upon the same weight of the finest sheetings and cambrics; and on 100 lbs. of the coarsest woollen flannels, and blankets as on an equal weight of the finest kerseymeres and broad cloths; the duties on woven goods, instead of being, as promulgated publicly, at from 10 to 15 per cent on the value, range from 10 to 95 per cent on the value. There is, however, one great virtue in levying the duties, as rated in the Prussian tariff, by weight: that is, the discouragement to smuggling; from the circumstance that the more valuable and light the article is, the duty becomes so low in proportion, that there is not sufficient temptation to encounter the risk and the penalties of contraband trade.

As far as collecting the revenue is in question, no method can be less objectionable than levying the duties according to the weight; but in regard to the application of this rule to an equitable tax upon goods in any way manufactured, no principle can be more fallacious.

COMPARATIVE View of the former and present Duties on Imports into the
several States of the Germanic Union of Customs.

Present Duties.		Former Duties of the several States calculated according to the Prussian Centner and Thaler, the latter converted into English Money.							
All States of the Union.		Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Würtem- berg.	Baden.	Hesse- Darmstadt	Hesse- Cassel.	Nassau.
ARTICLES.	Duty pr Prus.ctr of 110lb. or 113½ English.								
Arms, fire	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
— sword	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 1 6	1 10 8	2 12 0			0 7 6½	
— do. mounted with fine metals	8 5 0	8 5 0	....	....	1 6 0	0 11 2		3 13 8	
Ammunition, powder	0 6 0		0 1 0	0 15 6			0 16 8		0 5 6½
— iron balls	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 1	0 17 2	0 5 10		0 13 1	
— lead bullets			0 3 6	0 5 4					
— bayonets and sword blades not finely po- lished .....	....								
Beer and ale, in casks	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 0 3½	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 1 2	0 2 4½	0 4 7	0 1 3½
— in bottles	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 0 3½			0 4 2	0 5 10		
Books, printed { bound ..	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 2½	0 1 5½	0 3 2	free
— { unbound					0 0 2½				free
Brass and copper ore	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
— manufactured, com- mon	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 1 6			0 5 7½	0 8 4	1 13 4	0 1 4
— fine	1 10 0	1 10 9	0 2 3			0 11 2	0 11 8	6 13 4	0 5 6½
— raw, in blocks	0 6 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	1 3 2	1 6 0				
— bronze, common	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 2 3			0 0 10	0 8 4	1 13 4	0 1 4
— gilded	8 5 0	8 5 0					0 11 8	6 13 4	0 5 6½
Coals, culm, and cinders ..	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Cotton manufactures, { woven, plain	7 10 0	8 5 0		1 19 0					
— printed, hosiery, &c.			0 3 0	3 18 4	5 4 0	0 16 8	0 16 8	31 10 6½	0 16 8
— twist brown	0 6 0	0 6 0		0 2 5	0 1 7				
— bleached	0 18 0	0 18 0		0 7 10		0 2 9½	0 2 9½	7 17 11½	
— dyed				0 15 11	0 9 2				
Earthenware, common, { white	0 15 0	0 15 0		0 15 11	1 15 2		0 16 8	0 9 7	
— printed or painted	1 10 0	1 10 0						1 6 8	
— Porcelain, common, { white	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 4 6						0 8 4
— gilded or painted	3 15 0	4 19 0		3 3 0	3 9 2	0 8 4	1 13 4	183 6 8	
— Pottery, common	0 1 0	0 1 0		6 0 0	10 0 0		0 0 10	7 17 11½	
				per cent	per cent				
Fish : Salted herrings	0 3 0	0 3 0	10s. caught in seas, not German ;	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 2 9½	0 5 10	0 1 10	0 4 2
— smoked, dried, &c.	0 1 0	0 6 0	2s. in Ger- man waters.						
Glass, common	0 3 0	0 3 0	3s. Foreign not Ger- man.	0 15 11	0 17 4				
— flint, plain	0 9 0	0 9 0	2s. Ger- man.	0 3 2		0 5 10	0 5 10	0 3 2	0 8 4
— cut	0 18 0	0 18 0		1 10 0	1 6 0				
— worked with common metals	1 10 0	1 10 0							
Hardware : Metal buttons and common hardware	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 3 0						
— cutlery, common	0 18 0	0 18 0		1 2 2	1 6 0	0 0 0½	0 5 10	0 6 1	
— fine, and not mixed with precious metals	1 10 0	1 10 0					0 8 4		0 5 6
— fine and mixed with precious metals ..	8 5 0	8 5 0		9 7 2					
— pins and needles	1 10 0	1 10 0			9 11 0	0 11 8	0 16 8	5 2 8	
— saws	0 18 0	0 18 0		0 11 8	2 12 0	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 1	
Iron and steel : Ore	free	....	0 0 9	0 0 4	1 6 0		free	free	free
— iron, unwrought, raw in bars or rods	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 3 4½		0 0 10	
— cast, common	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 1 8	0 0 8½	0 4 4	0 4 2
— fine	0 11 0	0 11 0	also steel		0 12 2				
— iron, wrought	0 11 0	0 11 0	wrought			0 3 4½			
— steel, unwrought	0 3 0	0 3 0	and un- wrought.	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 0 3½	free	free	0 1 2
— iron wire	0 11 0	0 11 0		0 10 8	0 5 8	0 5 10	0 0 8½	....	
— ordnance	0 3 0	0 3 0		1 3 2	0 5 8	free	0 5 6½	0 9 6	0 4 2
— nails	0 11 0	0 11 0	....	0 10 8	0 12 2	0 5 10	0 0 8½	0 3 2	

(continued)

Present Duties.		Former Duties of the several States calculated according to the Prussian Centner and Thaler, the latter converted into English Money.							
All States of the Union.		Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Würtem- berg.	Baden.	Hesse- Darmstadt.	Hesse- Cassel.	Nassau.
ARTICLES.	Duty pr Prus.ctr of 110lb. or 113½ English.								
Lead, in pigs	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
— rolled	0 9 0	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 4 0	free	0 0 2½	free	0 0 4½	0 0 8½
— litharge	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 0 8½	free	0 0 10	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	0 4 2
— red lead	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 7	0 0 4½	0 0 2	free	0 0 8½	0 1 4
— white lead	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 7 10	0 15 8	0 8 7½	0 1 5½	free	0 1 4½	0 0 8
Linen, brown, common, and sailcloth, undressed...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 0 9	free	free	free	0 2 1½	0 0 5	0 1 4
— ticking, canvass, &c., dressed but unbleached	0 2 0	0 2 0					0 5 6½	0 3 2	0 8 4
— bleached	0 6 0	0 6 0		0 15 11	0 17 2		0 8 4	0 8 4	0 16 8
— fine, unbleached	0 6 0	0 6 0		1 10 8	1 14 4	0 16 8	0 5 6½	0 8 4	0 16 8
— bleached, plain	0 6 0	0 6 0					0 8 4	0 8 4	0 16 8
— dyed or	5 13 0	1 13 0					0 8 4	0 8 4	0 16 8
— printed				2 5 10	2 12 0		0 16 8	0 14 2	0 16 8
— mixed with cotton (as cotton)	7 10 0	8 5 0	0 1 6		0 10 2		1 13 4		0 16 8
— yarn, unbleached (also hemp)	0 0 6	0 0 6		0 1 4			0 3 1½	free	0 4 2
— bleached	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 2 5	0 1 6		0 8 4		0 4 2
— dyed, &c.	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 15 8	0 17 2	0 11 18	0 16 8		0 16 8
— thread, common	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 1 4			0 3 1½	0 3 2	0 16 8
— fine and small wares	3 3 0	3 3 0		0 15 8	1 6 0		0 16 8		
Machinery: wood	0 1 6	0 1 6	rated ac- cording to the mate- rial made of.	0 8 1 all kinds except for expe- riments, which were ad- mitted free.					
— iron, wrought	0 18 0	0 18 0			0 17 6½	0 2 4½	free	free	free
— cast	0 3 0	0 3 0			0 13 7				
— fine iron	1 10 0	1 10 0							
— copper and brass ..									
Painter's colours	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 3 1	0 8 7	0 2 4½	0 16 8	0 6 4	0 1 4½
Plated wares, common..			0 4 6	1 3 2		0 16 8	0 16 8	2 2 2½	
— fine { Jewellery— — plain stones }	8 5 0	8 5 0	0 6 0	9 7 2	0 11 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	(taxequal to prohi- bition 350 fl per lb.)	0 8 4
— set — Watches }			0 4 6						
Pewter wares, common }	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	1 3 2	1 6 0	0 3 5½	0 16 2	0 13 4	0 5 6
— fine	8 5 0	1 0 0							
— plated									
Salt	prohibited	except for manure	prohi- bited	prohi- bited	prohi- bited	prohi- bited	prohi- bited	prohi- bited	prohi- bited
Silk tissues, all silk	16 10 0	16 10 0			5 2 0			31 10 6½	
— mixed or not mixed			0 11 3	8 17 2	9 11 1	0 16 8	1 13 4	7 17 11½	0 16 0
— with camel's hair	8 5 0	8 5 0							
— with cotton									
Sugar, raw or in cases..	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 1 0		1 13 0				
— in bags					1 17 4	0 2 4½	0 8 4	0 8 4	0 8 0
— lumps for inland refi- neries		0 15 0			1 1 2				
— for sale and loaves					1 6 0	0 2 8½			
— double refined	1 13 0	1 13 0							
Tin plates	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 5 4	0 3 1	0 2 8½	0 2 8½	0 13 4	0 5 0
— other wares			0 2 0						
Woollen manufactures in general	4 10 0	4 10 0	0 3 0	4 13 0	5 3 0	0 16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	0 16 0
— common			0 2 0						
— fine			0 6 0						
— carpets	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0				0 16 8	0 16 8	
— yarn	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 3 0				1 13 4	1 13 4	

In the Thuringian States the actual duties were remarkably low, and levied, rather as feudal dues on the load, as Wagengeld, Hauptgeld, &c., at about 21 kreuzers, or 7*d.* per load.

Formerly, all goods entering the gates of Frankfort, were subjected only to 3 kreuzers per centner, independent of the consumption tax of 30 kreuzers, or 10*d.*

and on all goods sent out of Frankfort 2 kreuzers, being in all 4 kreuzers, on goods passing in transit, and 32 kreuzers for all consumed within the city.

In Brunswick the import duties were, previously to its entering the Zoll-Verein, much the same as in Hanover; which see.

In Luxemburg the duties were, until its union with the Zoll-Verein, the same as in Holland, which also see hereafter.

In regard to woollens, the duties were much the same previous to the union.—

	Inhabitants.
In Prussia, with	13,800,126
In Bavaria, with	4,252,813
In Württemberg (12s. higher than at present), with	1,631,779
That is, as high duties as at present for a population of	19,684,718
While the low duties extended only to	5,639,950
Total	25,325,668
From the above number of	5,639,950
we may deduct the population of Saxony, who have long manufactured woollens, fine and coarse, cheaper than, and who have never used those of, England	
Leaving only a population of	4,033,282
who have been, to any extent, affected as buyers and consumers of British woollens.	

In respect to cottons, the duty has been somewhat lowered in the tariffs of Prussia and of Hesse-Cassel, and augmented in the other states of the League; but the difference in regard to the most populous,—those of Bavaria and Württemberg,—cannot, when the increased facilities of transit and bonding are taken into account, amount to much exclusion.

Saxony manufactured not only her own cottons, but exported extensively, before the union, white and printed cottons to other countries. All the other states manufactured, also, for ordinary purposes, the coarser woven cloths.

The rise and progress of the German manufactures must therefore be attributed to other causes than the union of customs. The natural advantages of several states for manufacturing industry; the genius and laborious character, and the necessities of the German people; in part, the restrictions on the admission of German agricultural produce and wood, imposed by England and France; and especially the unexampled duration of peace, and internal tranquillity which all Germany has enjoyed,—are the real causes to which we must attribute the rise and thriving condition of German manufactures.

It will appear, however, from the following statistical extracts, that our total exportations to the States of the Germanic Union have not decreased, but have, to a considerable amount increased since 1833.

DECLARED Value of British produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, during the following Years :

Years.	Germany.	Holland.*	Belgium.*
	£	£	
1831	3,835,768	2,082,536	
1832	5,327,553	2,789,398	
1833	4,499,727	2,181,893	886,429
1834	4,683,589	2,470,267	750,059
1835	4,791,239	2,648,402	818,487
1836	3,624,451	2,509,622	839,276
1837	5,029,552	3,040,029	804,917
1838	5,144,123	3,549,487	1,068,010
1839	5,422,021	3,563,792	881,831
1840	5,627,844	3,418,190	880,286
1841			
1842			

* Holland and Belgium are added, as goods to a considerable amount pass through these countries, in transit to Germany.

QUANTITY in Yards of British Woven Cotton Goods, and declared Value, including the declared Value of Smallwares exported to Germany and to all Countries in each of the following Years :

Years.	GERMANY.		ALL COUNTRIES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	yards.	£	yards.	£
1831	41,522,072	1,146,068	421,385,303	13,282,183
1832	51,479,811	1,499,432	461,045,503	12,675,633
1833	49,534,158	1,440,855	496,352,096	13,782,377
1834	50,532,106	1,501,141	555,705,809	15,302,571
1835	43,571,988	1,409,212	557,515,701	16,421,715
1836	37,458,457	1,172,074	637,667,627	18,511,692
1837	43,171,229	1,170,412	531,373,663	13,640,181
1838	39,217,958	1,065,075	690,077,622	16,715,857
1839	39,107,032	1,044,476	731,450,123	17,692,182
1840	45,768,127	1,100,792	790,631,997	17,567,310
1841				
1842				

The decrease in cotton goods has been chiefly in printed cottons; especially in red printed cotton, or Turkey reds, in which the dyers and printers of Germany and Switzerland excel those of all other countries. It is, indeed, probable that British printed cottons will very shortly cease to be used in any of the Zoll-Verein States.

QUANTITY in lbs. and declared Value of British Cotton Twist exported to Germany and to all Countries in each of the following Years:

Years.	GERMANY.		ALL COUNTRIES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1831	20,454,890	1,197,274	63,821,440	3,975,619
1832	29,975,668	1,798,988	75,667,130	4,172,759
1833	23,674,911	1,600,159	70,626,161	4,704,024
1834	26,517,232	1,795,475	76,478,468	5,211,015
1835	27,882,766	1,748,321	83,214,198	5,706,589
1836	31,339,228	1,961,502	88,191,046	6,420,366
1837	34,277,531	2,178,325	103,455,138	6,955,942
1838	35,539,116	2,265,602	114,596,602	7,431,869
1839	38,712,355	2,361,506	105,686,442	6,858,193
1840	41,765,508	2,451,299	118,470,223	7,101,308
1841				
1842				

A portion of the above cotton twist finds its way into Bohemia from Leipzig.

DECLARED Value of British Woollen Manufactures, including Woollens, Small-wares, and Hosiery, and also the declared Value of British Woollen and Worsted Yarns exported to Germany and to all Countries in the following Years:

Years.	Woollen Manufactures.		Woollen and Worsted Yarns.	
	Germany.	All Countries.	Germany.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
1831	425,384	5,231,983	62,259	158,111
1832	817,346	5,244,479	130,189	235,307
1833	635,066	6,294,422	132,744	246,204
1834	566,257	5,736,861	134,246	238,544
1835	631,414	6,840,511	169,286	309,091
1836	582,063	7,639,353	221,464	358,690
1837	725,699	4,655,977	197,962	333,098
1838	675,061	5,295,425	207,251	384,535
1839	817,250	6,271,645	226,175	423,320
1840	752,227	5,327,853	245,813	454,957
1841				
1842				

It is, therefore, evident that the exports of British manufactures to Germany, have increased both in value and amount, and it is remarkable that more than half the woollen yarns exported from England are sold in the German market.

We do not, however, assert that the consumption of British manufactures is now in amount and value equal to what it was within the States of the Union; for it is well known that a very great proportion of the cotton and woollen goods imported into Germany from England have been afterwards sold, chiefly at the fairs of Leipzig, to be passed in transit and smuggled into Austria, Poland, and Russia. The Jews of Brody in Galizia are the most extensively engaged in this contraband traffic; in which the premium of insurance effected at Leipzig, as to delivery and guarantee against seizure, varies from 10 to 14 per cent. We put the question, in 1837, to one of the largest importers at Leipzig of British manufactures—"How can Austria and Russia best put an end to the enormous contraband trade into their dominions?"—"Certainly," he replied, "not by means of an army of customs officers and *employés*, unless the emperors be sufficiently potent to prevent dark nights and stormy weather. The only way is to abolish the prohibitions and high duties, and by low duties to destroy the premiums for smuggling."

The Prussian duties on colonial produce, especially on sugar, were objected to by Bavaria, Würtemberg, and some other states, on the ground of raising the price; but the more flattering prospect of enhancing the value of land, and the gains promised as certain to be derived from the cultivation of beet-root, removed all objections, and the scale of Prussian duties was adopted.

RESOURCES OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION.

THE natural resources of the States of the Germanic Union of Customs, although not in all respects equal to those of France, are great and numerous.

Germany has more extensive forests, and in many parts equal, and in some superior, mineral riches to those of France. Although in some parts of the north the soil is light, and in others, as in the Erzgebirge, rocky, the land is generally fertile, and produces all sorts of corn and culinary vegetables, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, maize in some parts; and, the Rhenish countries, and in some other parts south of Cologne, vineyards which produce those agreeable cool wines generally called Hock and Moselle in England.

The physical aspect of the countries which compose the German confederation, present almost every feature of natural or cultivated appearance. The lowlands, light soils, and alluvions of the north; the hilly country of Nassau; the undulations of Westphalia, of the Moselle, and west of the Rhine; the highlands of the Black forest, and the Odenwald,—of Thuringia and Swabia,—and of

Darmstadt, Württemberg, and Baden to the south ; the mountains of the Harz and Taunus ; the Erzgebirge of Saxony ; the valleys, plains, and heights of Silesia ; the plains and alps of Bavaria ; the Rhine, Danube, Elbe, and numerous other rivers ; rocks, cornfields, vineyards, and pastures, are the principal aspects of the Confederation.

About sixty navigable rivers, or branches of rivers, intersect Germany. They are generally connected by canalization, and some great lines of railroads are executed, others in progress, and others about to be commenced.

The Rhine, from its excellent navigation to the ocean, may be considered one vast port ; the principal entrepôts of which are Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

The Danube, which will soon be connected by a deep canal with the Maine, carries down the produce of Germany to Austria, Hungary, and the Black sea. The Elbe, navigable from Bohemia to Hamburg and to the sea, is also connected by railroad with the Danube from Budweiss, where the former is navigable to Linz the capital of Upper Austria, from which steam-boats ply to Vienna and to the Black sea.

The Memel and its many branches, bring down the timber and other produce of Poland and Lithuania to the shipping ports of the Baltic ; and the Oder and Vistula flow through Prussia and are navigable to the Baltic.

With this general view, a brief sketch of the principal states of the customs league, may serve to illustrate the commercial and productive resources of Germany.

1. PRUSSIA.—The natural resources of Prussia are those of a temperate region, cold in winter, and often hot in summer, watered by large navigable rivers, and with several seaports on the Baltic coast.

Prussia is divided into two, by the intervention of several small German states ; but the late regulations may almost be considered as virtually amalgamating with the kingdom the countries which lie between East and West Prussia.

No part of the kingdom lies south of 49° N., and the southern parts, from whence all the rivers flow to the north, and north-west, being consequently the most elevated, the winter cold is proportionably severe. All the rivers and harbours are frozen over for several weeks each year.

The geographical position of Prussia, and her natural resources, adapt her more for an agricultural and manufacturing than for a commercial nation ; for a military, not a naval power ; and, in consequence, although having seaports, she has no navy.

The soil yields excellent *corn* and *green crops*, *tobacco*, *hemp*, *flax*, and *various fruits*. In the southern parts the *vine* flourishes. The forests produce valuable

timber trees. Coal and iron are abundant in the manufacturing thriving districts of Silesia, the Rhenish Provinces, and Westphalia; and iron, copper, silver, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, and some other minerals are found in various parts of the kingdom. The Baltic shores throw up yellow amber; and the abundance of sturgeon in the rivers yield a great quantity of isinglass. The soil, minerals, forests, and waters of Prussia, therefore, leave her dependant on other countries only for tropical produce, chiefly cotton, coffee, tea, and dye-stuffs; for silk, furs, olive-oils, fruits, and furniture woods.

Hoffmann gives the total area as 107,765,000 Magdeburg acres: viz., 42,767,000 arable; 432,000 garden-ground; 54,000 vineyards; 20,436,000 pasturage; 25,754,000 woods; 18,322,000, districts of rock, water, sand, and waste. The annual profits, he calculates to be, from arable land, 50,656,000 thalers; pasturage, 19,652,000; woods, 6,500,000; gardens, 2,782,000; vineyards, 300,000; fishery, 749,000; hunting, 745,000: total, 81,304,000 thalers, or 12,391,200*l.*; and the capital value of the whole, 2,032,600,000 thalers, or 304,890,000*l.* sterling.

PRUSSIA is divided into eight Provinces, and twenty-five Circles.

SUPERFICE, POPULATION, &c., OF PRUSSIA.

PRO- VINCES.	Ger- man sq. Miles.	Population on the 1st of Jan. 1834.	CIRCLES.	Popu- lation.	CAPITALS.	Popula- tion.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goats
Brandenbrg	731	1,651,320	Potsdam	941,223	Berlin	247,336	} 162,831	511,224	1,954,744
			Frankfort, Oder	710,097	Frankfort	22,325			
Pomerania	567	941,193	Stettin	443,989	Stettin	29,042			
			Coslin	343,259	Coslin	6,699	} 126,525	395,570	1,580,653
			Stralsund	153,945	Stralsund	14,713			
Silesia.....	742	2,547,579	Breslau	991,561	Breslau	86,052			
			Oppeln	757,986	Oppeln	6,496	} 167,774	765,433	2,403,953
			Leignitz	798,032	Leignitz	10,733			
Saxony	460	1,490,583	Magdeburg	577,178	Magdeburg	40,417			
			Merseburg	620,856	Merseburg	8,753	} 142,997	425,662	1,864,802
			Erfurth	292,541	Erfurth	23,396			
Westphalia.	367	1,292,902	Munster	399,929	Munster	18,605			
			Minden	407,177	Minden	7,785	} 120,795	464,953	390,956
			Arensberg	485,196	Isarlohn	8,095			
			Cologne	411,349	Cologne	62,181			
Cleves-Berg and Rhine P	} 487	2,392,407	Dusseldorf	729,086	Dusseldorf	21,421	} 109,642	711,126	545,799
			Coblentz	452,817	Coblentz	15,657			
			Treves	437,324	Treves	14,723			
			Aix-la-Chapelle.	361,831	Aix-la-Chapelle	37,857	} 428,311	786,939	1,555,883
Prussia.....	1178	2,073,275	Konigsberg	727,299	Konigsberg	63,064			
			Gumbinnen	541,821	Gumbinnen	6,122			
			Dantzic	332,667	Dantzic	53,808	} 115,719	385,461	1,668,885
Posen	537	1,120,668	Marlenwerder..	471,488	Marlenwerder..	5,246			
			Posen	758,284	Posen	31,249			
			Bromberg	362,384	Bromberg	7,119			
Total....		12,780,745	Total....	13,509,927			1,374,594	4,446,368	11,965,675

The foregoing table is arranged from computations according to the census made by the Prussian police in 1834, which does not include the military population of the kingdom; the returns made by the military, amounts to 13,038,960 souls for the 1st of January, 1832, and the returns of the 1st of January, 1838, the population is 14,318,250.

	Males.	Females.
By the Census of 1832 the number of individuals who had not completed their 14th year, was	2,390,498	2,377,234
Individuals from fourteen, upwards to sixty years completed	3,717,378	3,765,875
Above sixty years of age	384,994	402,981
Total	6,492,870	6,546,090
Married persons	2,208,955	2,211,729

The religious denominations were,

Evangelical Christians (Protestants)	7,941,721
Roman Catholics (including a very inconsiderable number of individuals of the Greek persuasion)	4,915,153
Mennonites	14,756
Jews	167,330
Total	13,038,960

The Canton of Neufchatel in Switzerland, with a population of 57,000, belongs also to Prussia.

THE eight Provinces into which the Kingdom of Prussia is divided, vary greatly in their physical Aspect, and also in their Productions.

1. The PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA, which is the most eastern, comprises the low lands of the north coasts, inhabited for the most part by an agricultural, and at the ports by a trading, and by a seafaring population. The lands are possessed but by few large proprietors, and are chiefly divided among small landowners, under the title of *Cölmischer-Grundbesitzer*, who will be described hereafter. The soil is chiefly arable, producing wheat and rye. The province is divided for the collection of the revenue into east and west Prussia: the Memel, Pregel, Vistula, and several minor streams flow through this province. In the circle of Königsberg there are several large landed proprietors, and there are still remaining some extensive forests. This circle has few manufactures; those of linen are the most important. Some of the southern parts of East Prussia are hilly, with several small lakes. West Prussia is chiefly a low agricultural country, producing wheat and rye. Many parts are sandy, heathy, and unproductive, and this section of the province has scarcely any manufacturing industry. Agriculture, pasture, and the transit

trade, and the export trade of wood and corn, and the navigation of the rivers and of the seaports of Memel, Königsberg, and Dantzic, &c., form chiefly the occupations of the inhabitants. They are generally industrious and economical; they consume very little of the wheat grown in the province; rye-bread is that generally eaten by them, and potatoes constitute also in many parts of the province an important article of food. A moderate and regular consumption of butchers' meat is generally within the means of the inhabitants; and the sea-coasts and rivers supply them with fish. The largest horses in the kingdom are those of the circle of Gumbinnen.

2. POMERANIA, which extends along the remaining part of the Baltic coast is chiefly an agricultural and pasturing country; the properties of land are larger than in the province of Prussia. It produces a much greater quantity of rye than wheat. The pasturage of sheep for their wool is, however, considered the most profitable appropriation of the lands. Cattle are reared sufficient for the use, or at least the means of the inhabitants, whose principal food is rye bread, potatoes, fish, and pork. The number of swine and poultry bred are somewhat over the consumption of the province. The river Oder, and smaller streams, Stettin, and other ports, render the trade of Pomerania important both as to transit and export.

3. POSEN is a fruitful, agricultural, and pastoral country: producing the best wheat, and a great quantity of wool. The inhabitants of the lowlands are chiefly Poles. There are a few small woollen and linen manufacturers in the towns, carried on by the German inhabitants. The Jews are numerous, and generally engaged as traders, innkeepers, brokers, butchers, and seldom in productive occupations.

Spirits distilled from rye is the general liquor, and in most parts supplants the use of beer. The common people live simply and poorly.

4. BRANDENBURG, through which the Oder and other rivers flow, is generally a sandy country. It produces no wheat for exportation, and requires a considerable supply over its production. Excellent potatoes grow abundantly in its light soils, and this vegetable not only constitutes an important article of food, but yields a great quantity of distilled spirits which is consumed in the province. Pasturage lands, especially for sheep and horned cattle and horses, occupy a great portion of the province; but the horned cattle reared are not sufficient for the consumption; nor does the province grow wood enough for its ordinary use.

As to minerals, there are found *alum* at Frunewalde and Gleissen, and *kalk-stone* and *gypsum*, in Rudersdorf. Manufacturing industry has risen and extended to a degree of great value and importance in Berlin and other places in the province.

5. SILESIA.—The south and south-western parts of this province form a region of mountains, rocks, woods, and fruitful valleys. The south-east, bordering on Poland, is hilly, and the northern section of the province is generally a level country. The natural beauty and fertility of SILESIA render this portion of the kingdom of great value as an agricultural, pasturing, mining, and manufacturing country.

The capital, **BRESLAU**, through which the Oder flows, has a population exceeding 90,000 inhabitants, and its great wool and general fair is one of the most important in Europe. It has several other large towns, with various manufactures. The Silesian weavers live, however, chiefly in small houses in the valleys between the mountains. The province yields in good harvests more than its consumption, and exports, according to Dieterici, the surplus to Bohemia, the mountainous parts of which do not yield sufficient corn for the inhabitants. Tobacco and madder are profitably cultivated in the neighbourhood of Breslau, Brieg, and Strehlen. Vegetables and fruit of various kinds thrive, and there are some vineyards near Grünberg. The opulent inhabitants of Silesia, as in Posen, still drink more Hungarian than French wine, but the ordinary drink of the country is beer, which is usually remarkably well brewed from barley malt. Brantwein, a potato, or rye spirit, is also distilled and drunk in the province. Sheep-pasturage and agriculture are so extensive, that the number of oxen, cows, and calves reared are insufficient, and their importation for consumption is still necessary. The mines of Silesia yield some copper, lead, cobalt, and arsenic. Reichenstein has now one of the largest arsenic works in Europe. Iron and zinc are still more important. Sulphur, marble, alum, kalk, alum-clay are also found; but coal is the most important mineral, and abounds near Schweidnitz, Glatz, Gleiwitz, &c., where more than two millions and a half of tons are annually extracted. The iron and coal is used in the country. The zinc is to an important amount exported. Of manufactures, linens are among the most ancient and extensive. Delcroix remarks, "Though the means of nourishment are poor among the weavers of the mountain-country, linen manufacture still continues to be the principal branch of industry among the Silesian rural inhabitants."

Woollen and leather manufactures and tanners, are also of considerable importance in the province. Hardwares and steam-engines are also made in Upper Silesia.

6. The PROVINCE OF SAXONY, through which the Elbe flows, and of which Magdeburg is the capital, is varied in its aspect: which presents in a great part of the circle of Magdeburg a level, rich, corn country. A part of the Hartz, however, rises in the western section. The circle of Merseburg is watered by the Elbe and several streams. The eastern part of this circle is generally level,

and bordering on Brandenburg it is sandy. The middle and western districts are fruitful, with an industrious agricultural, and in the small towns a manufacturing population. The circle of Erfurt is very hilly, yet highly productive, and the towns have an industrious manufacturing population. The soil produces an abundance of corn, oil-seeds, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables for its thickly-settled population. Wine of tolerable quality is made in the country, which with beer and brantwein form the general drinks. Wood, especially in the circle of Magdeburg, is scarce, except in the southern part of Erfurt, which includes part of the Thuringian forest. Sheep-pastures are extensive, and this province spares a small supply of cattle for the consumption of Berlin. The wool of this province is considered the finest in Germany. Copper, some silver, antimony, and cobalt, are found. The former is the most important, and mined near Mansfeld. Coal is more abundantly mined in this province than in all the others, and the salines produce three-fourths of all the salt of the Prussian States. Quarries of marble, gypsum, alabaster, millstones, and building stones are worked in different parts, and the manufactures of wool and cotton, and other articles are also important, and will be noticed under the general head of Prussian manufactures.

7. WESTPHALIA.—This province is separated from the central dominions of the kingdom by the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, which, previously to the amalgamation of that small state with the customs administration of Prussia, formed a most inconvenient, and to trade and intercourse a most annoying, interruption of from six to seven German miles in breadth. Although Westphalia is the smallest province, it is far from being the least important. It has now a population of at least 1,300,000, or 3520 to the German square mile, or about 163 to the English square mile: a dense population for a country which has to the north towards Holland, and East Friesland, extensive moors, heaths, and peat, and which in other parts is rocky and mountainous. The inhabitants of the north in the circle of Munster, are chiefly an agricultural and pastoral people. They are famous for rearing swine, and during the season of haymaking and peat-cutting, they go in bands to seek for employment in Holland; from whence they return home with their earnings much in the same way as the Irish peasantry do who come to England for employment during harvest. In the towns of Munster, Bocholt, and Warendorf, there are woollen and cotton manufactories, and at Tecklenburg, in the north-west, linens have long been woven. The circle of Minden, which is hilly, and in some parts mountainous, and in which rises the *Teutoburgerwald*, and through which the river Weser and other streams flow, is remarkable for its manufacturing as well as agricultural industry. Being thickly peopled, the soil is cultivated with great economy and labour, and produces sufficient corn for the use of the inhabitants.

The linens of Minden, Herford and Bielfeld are famed for their fine and white quality. In the south portion of this circle the inhabitants are Catholics, and Dieterici says "they are poor, often mortgage their lands to the Jews, and their unfeeling creditors often sell their houses and lands." The circle of *Arnsberg* is a mountain-country in which the Rhur and several streams rise. It has fertile valleys and one rather extensive plain. Its soil is well cultivated and productive. It has manufactories of iron and steel, copper, brass, paper, cotton, and silks. The mountain-streams afford abundant water-powers for the spinning mills and other factories. Coal abounds at Bochum, and there are salt-works at Unna and Werl. The mountains of Westphalia furnish, besides wood, iron, and salt, some silver, lead, copper, marble, and kalk. The soil yields about sufficient corn and vegetables for the support of the inhabitants, but none for exportation. Of live stock, swine are the principal. Taking all the Prussian states the number of swine are stated to be 381 to the German square mile. In Westphalia there are 629. In parts of this province there are forests which supply the towns and factories with timber, but there is little to spare for exportation.

8. PROVINCE OF THE RHINE AND CLEVES.—This province has a population of nearly two millions and a half of inhabitants, equal to that of each of several European kingdoms. The Rhine and the Meuse flow in navigable grandeur through this magnificent, fertile, and romantic country. The province comprises the ancient electorates of Treves and Cologne, the Duchies of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves. Its cities are Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Treves, Dusseldorf, Cleves, and Coblenz. Its towns are numerous, among which Elberfeld, Barfeld, Solingen, Eupon, and Crefeld are celebrated for their manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and hardwares; the banks of the Rhine, Moselle, and Sarre, and the slopes of the mountains are enriched with vineyards; the plains, valleys, and undulated lands with cornfields and pastures. There are still magnificent forests, though not such as can afford much more timber than the quantity required annually for the use of the population. The soil produces, in all parts, a sufficiency for the inhabitants. The live stock is of a tolerably good breed; the sheep are reared more for their wool than flesh. The province is divided into five circles. The circle of Coblenz is mountainous, and extends along both sides of the Rhine. Vine culture is the principal occupation of the people in several parts of this circle, as well as in the circle of Treves. The mountains yield iron, some lead, and salt. The table-land and valleys of the circles of Coblenz and Treves consist of arable land and pastures. The Circle of Aix-la-Chapelle has districts of mountainous rocky land, interspersed by fertile valleys, and in other parts, hills and plains. Agriculture and manufactures, the latter, chiefly cotton and fine woollens, are situated at Aix-la-Chapelle, Duren, Eupen, Malmedy, Montjoie. The needles and pins of Aix-la-Chapelle, ofurtscheid, Stol-

berg, &c., and the tanneries of the circle, are also important branches of industry. The circle of Cologne is mountainous to the south, and the plains of the north and the alluvions of the Rhine are skilfully cultivated; producing wheat, rye, and other grain; potatoes and other vegetables; oil-seeds and fruit, and some wine. Iron, lead, and coal are found. Brown coal exists near Bonn and Bergheim. In the city of Cologne the cotton and silk manufactures have become important, and the trade and navigation of this city, on the Rhine, and by its railroad communication with Aix-la-Chapelle, has revived much of its ancient importance. The circle of Dusseldorf is thickly inhabited by an agricultural and manufacturing population: being 7415 to the German square mile. The Wüpper, Rhur, and Lippe, flows through this circle into the Rhine, which also flows through it, into Holland. The valleys, plains, and hills are laid out in pasture, or cultivated under corn and vegetables. The mountain-streams, and the abundance of coal have been among the advantages, by the aid of which the cloth and cotton factories of Elberfeld and Barmen, and the cutlery and hardwares of Solingen have thriven. The province of the Rhine has five towns, each with more than 20,000 inhabitants; viz., Cologne, with 68,000; Aix-la-Chapelle, with 40,000; Barmen, with 27,000; Elberfeld, with 26,000; Dusseldorf, with 25,000; five towns, with from 10,000 to 20,000; viz., Bonn, Crefeld, Coblenz, Treves, and Eupen; fifteen, with from five to 10,000, and 94 small towns.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

THIS kingdom includes Ancient Swabia, and Franconia, and also the separate territory, extending west of the Rhine to the frontiers of France. Bavaria Proper is a country of mountains, valleys, hills, and of extensive plains. In one part it borders for a short distance on the lake of Constance, and its southern limits include part of the Alps and lakes of Tyrol. The Danube flows through it from west to east, receiving in its course the Isaar, on which Munich stands, the Inn, and many other rapid streams. The Maine is navigable through the greater part of Bavaria for long flat vessels carrying about two hundred tons, and a deep canal, now in progress of completion, will soon connect the Maine at the city of Bamberg, with the Danube near Ratisbon, from which steamboats ply to Vienna. "Nature," says Dieterici, "has given Bavaria the means and the power of manifold culture, and of employment to man: mountains and hills for pastures, for the growth of woods, and for vineyards; plains and valleys for arable cultivation; a multitude of small streams for the moving of mills and factories; large rivers for navigation and trade." Pasturage and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people. Barley for malting, and hops are extensively cultivated, and the quantity of beer of excellent quality drunk in this

kingdom is almost incredible. Corn of all kinds, and vegetables are raised in sufficient abundance. Madder, hemp, flax, and tobacco, are also grown. Wheat is exported; cattle and sheep, and heavy, slow, inactive horses are reared generally in all parts of the kingdom. Swine and geese are exceedingly numerous. Although there are many large landed properties undivided, the kingdom is generally subdivided into small farms cultivated by the owners.

The minerals of the mountains are salt in great plenty; iron, coal, lead, tin, cobalt, some gold and silver. In no part of Germany is there, in proportion to the extent of country, more magnificent forests. A great quantity of timber is floated down annually by the Isaar and other streams to the Danube, and thence to Vienna. Timber is also floated down the Maine from the forests of Franconia. Nuremberg has long been famed for its wooden wares and toys. Formerly the cities of Augsburg, Bamberg, and Ratisbon, and Baireuth, were all renowned for their trade: but all these places have declined, since the time that they ceased to be capital cities.

At Augsburg a cotton factory has lately been established; but, generally speaking, Bavaria can scarcely be called a manufacturing country. Its breweries all over the kingdom, and its extensive salt-works at Traunstein, Berchtesgaden, &c., and its Nuremberg wares, being the only important manufactures. At Munich the arts, especially architecture and painting, have made wonderful progress; and science is also in a respectable state in that city. The optical instruments of which are also acquiring the most deserved celebrity. Rhenish-Bavaria is more populous in the square mile than Bavaria Proper, and the culture of the vine is, in that circle, of extensive importance. Bavaria is divided into eight circles; viz.—

1. Isaar, population 607,498, Munich, the capital, population 75,000. 2. Lower Danube, population 436,278, chief town Passau, population 8400. 3. Regensburg, population 441,883, chief town Ratisbon, population 14,000. 4. Rezat, population 554,239, chief town Nuremberg, population 40,000. 5. Upper Danube, population 523,723, chief town Augsburg, population 30,000. 6. Upper Maine, population 554,100, chief town Bamberg, population 18,600. 7. Lower Maine, population 574,195, chief town Wurtzburg, population 22,674. 8. Rhine circle, population 554,932, chief town Spires, population 8600.—Total population 4,246,748 in 1832.

Generally speaking, the population of Bavaria, especially in Bavaria Proper, are well sheltered, clad, and fed, and usually possess landed or other fixed property. Bread, potatoes, cheese, beer, and animal food constitute their usual sustenance. The great natural resources and productions of Bavaria, its important geographical situation in the centre of Europe, with navigable rivers flowing through it to the east, west, and north; and the progress of im-

provements in agriculture, in highways, canals, and the recently commenced railroads, all render Bavaria a country of the first importance in proportion to its extent. If a portion of Germany immediately adjoining Bavaria Proper, and equal to its Rhenish circle, were added to it, and this circle added to such other adjoining state as would be most agreeable to the inhabitants of both, the change would be of great advantage to all. The irregular parcellings of the small German states, by which parts of the dominions of the same sovereign are separated from the others, is attended with much administrative expense and great inconvenience.

WURTEMBERG.—This kingdom is a country chiefly of mountains and valleys. The wood and mountains of the black forests, and the green hills, valleys, and slopes of all other parts of the kingdom; and especially the rich and picturesque banks, woods, and vales of the Neckar and Danube, and the industriously-cultivated arable lands, and the green pastures of Würtemberg impart to the whole country an aspect and character of great variety and interest. Spelt is the principal grain grown. Sheep are bred chiefly for their wool; and horned cattle are reared in rather greater number than for the use of the inhabitants. The banks of the lake of Constance, of the Neckar, and many of the slopes of the inland hills and mountains are under vineyards. Hops, tobacco, and vegetables are very generally grown for home use. There are several manufactories of linen, leather, and some of iron and steel; and needles, sickles, scythes, &c., are exported. Cotton spinning and weaving have grown up rapidly at Canstadt, Nürtingen and Reutlingen. Fine and coarse woollen manufactures, especially cloths, carpets, and flannels, are established in several districts. The other manufactures are chiefly jewellery, meerschaum pipes, hats, paper, gunpowder, toys, &c. The kingdom is divided into four circles, viz. the *Neckar*, *Black Forest*, *Danube*, and the *Jart*; the total population of which amounts at the present time to about 1,600,000: consisting of an intelligent, industrious, and orderly people. There is no country in Europe in a more flourishing condition, or more wisely governed; and if the inhabitants are not all opulent, many are moderately so; and all who are in health are fully employed, and all possess the means of living, at least, in tolerable comfort.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.—This state is now confined to a surface of only 272 German square miles; being 100 German square miles less than the circle of Potsdam, one of the three circles forming the province of Brandenburg. When it is considered that a portion of Royal Saxony is a region of rocks, it seems wonderful how it should have maintained not only 1,600,000 inhabitants, but the expenses also, however economically managed, of a royal government, and all the branches of an executive legislature and judicial administration. This is still more remarkable when we consider that the country has been laid waste by the thirty and by the seven years' wars, and afterwards overrun by

Napoleon. Extraordinary unremitting industry and economy applied to agriculture, pasturage, and especially to unprotected manufactures, have alone enabled the inhabitants of Saxony to maintain themselves creditably, in every respect, among the German nations. The prosperity of their fabrics they owe alone to industry, ingenuity, and saving habits. No prohibition of the importation of foreign goods was ever imposed; no bounty on the manufactures of the country was ever granted; no restriction upon the circulation, exchange, or the import or export of merchandize was ever established until the year 1833: yet, in opposition to many natural disadvantages, the manufactures of Saxony have long thriven, and the only evil which menaces them lies in a system uncongenial to that under which they have prospered. The northern part of Saxony is chiefly a flat, arable, and in some parts a sandy country. The southern division is either hilly or mountainous; the Erzgebirge, stretching along the whole frontier on the side of Bohemia, enters Saxony for several miles of the course of that generally woody and rocky range. Yet in nearly all parts the hills and mountains of Saxony are inhabited, and cultivated wherever there is any soil; or, where the latter is scanty, sheep, goats, or cattle, are made to browse wherever a blade of grass grows. The Elbe is navigable for large flat boats, from Bohemia through Saxony, and a quantity of timber, among which large masts, cut in the Bohemian forests is floated down to Hamburg. Several streams, partly navigable, and all affording abundant water-power, flow down from the mountains through the kingdom. Numerous valleys are rendered highly productive. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, are the general crops. But the corn raised, in the best harvests, is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the population. The wool of Saxony is renowned for its fineness. As far back as 1768, there were brought to the country 800 Spanish sheep; and at the present time flocks of this race are numerously spread over the pastures of the whole country.

The mines of the Erzgebirge, (*ore mountains*) &c., employ a great number of labourers. Coal is abundant near Meissen and Plauen. Iron exists, but not in sufficient quantity for local use. Silver, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, zinobar, are all, in moderate quantities, mined in the mountains. Manufacturing industry forms, however, the great field of occupation for the inhabitants. The fairs of Leipzig affording them also a central market for their fabrics. Saxony is divided into four circles, Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bauzen. Its capital, Dresden, has 66,500 inhabitants. Leipzig, 45,000; Chemnitz, 22,000; Freiburg, 11,500; it has sixteen other towns, with from 5000 to 10,000, and twenty with about 5000 inhabitants.

THURINGIAN STATES.—Several of the sovereigns of Central Germany wisely joined, previously to the grand union, in an association of customs, in order to remove the vexatious barriers which separated their estates. These were

Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, including Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reus-Schleitz, Reus-Greiz, and Reus-Lobenstein and Ebersdorf. The surface of all comprise about 242 German square miles, with a population at the present time estimated at 920,000 inhabitants. The Thuringian and other forests extend over a part of the country, which is generally mountainous or hilly, with numerous fertile valleys and some table-lands. Ores are scarce, or at least not abundantly discovered. Agriculture, pasturage, especially sheep pasturage, which is very important for wool; converting the forest wood into charcoal and potashes, and extracting tar or rosin from the pine—have long formed the leading occupations of the Thuringian population. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hops, and vegetables of various kinds are generally cultivated in about sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants.

Manufactures have also grown up in these states. Hosiery and linen, and in the forest districts wooden wares are among those which, at first, most naturally appeared.

Woollen and cotton manufactories have for some years been established at Gera and Gotha. There are also some fabrics of glass, porcelain, vitriol, alum, iron, and steel: the two latter at Schmalkalden and Suhl. With the exception of Erfurt with a population of 29,000, and which now belongs to Prussia, the Thuringian states have no large towns. The population of Gotha is 13,100 Altenburg 12,700, Weimar 11,000, Eisenach 9300, Coburg 9100, Gera 9100, Suhl 7200, Greitz 6300, Meiningen 6000, and Jena 5800.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—This is the most important of the dukedoms; being more extensive, and nearly as populous as the kingdom of Saxony. The Rhine flows from the lake of Constance, along its southern and western frontiers, and the Neckar is also navigable through the Duchy until it falls into the Rhine. The Black Forest extends to the south, along and over its eastern frontiers, and the Odenwald to the north. Between its mountains and the Rhine a highly-cultivated plain extends along the whole length of the country. Agriculture is in a very improved condition. Grazing of cattle is carefully attended to, and the number raised is somewhat above the wants of the inhabitants; the surplus are driven chiefly to Würtemberg and France. The rearing of sheep is not important. Corn, especially spelt and maize, potatoes and other vegetables, hemp, flax, chestnuts, and various fruits, hops, oil-seeds, and tobacco, are also cultivated with care and success. The meadows are irrigated, and produce luxuriant crops of clover and grass, and green maize is also grown extensively for feeding cattle and horses. Among the mountains and hills are found iron, lead, some silver and gold, copper, salt, coals near Offenburg; but mining forms a very limited branch of production. The numerous mineral springs of the Duchy have long been celebrated. The produce of the vineyards, taking the average contents

of the Baden casks, is estimated at about fourteen millions of English gallons. The Wertheimer and some of the red wines are rich and agreeable; but generally, the wines of Baden are only of medium quality, and chiefly consumed in the country. There is some tar and potashes made in the Black Forest, and timber is rafted down the Neckar. Manufactures of linen, woollen, and lately of cotton, have been established. Metallic works, leather, wooden clocks, earthenware and glass, include most of the other fabrics in the Duchy of Baden. The Duchy is divided into four circles; and the capital, Karlsruhe, has a population of 20,000; Mannheim, 20,000; Freiberg and Heidelberg each about 12,000; Bruhsal, Phorzheim, Radstadt, Constance, and Lahn, each about 5000 inhabitants.

HESSE-CASSEL.—The electorate of Hesse has 161 German square miles of surface, and has 640,674 inhabitants. It is divided into four circles. Cassel, the capital, has 33,000 inhabitants, Fulda about 10,000, Hanau about 15,000, Marburg 7500, and Hersfeld 6500 inhabitants. The circle of Hanau is the most thickly settled, and by far the most fertile and highly cultivated. Nearly the whole electorate is hilly and in part mountainous, with valleys and occasionally table-lands. The Fulda and Werra flow through the country. Agriculture and the mines give employment to the inhabitants. Wheat, spelt, vegetables, and near Hanau, fruit, and the best tobacco in Germany, are all cultivated in about sufficient quantity for the consumption of the population. Flax for the linen manufacture of the country is also extensively cultivated in the circle of Fulda. The horned cattle are not reared for exportation: the number of sheep is comparatively insignificant. The copper, iron, and cobalt mines, the salt-works, and the mining of some stone coal, and of plenty of brown coal, are other sources of employment to the population. There are some rather important manufactures of wool at Fulda, Cassel, Marburg, and other towns. There is one or two cotton manufactures and several tanneries; the latter at Hanau and Werra. There are also in the electorate some few fabrics of glass, hardwares, paper, and tobacco.

The GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE, through which the Rhine flows, is also watered by the Maine, and divided into the three circles of the Rhine-Hesse, Starkenberg, and Upper-Hesse. The latter is divided from the second by a stripe of Hesse-Cassel, and the second from the first by the Rhine. The superficies of the three circles is equal to 152 German square miles: the population amounts to about 780,000 inhabitants. Mayence has 35,000 inhabitants; Darmstadt, the capital, 22,000; Worms 8000, and Offenbach 7500. Upper-Hesse is very hilly, and resembles Hesse-Cassel. It has mines of iron and some other minerals; which with agriculture, pasturage, and some manufactures of linen, leather, wool, and latterly of cotton, form the chief sources of labouring industry. The plain of the circle of Starkenberg, in

which Darmstadt is situated, extends from the mountains of the Odinwald to the Rhine. It is a highly-cultivated district, producing corn, maize, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, vines, &c. The circle of Rhenish Hesse in which Mayence is situated on the banks of the Rhine, lies along and westward of that river. It is the smallest, but the most populous of the three circles, having 8296 inhabitants to the German square mile, of which one in twenty-five is of the Jewish religion. It has scarcely any mountain-land, and the valley of the Rhine from Worms to Oppenheim, and from Mayence to Bingen, and extending inland to the hills and foot of the Vosges, is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. It is under vineyards, pastures, and arable cultivation. Fields of wheat, spelt, and barley, pastures in the uplands, and vineyards; the latter occupying seven per cent of the whole surface; wood in detached spots but no forests; flax, hemp, and tobacco, intermixed with other crops, are the characteristics of this fertile and populous circle. Its manufactures, which are on a small scale, consist of linen, coarse cotton, some dye-works, vinegar, *liqueurs*, tanneries, lead and glass wares in the towns. The minerals of the circle, as far as discovered, are of little importance. Cattle are reared in number nearly equal to the use of the inhabitants of Mayence and the circle.

DUCHY OF NASSAU.—This small sovereignty has only eighty-two German square miles of surface with 374,000 inhabitants. It has the fertile valley of the Rheingau, with many vineyards, producing the most celebrated Rhenish wines, as the Johannisberg, which with its territory belong to Prince Metternich; the Hocheim, Rudesheim, &c. With the exception of the fertile valley of the Lahn, and the Rheingau, and the country lying between the Taunus and the Maine, the whole duchy is mountainous, and very picturesquely wooded. The small town of Beiberich on the Rhine, and Weisbaden which has 10,000 inhabitants, are the only towns of consequence. The natural riches of this country in respect to soil, forests, and minerals, are of great value, if brought into that fertility of which they are capable. Iron, plenty of brown coal, lead, copper, &c., are found in the mountains. The mineral waters, which in regard to management and revenue, are monopolized by the government, are another source of riches. This duchy has a few coarse manufactures, and if it were a circle of Prussia, instead of an independent sovereignty, it would be one of the most improved countries, and the inhabitants the most prosperous people in Germany.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, which has joined the union, has been so long, and is so well known, as to require no further observation than that its fair trade in respect to the diminished sale of British goods has been greatly affected by the league. It is still, however, and will from its central convenient situation continue to be, a mart of great riches and activity.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATE OF THE UNION.

THE states whose mines are worked are indicated in the preceding statements. The returns of the mineral productions of the several German states we have not been able to obtain correctly, except as regards Prussia. The following has been prepared by Baron Humboldt for Doctor Bowring:

STATEMENT of the Number of Mines and Quarries, and of Furnaces employed in the Manufacture of Metal in the Kingdom of Prussia, with the Number of Workmen employed, and the Quantities and Value of Produce, in the Year 1837.

DESCRIPTION.		No. of Mines, Quarries, and Furnaces.	Quantities produced.	No. of Workmen employed.	No. of their Families.	Value of Produce.
						Dollars.
I.—MINES . . .	Iron ore and iron stone ..	805	679,874 tons	7,738	16,396	481,504
	Copper, lead, and silver Ore	121	{ 1,076,962 cwts. 50 tons }	4,425	8 276	617,631
	Blacklead	41	995,300 cwts	2,027	3,579	388,394
	Cobalt ore	19	1,327 "	104	158	18,185
	Arsenic "	..	10,190 "	..	..	..
	Manganese ore	3	5,632 "	40	149	9,536
	Antimony "	3	574 "	23	41	1,156
	Alum "	7	68,591 tons	48	200	6,795
	Vitriol "	3	{ 39,649 " 5,521 " }	..	..	..
	Coal	331	10,393,479 tons	16,218	39,747	8,754,371
	Brown coal	254	2,612,630 "	2,538	6,472	281,976
	Total	1587	..	33,161	75,058	5,559,548
II.—QUARRIES .	Chalkstone and chalk	125	..	470	1034	112,863
	Gypsum	25	..	78	188	29,672
	Building stone, &c.	316	..	1341	3469	107,761
	Slates	341	..	1248	3260	71,898
	Mill stones	39	3040 stones	202	681	24,590
	Trap stone	6	..	17	84	5,802
	Total	852	..	3356	8716	352,585
III.—FURNACES .	Iron, pig	129	1,446,372 cwts.	2,745	7,866	2,267,103
	Raw steel	21	150,141 "	254	520	395,848
	Cast "	67	337,469 "	3,521	9,546	1,227,949
	— from pig iron	12	134,030 "	220	578	503,931
	Rod and bar "	431	1,141,356 "	5,529	12,485	5,656,608
	Plate "	12	133,573 "	343	744	1,132,852
	Iron wire	58	65,561 "	489	656	581,069
	Steel	99	103,938 "	484	1,224	746,106
	Total	829	3,512,440 cwts.	12,585	33,169	12,511,466
	Silver	2	23,992 mark fine }	22	50	328,303
IV.—SALT-WORKS .	Lead	27	45 burnt }	227	632	175,726
	— in blocks	..	23,807 cwts.	..	..	76,807
	— sheets	..	10,847 "	..	..	1613
	Copper raw	12	117 "	581	1,131	647,892
	— worked	31	19,347 "	167	627	667,290
	Brass	14	16,148 "	284	558	606,190
	Zinc in bars	34	18,544 "	1,159	2,996	841,905
	— plates	..	215,466 "	..	..	68,882
	..	3	15,636 "	39	107	114,552
	Arsenic	2	8,791 "	53	120	25,680
	Antimony	2	3,170 "	40	167	12,083
	Alum	15	901 "	373	1,106	182,286
	Vitriol, copper	6	40,877 "	10	29	40,524
	— iron	8	3,367 "	207	471	55,964
	— mixed	..	29,157 "	..	..	12,747
	Sulphur	1	2,860 "	..	..	..
	Oil of vitriol	..	456 "	..	..	..
	..	..	60,000 lbs.	..	..	3,000
	Total	986	....	15,747	41,613	16,372,910
	..	20	44,109 lasts and }	1523	4937	1,344,520
	..	..	52,289 sheffels }	..	..	..

Total number of workmen in 1839	65,231
Their families	228,995
Value of mineral produce 28,000,000 thalers, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.	

The produce of the Prussian coal-mines in 1834 was about 1,810,000 tons, or nearly one-tenth of the estimated annual produce of the British coal-mines. Of this quantity

Silesia yielded	560,000 tons
Thuringia	1,300 „
Westphalia	745,000 „
Rhenish provinces	500,000 „
Total	1,806,300

The produce of the Prussian coal-mines increased in 1839 so rapidly that the quantity mined amounted to 2,442,632 tons. The states of the Union imported coal, viz.—

In 1832	1,130,512 centners
Exported	4,621,275 „
Imported in 1835	1,369,025 „
Exported	5,455,746 „
Imported in 1840	3,544,338 „
Exported	6,963,286 „

The MINERAL PRODUCTS OF BAVARIA are important, and the principal are salt, coal, and iron. The salt-mines are monopolized by the government on account of revenue. The consumption is about 800,000 centners per annum, and is sold by the government at from 5 to 7 Bavarian florins, or 8s. 4d. to 11s. 6d. per centner of 110 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The coal-mines and iron-mines belong some to the crown, and others to private individuals; but either through mismanagement or government interference, the products are as yet unimportant. The excellent porcelain clay, and the number of marble and other stone quarries are of great value.

Copper, silver, blacklead, and some other minerals, are to a small extent extracted in different parts.

In the GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN the salt-mines are those of most importance. The coal-field of Offenbach might be rendered exceedingly valuable, were there not so great a quantity of wood still existing in the duchy, though in many parts at an expensive distance, for consumption. Iron is also found; but we have no statistics of the minerals of this country, and we are also destitute of any account of the mineral productions of Saxony, which are important, though confined to the consumption of that kingdom. In Hesse-Cassel, there is an abundance of coal; but it is not extensively mined. Iron, cobalt, and some copper is extracted in various parts of the electorate.

In 1832 the imports of pig iron into Prussia amounted to	120,928 centners
„ exports of ditto	34,208 „
„ imports of hammered iron	100,842 „
„ exports of ditto	80,231 „

In 1840 the imports of pig-iron	amounted to	605,348	centners
„ exports of ditto	.	32,543	„
„ imports of hammered iron	.	484,009	„
„ exports of ditto	.	60,570	„

The iron-miners are demanding *protection* of the government by restricting the importation of foreign iron, and urging high duties or prohibition. It is to be hoped that the wisdom of the government of the Union will not yield to such fallacious representations in order to meet the views of the miners, and consequently *tax*, to far more than the amount of the duties, the *agriculture and manufactures of Germany*, by *raising the price of ploughs and other implements required by the former; and the cost of the machinery and tools required by the latter*. The fatal example of France in the high duties and prohibitions imposed on iron and iron wares ought to be a lesson of instruction, to Prussia and all countries, in regard to taxing so generally useful a material as iron.

FORESTS AND TIMBER TRADE OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF
CUSTOMS, AND TIMBER TRADE GENERALLY.

THE extent of the forests of Germany have been greatly exaggerated, and it has been often stated, even down to the present time, that one-third of the whole country was and is still covered with original wood. This is not true. There are some large forests in the south and eastern states of Prussia. Some parts of Thuringia, and some districts in the Rhenish provinces, Westphalia, and Saxony, are tolerably covered with good building-timber. Nassau has also a much greater proportion of land under wood than the population of that section of Germany can well afford to remain to them unprofitable, as they require much more wood to be cut down for their use than is allowed, and as they also require for agriculture or for pasture much of the ground now occupied by the Ducal forest. The Black forest and the forests lying between the Maine and the Danube are those now of the greatest importance, and furnish the timber floated in large rafts down the Rhine, while the great portion of the timber and deals exported from Memel and Königsberg is of Polish or Russian origin. Timber of Russian origin passing through Poland, or Polish timber exported downwards into Prussia, pays a transit duty of from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Polish groschen, or $\frac{1}{2}$ a copec on a single stave, to 2 Polish florins of 15 copecs on a mast.

The following statements relative to the timber trade of the states of the Germanic Union of Customs, are taken from various official and other documents, chiefly from those of Prussia, and from Dieterici, Ferber, and the reports of British and Prussian consuls. There are large rafts of timber floated annually down the Rhine to Holland, but nearly all for the consumption of that country. During the ten years 1831 to 1840 inclusive, there were only imported from Holland into the United Kingdom sixty-five great hundreds of deal, seven fathoms of lathwood, seven masts and spars, 150 feet of oak planks, 1420 loads of timber, and seventy-four wainscot logs.

The following tables are drawn up to exhibit a comparative view of the timber trade.

FIR TIMBER Imported into the United Kingdom, from 1788 to 1830 inclusive.

YEARS.	From British N. America.		From Continent of Europe.	
	loads.	duty.	loads.	duty.*
1788	5,680	.....	203,482	6s. 8d.
1791	2,536	.....	209,072	
1795	0,840	.....	199,119	10s.
1800	2,605	.....	189,331	11s.
1801	3,099	.....	158,770	14s. 8d.
1802†	5,143	.....	252,672	16s. 2d.
1803	12,133	.....	280,550	20s. & 22s. 6d.
1805	13,018	.....	248,717	25s.
1806	16,120	free	144,054	26s. 8d.
1809	90,829	.....	54,260	27s. 4d.
1810	125,313	.....	135,626	54s. 8d.
1814	50,790	5s.	126,289	64s. 11d.
1819	322,920	.....	119,237	65s.
1821	317,563	10s.	99,202	55s.
1825	467,625	.....	286,871	
1830	385,472	.....	113,867	
1835	562,768	.....	131,481	
1840	646,953	.....	170,210	
1841				
1842				

* Duty free before 1788.

† The population of the timber-growing counties of British America in 1802, amounted to more than 280,000 inhabitants.

AN Account of the quantity of Foreign and American Timber, imported from Europe and America (including the United States) into Great Britain, from the Year 1795 to the Year 1801, both inclusive.

YEARS.	Deals and Deal Ends.		MASTS.				Oak Plank.		Fir Timber.		Oak Timber.	
	North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.		American.		North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.	American.
	hunds.	hunds.	No.	loads.	No.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
1795	40,501	23	15,474	9,936	382	567	5177	140	140,876	1024	1118	1864
1796	50,644	74	20,028	19,664	576	1753	8692	362	181,410	2427	1489	3015
1797	38,547	22	10,856	15,807	503	3293	6561	544	114,762	3174	1054	3124
1798	40,213	177	15,801	7,302	189	633	5490	310	134,963	1867	1258	2643
1799	41,632	178	17,308	5,133	539	801	8361	147	140,326	1950	838	2983
1800	47,000	371	20,132	11,698	280	1293	7988	187	175,645	3778	1695	3103
1801	45,419	832	25,329	19,187	1064	2871	7021	103	147,121	6329	1890	1872

Note.—50 feet in one load.

Deals 120 in number to each hundred.

Masts from six to eight inches in diameter, and from eight to twelve are numbered ; all above twelve inches, by load.

All masts above twelve inches pay, at present, duty by the load.

COUNTRIES.	BATTENS AND BATTEN-ENDS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.											
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840		
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.
Russia	2,766	2,484	1,699	3,609	3,906	4,654	5,089	5,330	4,661	3,522		
Sweden	1,999	1,338	1,408	2,104	1,942	2,540	2,088	2,475	4,105	3,814		
Norway	8,439	5,822	6,153	5,886	5,416	7,940	6,227	7,000	7,509	7,751		
Prussia	306	207	160	194	303	436	304	234	222	247		
British North American Colonies	1,080	1,260	1,174	1,561	1,474	1,627	2,259	2,069	3,617	4,112		
Other countries	3	6	....	4	113	50	14	12	4	3		
Total	14,593	11,117	10,594	13,358	13,154	17,247	15,981	18,020	20,118	19,449		
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom. }	11,637	11,782	12,384	13,560	13,386	15,676	14,451	17,640	19,405	19,500		

COUNTRIES.	DEALS AND DEAL-ENDS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.											
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840		
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.
Russia	14,075	12,722	10,815	18,257	14,884	17,113	16,636	17,505	15,848	12,926		
Sweden	3,723	2,431	2,633	3,591	3,175	4,179	4,814	3,783	3,604	4,197		
Norway	10,457	5,994	7,124	6,613	4,704	4,931	5,108	5,182	5,171	4,638		
Prussia	4,550	4,042	4,229	4,582	4,717	5,627	4,450	5,337	6,584	6,285		
British North American Colonies	22,066	26,053	30,974	34,000	34,235	37,429	41,801	40,883	49,396	45,593		
United States of America ...	15	15	8	13	11	7	11	9	16	20		
Other countries	23	6	5	49	5	32	12	38	28	10		
Total	54,909	51,263	55,788	67,105	61,731	69,320	72,832	72,737	80,647	73,669		
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom. }	49,489	53,153	57,291	62,808	63,940	68,300	66,650	70,878	77,536	75,098		

COUNTRIES.	LATHWOOD IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Russia	fathoms. 2,170	fathoms. 2,712	fathoms. 2,021	fathoms. 2,509	fathoms. 2,538	fathoms. 3,171	fathoms. 3,042	fathoms. 2,779	fathoms. 2,582	fathoms. 2,581
Norway	50	48	29	11	18	15	10	21	21	47
Prussia	2,254	1,864	1,983	2,184	2,634	2,813	2,208	2,758	2,498	3,020
British North American Colonies	6,889	6,232	6,068	5,086	6,925	6,064	6,717	7,761	7,409	7,245
Other countries	10	17	24	9	27	28	168	19	272	79
Total	11,373	10,873	10,125	9,799	12,142	12,091	12,145	13,338	12,782	12,972
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	11,269	10,913	10,065	10,054	12,078	11,979	11,960	13,134	12,599	13,012

COUNTRIES.	MASTS, &c. (under 12 Inches in Diameter), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Russia	No. 2,020	No. 934	No. 1,279	No. 1,696	No. 1,658	No. 1,798	No. 2,691	No. 2,697	No. 3,406	No. 4,025
Sweden	2,839	1,006	1,434	701	1,506	1,108	669	1,090	2,053	1,177
Norway	4,826	3,966	5,239	6,416	6,842	3,864	4,654	6,080	10,066	9,027
Prussia	510	282	201	480	333	408	265	456	533	240
British North American Colonies	3,146	3,668	4,112	4,722	4,823	4,522	4,788	4,820	6,348	8,513
Other countries	97	34	40	61	15	95	40	35	45	52
Total	13,438	9,888	12,305	14,076	15,177	11,795	13,102	15,183	22,451	23,034
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	12,027	9,801	11,965	13,207	13,532	12,538	13,207	14,659	20,097	22,432

COUNTRIES.	MASTS, &c. (above 12 Inches in Diameter), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Russia	loads. 731	loads. 252	loads. 259	loads. 278	loads. 440	loads. 492	loads. 857	loads. 750	loads. 1,252	loads. 1,063
Prussia	282	247	253	153	217	108	96	99	240	145
Germany	40	99	....	2	....	28	....	8	4	....
British Settlements in Australia .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	348
New Zealand	250	....	....	123	250	478	327	624	942	461
South Sea Islands	3126	4535	3296	3894	2321	1529	2831	2828	6674	5129
British North American Colonies .....	....	1087	537	5	....	....	....	3	6	38
United States of America	274	26	70	11	13	14	161	27	188	80
Other countries	4703	6246	4415	4466	3241	2649	4272	4339	9308	7264
Total	4125	6077	4833	3791	3324	3199	4077	4393	8018	7135
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	4125	6077	4833	3791	3324	3199	4077	4393	8018	7135

COUNTRIES.	OAK-PLANK IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Russia	loads. 72	loads. 7	loads. 4	loads. 10	loads. 5	loads. 8	loads. 16	loads. 3	loads. 10	loads. 417
Prussia	2058	1755	2329	2684	1324	3010	1940	3970	3514	6580
British North American Colonies	181	9	9	4	16	2	2	1	3	3
Other countries	214	18	39	40	2	26	10	23	31	12
Total	2525	1789	2381	2738	1347	3046	1968	3997	3558	7012
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	2280	1829	2549	2616	1799	2370	2198	3888	3489	6467

COUNTRIES.	STAVES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.
Russia .....	.....	9	8	72	289	552	1,130	668	457	420
Prussia	20,807	13,208	10,556	9,124	12,675	17,506	11,893	17,488	12,759	16,510
Germany.....	396	555	60	527	1,659	1,199	1,262	1,371	1,575	1,166
British North American Colonies.....	54,147	49,061	52,396	75,073	90,320	71,467	70,563	56,605	64,506	76,261
West Indies.....	358	53	193	229	501	458	158	394	856	1,663
United States of America...	621	493	553	1,771	2,961	1,577	74	1,156	674	677
Other countries.....	102	148	129	59	102	136	651	499	193	152
Total	76,431	63,527	63,895	86,855	108,507	93,695	85,721	78,181	81,020	96,849
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom..	70,308	63,671	65,480	83,186	99,752	90,811	84,454	75,461	83,070	94,497

COUNTRIES.	TEAK IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Western Coast of Africa	23,677	15,121	13,586	13,191	14,034	13,405	23,251	11,143	11,037	12,541
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon .....	.....	587	29	14	111	284	49	110	206	1,465
Other places.....	162	4	43	1	76	93	72	.....	85	66
Total	23,839	15,712	13,658	13,206	14,221	13,782	23,372	11,253	11,328	14,072
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom..	24,982	15,315	13,819	13,622	13,300	14,451	20,153	13,212	12,659	13,422

COUNTRIES.	FIR, OAK, &c. (8 inches square or upwards), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	6,486	4,803	3,832	6,190	9,529	10,571	7,250	8,671	14,317	12,017
Sweden	3,820	2,400	441	297	1,243	917	952	236	156	552
Norway.....	23,537	18,051	23,745	21,119	30,447	48,535	16,776	35,496	22,452	28,614
Denmark	576	346	129	302	112	283	1,134	441	326	343
Prussia	100,964	72,987	74,288	83,431	83,594	97,509	82,757	113,423	111,887	109,581
Germany	4,454	3,943	2,259	1,937	1,222	2,166	3,687	4,215	7,934	7,096
Italy and the Italian Islands	241	1,382	3,672	4,489	4,536	525	281	146	2,452	5,996
British Settlements in Australia and New Zealand..	735	386	454	323	175	127	65	282	23	14
British North American Colonies.....	418,879	448,761	416,830	438,704	562,768	525,645	545,361	560,621	562,398	616,953
United States of America....	2,079	3,929	485	158	263	537	467	4	120	2,282
Other countries	428	400	644	778	360	971	1,370	2,031	3,627	3,713
Total.....	562,199	557,428	526,799	557,728	694,249	687,786	669,100	725,366	725,692	817,163
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom..	546,078	565,492	541,870	560,406	682,259	678,240	660,004	713,575	730,251	802,994

COUNTRIES.	WAINSCOT LOGS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	1846	2131	2323	2643	2692	3406	4747	4591	1370	1845
Prussia	708	587	279	387	495	731	513	923	1157	847
Other countries	17	1	.....	.....	2	75	332	223	117	135
Total	2571	2719	2602	3030	3189	4212	5592	5737	2644	2827
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom..	2701	2870	2749	3269	3181	3987	4020	4518	4072	2558

STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity of Wood of all kinds imported into, and exported from, and passed in Transit through the States of the Germanic Union.

	YEARS.	Building and useful Wood, by Water.						Building and useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping.		Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
		In Eastern Prussian Provinces.									
		Firewood, by Water.	Masts.	Bowsprits and Yards.	Blocks and Barks of Hard Wood.	Fir Barks.	Planks, Laths, &c.	Oak, Ash, Elm, Cherry, &c.	Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.		
Import of Foreign Wood for Consumption	1832	43,216	piece. 82	piece. 321	piece. 10,761	piece. 547,886	lasts. 17,335	lasts. 1,622	lasts. 45,038	cwt. 86,852	cwt. 10,257
	1833	76,336	29	262	40,722	464,267	19,561	2,509	73,043	65,346	16,061
	1834	38,318	2992	467	13,924	361,277	10,972	2,319	31,612	134,621	52,935
	1835	39,324	31	268	17,563	489,452	16,911	510	1,115	109,015	60,298
	1836	50,878	2	80	24,515	490,230	26,526	563	22,825	107,469	48,169
	1837	53,226	394	132	12,592	559,928	18,956	3,875	28,254	91,618	56,161
	1840	79,120	14	138	54,070	617,151	25,238	432	29,706	86,934	137,637
Exports of Wood.	1832	20,206	153	1,501	24,057	134,018	53,913	13,446	1,943	163,395	119,176
	1833	27,899	340	2,155	18,070	157,951	59,843	8,545	1,738	146,254	83,059
	1834	19,667	47	2,836	19,525	181,311	60,557	10,701	271,447	214,070	101,286
	1835	20,829	453	4,321	25,375	268,717	69,427	14,195	4,892	110,844	44,458
	1836	42,571	275	3,178	23,134	160,065	74,428	36,999	103,818	158,824	19,532
	1837	38,004	504	2,784	28,468	170,540	64,462	31,405	38,173	137,827	35,234
	1838	51,741	311	6,397	27,477	199,404	75,941	31,906	33,472	131,581	26,579
	1839	52,224	223	2,496	36,141	176,631	79,800	43,218	40,489	94,490	37,000
	1840	40,851	318	3,743	59,892	192,467	112,850	51,006	94,364	118,430	32,610
Transit of Foreign Wood	1832	1,103	....	....	....	....	1,530	8,950	17,352	21,569	225
	1833	2,841	1	....	230	95	2,163	18,963	17,490	26,450	1,179
	1834	3,868	....	....	....	42	1,091	13,092	10,632	22,284	6,088
	1835	1,034	1	....	4	33	3,547	10,496	15,931	3,064	1,270
	1836	1,248	....	....	....	....	218	203	2,676	2,799	1,258
	1837	1,311	....	....	....	63	209	1,979	2,172	492	246
	1838	1,544	....	....	....	....	4,024	241	119	381	....
	1839	851	1	....	....	....	1,514	204	1,085	699	245
	1840	300	....	....	130	63	39	3	157	89	223

The countries to which timber and deals have been exported from the states of the *Zoll-Verein*, are Holland, Belgium, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Italian States: all countries which require a greater quantity of wood than they produce.

The British Consul at Memel states the present average yearly exports of timber and deals, &c., to be 75,000 to 80,000 loads of fir timber in logs; 5000 load of oak timber and plank, of which scarcely any to England; 7000 mill oak pipe-staves; 600,000 fir and pine planks.

The United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, and France, are the countries to which the exportations are made.

The exports of wood from Stettin in 1838 were as follow:

Staves to Great Britain, 1134 lasts; to France, 1115 lasts; to all other countries, 441 lasts. Timber—viz., oak to Great Britain, 3327 lasts; to Denmark, 1533 lasts; to France, 1903 lasts; to Norway and Sweden, 935 lasts; to Belgium,

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Wood of all kinds exported from Norway during the Year 1838.

	Tons.
To Great Britain	128,286
France	143,908
Holland	129,734
Denmark	55,008
Hanover and Oldenburg	15,480
Belgium	7,320
Hanseatic Towns	1,336
Altona	492
Swedish and Baltic Ports	326
Spain and Portugal	324
West Indies	154
Mediterranean	770
Total Quantity	483,138 tons.
Valued at	£327,138 sterling.

TIMBER exported from Sweden in the Year 1838.

ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Value Swedish.	Value Sterling.
Wood, timber of elm, birch, ash, &c. R. D.		80,498	R. D 50,311	£ 4,236
— barks and spars of fir and pine, } Number.		21,269	53,172	4,477
5 to 8 inches thick }				
— ditto, 8 to 10 „ „		21,418	89,241	7,515
— ditto, above 10 „ „		203,222	338,703	28,522
— deals and planks of fir and pine, } Dozens.		46,983	156,611	13,188
under 1½ inch thick . . . }				
— ditto, 1½ to 2½ „ „		109,789	731,931	61,636
— ditto, above 2½ „ „		205	4,100	345
— masts, bowsprits, and spars, } Number.		2,670	11,125	936
of 40 inches in girth . . . }				
— ditto, 20 to 40 „ „		4,146	6,910	581
— ditto, under 20 „ „		3,227,083	89,641	7,548
— staves of oak, 42 to 27 inches „		3,215,843	17,865	1,504
— ditto of birch, fir, and pine, } „		.....	99,663	8,392
42 to 27 inches }				
— not specified. R. D.		31,293	31,293	2,635

About one-eighth part of the fir timber, and about only one-thirtieth part of the elm, birch, &c., was imported into the United Kingdom. The deals were exported chiefly to France, England, and other countries. The British duties excluding all the short deals and battens.

From the foregoing statements it will appear evident that the demand for European timber by other countries than the United Kingdom will always occasion an increased demand for British American timber in England, even if the duties on foreign timber were reduced to from 25s. to 20s. and in the course of a few years to 10s. per load.

The Exports of Wood from Dantzic in 1838 were as follow :

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES EXPORTED TO.						TOTAL.	Average Prices.	Estimated Value of Exports in 1838.
	Great Britain Jersey, and Guernsey.	Holland and Belgium	Hanse Towns.	Denmark.	France.	Other Countries.			
Wood: viz.—									
Balks, Fir (about 44,000 loads).....pieces	33,370	10,572	79	....	9,738	1395	55,154	25s pr load	55,000
Deals and Deal Ends (about 38,800 loads).....pieces	126,880	67,815	26,820	11,539	38,532	9654	281,200	45s. „	87,000
Masts and Spars..... „	132	94	15	241	2,177	30	2,689	80s. „	10,756
Lathwood.....fathoms	1,160	....	....	....	....	....	1,160	75s. „	4,350
Treenails..shock of 60 pieces	10,504	....	12	372	....	40	10,928	3s. „	1,639
Clapboards.....pieces	947	69	....	....	....	....	1,016	1s. 6d „	76
Staves.....mille	194 16-26	12	2 2-20	14 12-20	111 5-20	6 9-20	341 2-20	50l. „	17,050
Oak Timber (about 1140 loads).....pieces	1,032	105	....	74	1,222	....	2,423	80s. „	4,560
„ Planks (about 3375) „	24,148	....	....	274	2,022	664	27,381	5l. 5s „	17,719
„ Other kinds.....value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	985

QUANTITY of Wood and Lumber Exported from British North America in 1836.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	Timber in square Logs.			Masts, Yards, Spars, &c.	Oars.	Staves and Head- ings of all sorts.	Shingles.	Lath- wood.	Deals, Battens, Boards, and Planks.	
	Oak and Elm.	Pine.	Birch, and all other sorts of.							
	Qntity.	Qntity.	Qntity.	Qntity.	Qntity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Qnty.	Quantity.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	number.	number.	number.	number.	cords.	feet.	number.
Great Britain	37,442	498,075	22,067	8,355	17,259	6,675,609	....	7,003	35,087,496	2,041,804
Ireland.....	3,296	75,739	1,858	2,000	4,421	2,377,319	....	999	26,160,303	863,214
Portugal.....	....	....	....	....	....	63,454	....	..	86,526	
Africa, West Coast of, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.....	....	....	13	248	456	923,770	89,000	..	187,294	
British West Indies ..	....	....	250	2,317	8,852	2,041,189	22,287,313	186	31,765,813	
United States of Ame-rica.....	....	....	31	24	....	6,200	....	133	902,222	
French settlements in North America.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	....	118,000	
Foreign West Indies..	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,820	..	29,450	
Hayti.....	....	....	....	....	....	9,130	....	..	8,384	
Brazil.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
Total	40,738	573,814	24,219	12,944	30,988	12,096,671	22,409,133	8,321	94,345,488	2,905,018

AGRICULTURE OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION.

IN the sketch which we have given of the different states of the Germanic Union of Customs, the agricultural capabilities of those countries are briefly described. Although the subdivision of landed property in Germany is very far from that of France; yet the landed estates are small in comparison with those of many other European countries.

Landed property in Germany, as well as in many other continental states, was, in the beginning of the present century, held under baronial, peasant, and

roturier tenures. The first was that of the nobility, who were exempted, as is still the case in Hungary, from public taxes and who enjoyed many other special privileges. The serfs born on the baronial lands were *adscripti glebæ*, and laboured daily in cultivating the feudal property for the benefit of its lord. The latter had civil and criminal jurisdiction over his serfs in his baronial court, in which his own judge presided, and if they were found guilty, sent by him to the baronial prison, or were flogged by his bailiff for laziness or other offences. The serfs had small cottages and patches of land on the estate, which they cultivated for their sustenance, during spare hours, allowed them for the purpose. They paid the tithes out of their earnings to the priest or minister, and fees to the doctor, schoolmaster, and judge.

There were also peasant holdings, *Bauern-Hofe* held usually under a seignorial tenure, from the superior lord, subject to the payment of certain dues, quit-rents, and a certain weekly portion of labour.

Ameliorating the condition of these peasants, and even of the serfs, was commenced in the last century. But it is to the late King of Prussia that the glory of abolishing feudal servitude is justly to be attributed. Under Prince Hardenberg's administration, not only the peasants but the serfs were made owners of the lands they occupied, on payment only of the actual annual quit-rents which they had been paying to the manorial baron. These quit-rents were moderately valued by royal commissioners, and commuted by purchasing them from the baron, under the direction of the commissioners.

The payment for the commutation being usually a transfer to the baron of a part (equal to the rated value of quit-rent) of the land occupied by the serf or peasant. If the serfs or peasants were enabled to pay the commutation in money they had the option of retaining the whole of the land they occupied.

This great change in the tenures of property was tranquilly managed between 1807 and 1821, when the whole was completed. In the other states of Germany the serfage tenures may be said to have disappeared, and in all there are a great number of divisions and small proprietorships. When his wars of defence and conquest were over, one of the chief measures of the administration of Frederick the Great was to encourage general industry, and to ameliorate the condition of the landed proprietors, and especially that of the nobles of Silesia, who had been ruined during these wars. He found them, and the landlords generally, unable to improve their lands. In order to afford them relief, and to enable them and the cultivators of the soil to stock their farms, and to purchase agricultural implements, he established in the first instance, in 1769 (as an experimental one), a land or territorial bank (*Landschafts-casse*) in Silesia. The success of this bank having surpassed all calculation, the inhabitants of other provinces solicited and obtained similar institutions of credit to that of Silesia. In 1777 a territorial

bank was established in the March of Brandenburg; in 1781, in Pomerania; in 1787, in Western Prussia; in 1788, in Eastern Prussia; and afterwards in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

These institutions are called *Landschafts-credit-vereine*; or, *Schaftliche-credit-vereine*, which means, associations of landed proprietors for mutual assistance, by affording credit on the basis of landed security.

In virtue of this system, each landholder has a right to become a member of the society, whose property is valued at not less than 500 thalers (about 80*l.* sterling). In some provinces, as in the March of Brandenburg, the minimum value of estates comprised in the system of mutual assurance, is 600 thalers (about 95*l.* sterling). With this guarantee they have the right to contract a debt upon the security of their estates to the proportion of value stated by a committee, chosen by the society out of its own members. Ordinarily the sum must not exceed two-thirds of the estimated value of the estates.

All the members of the society are equally contractors of the company's debts, interest included.

The obligatory notes of the society are issued like national money, payable to bearer, and their transfer not subjected to any formality. Interest is stipulated for at four per cent.

Each province has its *bureau* of administration. The credits and securities, in *solido*, are greater in certain provinces than in others. Whilst in some provinces the society guarantees the credits as far as two-thirds of the value of the estates, in others only to the value of one-third. The system of credit introduced into the Grand Duchy of Posen, has the peculiarity of redemption in seventy years, by means of one per cent in addition to the four per cent interest. The debtor paying, besides the stipulated interest of four per cent, a half per cent every six months, to cover the expense of administration, and the collection and payment to the bearers of notes.

All the administrative *bureaux* are held in a condition to pay the interests on the *coupons* to their holders, in every principal town of the Prussian monarchy, without any charge to those who hold the notes of the society.

In the Grand Duchy of Posen, the obligations for money lent are to be paid within forty-two years, according to the plan published by the society.

The proprietors who do not pay the interest at the stipulated time, on the money they borrow, are liable to have their estates sequestered to meet the demands of the association, and at the sole cost of the debtor. This has seldom occurred.

LIVE STOCK.

STATEMENT of the Number of Horses, Horned Cattle, and Swine, in Prussia, in the Years 1816 and 1837.

DESCRIPTION.	1816.	1837.
Horses	1,243,261	1,472,921
Bulls	54,618	66,405
Oxen	727,561	742,558
Cows	2,144,645	2,719,619
Calves	1,077,088	1,310,040
Swine	1,494,729	1,936,304
Total	6,741,902	8,247,847

STATEMENT of the number of Sheep in Prussia, distinguishing the Breeds in the Years 1816, 1828, 1837, and 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	1816.	1828.	1837.	1840.
Merinoes pure breed .	719,200	2,378,717	3,617,469	4,119,950
Half-bred	2,368,010	5,187,249	7,165,088	7,846,752
Common sheep	5,174,186	5,045,971	4,228,895	4,377,316
Total	8,261,396	12,611,937	15,011,452	16,344,018

STATEMENT of the Number of Merino Sheep in Prussia.*

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia Proper	435,061	549,247	853,909	1,026,659
Posen	192,412	244,622	422,424	498,692
Brandenburg	446,778	523,546	597,922	644,849
Pomerania	362,050	498,295	608,065	699,088
Silesia	570,311	608,514	734,566	836,395
Prussian Saxony	361,234	373,111	346,744	364,370
Westphalia	14,193	17,941	27,811	29,275
Rhenish Provinces	15,132	15,277	26,028	20,622
Total	2,397,171	2,831,553	3,617,469	4,119,950

* The first attempt in Prussia at improving the breed of sheep for wool commenced in 1786, when Frederick II. imported 100 rams and 200 ewes (Merinoes) from Spain. They did not succeed, and died in a short time: chiefly from ignorance on the part of those who had charge of them. They, however, left an improved race in some parts of the country, and soon afterwards government instituted schools for shepherds, fresh importations were made, and the Merino and half-bred sheep have increased as above stated.

Number of Half-bred Sheep in Prussia.

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia	356,514	367,993	461,568	568,471
Posen	776,265	911,315	1,191,985	1,410,710
Brandenburg	908,174	1,050,832	1,225,660	1,293,234
Pomerania	691,211	795,203	958,657	1,058,035
Silesia	1,454,574	1,481,232	1,719,575	1,868,712
Prussian Saxony	945,375	1,025,403	1,328,771	1,358,399
Westphalia	80,252	101,377	143,051	135,630
Rhenish Provinces	89,020	105,978	135,861	153,561
Total	5,301,385	5,839,333	7,165,088	7,846,752

Number of Common Sheep in Prussia.

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia	757,493	696,053	824,100	921,930
Posen	697,543	567,525	550,611	546,009
Brandenburg	578,934	619,523	666,281	689,512
Pomerania	519,561	533,384	551,367	607,477
Silesia	357,268	309,469	315,058	319,880
Prussian Saxony	509,084	506,824	495,237	495,566
Westphalia	246,595	318,871	379,347	359,267
Rhenish Provinces	386,569	425,375	446,894	437,675
Total	4,053,047	3,977,024	4,228,895	4,377,316

QUANTITIES of Wool sold at the following Fairs, and Quantity exported from the States of the Zoll-Verein.

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Berlin . . . cwt.	40,243	49,688	41,032	48,980	51,703	72,000
Breslau . . . „	65,576	62,359	58,401	55,600	66,000	66,000
Coblentz . . . „	...	...	449	480	545	722
Konigsberg . . . „	4,318	6,371	7,380	7,666	8,344	7,162
Landsberg . . . „	16,060	5,045	11,338	14,800	10,370	12,354
Magdeburg . . . „	5,852	5,766	7,339	6,365	6,894	6,000
Mulhausen . . . „	185	43	360	573	500	1,192
Paderborn . . . „	2,945	3,229	2,405	2,570	2,965	3,075
Posen „	...	6,500	9,086	10,048	14,334	21,013
Stettin „	19,038	25,456	15,158	21,964	26,825	23,310
Stralsund . . . „	1,405	1,000	1,800	1,500	1,100	2,000
Total	155,622	165,457	154,748	170,546	189,580	214,828
Exported from the states of the Zoll-Verein . .	178,171	123,872	190,971	146,084	149,260	

CATTLE and Sheep in several States of Germany.

COUNTRIES.	Years.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Bavaria	Rhenish . {	1821 164,459	133,804	
		1829 205,089	70,315	
		1837 205,536	70,000	
	Proper . {	1821 1,895,687	1,238,103	
		1829 2,306,829		
		1837 2,350,386	1,434,080	330,620
Hesse-Darmstadt		1838 1,895,687	1,138,100	324,991
	Rhenish . {	1828 55,095		
		1834 58,250		
	Upper . {	1818 104,320		
		1838 113,440		
	Province of Starkenberg . {	1819 73,225		
Hesse-Cassel		1838 75,493		
		1833 817,305*		
Grand Duchy of Baden		1811 400,742	179,986	
		1823 480,584	188,706	
Württemberg		1834 2,306,829	581,860	
		1840 2,350,386	676,659	

* Live cattle of all kinds, more than half of which are sheep.

NUMBER of Cattle entered for Slaughter, and on which the Slaughter Tax was paid, within the Kingdom of Saxony, during the Years 1835 and 1836.

YEARS.	Oxen.	Cows.	Swine.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs, &c.
1835	15,313	54,868	273,906	183,487	111,648	31,777
1836	15,560	57,369	264,513	171,726	117,256	31,168

TABLE of the Yearly Consumption of Butchers' Meat in the Kingdom of Saxony.

Number Slaughtered, and Weight.			Consumption per Inhabitant.		
DESCRIPTION.	1835.	1836.	DESCRIPTION.	1835.	1836.
Oxen, bullocks, cows, and heifers	69,671	72,929			
Weight of do. . lbs. *	24,532,529	25,407,020	Beef	15.52 lbs.	16.07 lbs.
Swine	285,417	264,513			
Weight of do. . lbs.	28,844,989	27,354,625	Pork	18.25 „	17.30 „
Calves	185,671	171,726			
Weight of do. . lbs.	7,025,878	6,566,576	Veal	4.44 „	4.16 „
Sheep, goats, and lambs.	146,242	148,414			
Weight of do. . lbs.	3,779,468	3,884,701	Mutton	2.39 „	2.46 „
		Total yearly Consumption.		40.60 „	39.99 „

* Avoirdupois.

STATEMENT of the Number of Cattle imported into and exported from the Prussian Dominions in each Year, from 1828 to 1831.

YEARS.	Horses, Mules, &c.		CATTLE.							
			Oxen and Steers.		Cows.		Calves.		TOTAL.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
1828	22,362	7659	9545	3238	6675	4293	3532	666	19,752	8197
1829	21,304	5455	8317	2850	8408	4225	3617	896	20,342	7971
1830	23,998	6138	7879	3456	6637	5138	3465	418	17,911	9012
1831	30,742	8302	5748	3435	5193	4185	2614	442	13,555	8062

YEARS.	SHEEP.						SWINE.		TOTAL.	
	Wethers.		Ewes and Lambs.		TOTAL.					
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
1828	101,721	29,667	109,669	46,797	211,390	76,464	118,226	26,106	371,730	118,426
1829	99,437	33,704	115,050	38,889	214,487	72,593	67,983	21,093	324,116	107,712
1830	103,436	45,019	111,412	43,168	214,848	88,187	104,595	43,212	361,422	146,549
1831	36,014	18,716	84,166	25,225	120,180	43,941	33,148	33,293	197,625	93,598

LIVE STOCK imported into, and exported from the Germanic Union of Customs during the following Years, and upon which Duty has been paid.

LIVE STOCK.	1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Horses, mules, and asses.	27,919	8,890	28,194	7,051	34,332	7,651	32,611	8,715
Oxen and steers	17,606	7,905	18,387	10,004	9,470	25,532	9,138	25,384
Cows	6,437	4,566	7,179	7,324	10,700	11,723	10,894	8,002
Calves	3,067	1,128	3,240	2,005	4,127	10,455	4,018	7,299
Pigs, fattened	15,698	7,481	14,826	6,720	15,880	7,374	17,399	8,359
— lean	102,278	28,319	117,516	30,143	186,060	52,484	140,174	37,843
Wethers	37,792	22,805	46,380	23,022	61,108	72,855	98,577	48,791
Other sheep, goats, &c.	115,992	33,824	140,758	48,988	221,622	90,879	180,245	53,159

LIVE STOCK.	1836.		1837.		1840.		Excess of Imports, or Exports, for 1840.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Horses, mules, and asses	33,857	8,024	41,130	8,889	39,362	9,439	29,823	
Oxen and steers	10,008	13,547	8,550	11,053	11,285	19,313	...	8028
Cows	11,198	9,409	9,439	8,112	13,520	11,316	2,204	
Calves	5,874	5,366	4,434	5,212	7,101	8,215	...	1114
Pigs, fattened	16,510	5,687	18,700	5,057	19,207	4,948	14,259	
Do. lean	217,987	27,394	334,919	22,889	218,062	22,194	196,868	
Wethers	75,123	68,343	105,028	64,075	91,144	71,250	20,894	
Other sheep, goats, &c.	152,231	57,075	150,971	79,690	164,589	61,937	103,652	

During the years 1834 to 1840 inclusive, several thousands of cattle exceeding the number that paid duty were imported free, or at a low duty, to improve the breed, &c.; and from this circumstance, and the evidence of the foregoing tabular statements as well as from the statements of Dieterici and Hoffmann, it will appear that the states of the Union do not raise a sufficient number of live stock for home consumption.

Tax on Cattle slaughtered (*schlachtstener*) in Prussia.

Total revenue from this tax for the six years ending 1838 . 7,058,225 thalers.
Or yearly average of 1,176,371 „

The proportion paid of the above by each inhabitant, reckoned in pfennige (of 360 to the thaler), was as follows : viz.—

In the Province of Brandenburg	270 pfennige.
„ „ Rhenish Provinces	225 „
„ „ of Prussia	192 „
„ „ Saxony	184 „
„ „ Westphalia	181 „
„ „ Silesia	178 „
„ „ Posen	172 „
„ „ Pomerania	157 „
For the whole kingdom	209 „

Taking the rate of this tax at about three pfennige upon the pound of meat, the average consumption of butchers' meat in the various towns and districts rated to this impost will be as follows :

In the city of Berlin	113 $\frac{1}{3}$	lbs. annually for each inhabitant.
„ Province of Brandenburg (including the population of Berlin)	90	„
„ Rhenish Provinces	75	„
„ Province of Prussia	64	„
„ „ Saxony	61 $\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Westphalia	60 $\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Silesia	59 $\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Posen	57 $\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Pomerania	69 $\frac{2}{3}$	„
Average rate for the Kingdom	69 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.	

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

THE superficies of Prussia, taking the statements of Hoffmann, and other authorities, is in extent and in occupation, exclusive of that on which towns are situated, as follows : viz.—

Total superficies . 107,765,000 morgen, or Magdeburg acres, = $\frac{2}{3}$ British acre.

Distributed as follows : viz.—

Arable land under corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, beet-root, and other vegetables	44,000,000 Magdeburg acres.
Pasturage	21,000,000 „
Woods and forests	24,260,000 „
Garden culture	464,000 „
Vineyards	41,000 „
Rocks, wastes, and water	18,000,000 „
Total	107,765,000 „

We have no satisfactory account of the agricultural produce of the Prussian states. The exportations of grain show, however, that the production of good harvests is greater than the consumption. But it must be taken into account that a great part of the corn exported from the other states, and from Poland, passes through Prussia. See also the general table of the imports, exports, and transit trade of the Zoll-Verein hereafter.

VIEW of the Exports of Grain, Vegetables, and Seed from the Kingdom of Prussia, in the Years 1838, 1839, and 1840.

YEARS.	GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.				SEEDS.		
	Wheat and Spelter.	Rye.	Barley and Oats.	Beans, Peas, Lentils, and Vetches.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Clover-seed.
Total in 1838.....	5,021,994	592,773	524,550	228,785	373,502	194,265	131,893
„ 1839.....	5,495,956	1,622,928	1,960,289	604,306	370,556	58,698	96,976
„ 1840.....	5,201,895	1,472,744	1,697,723	695,534	504,825	93,048	135,088

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Land cultivated with Vines, and of the Wine produced in the several Provinces of Prussia, in each Year, from 1832 to 1835.

PROVINCES.	1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.
	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.
Posen	345	7,583	402	23,876	419	66,221	448	78,667
Silesia	2,915	209,695	3,344	341,140	3,375	773,774	3,461	1,002,901
Brandenburg.....	2,554	127,163	2,549	220,417	2,581	341,140	2,587	396,022
Saxony	2,074	161,163	2,105	333,266	2,201	812,038	2,261	526,614
Rhenish Provinces	30,699	5,353,830	not stated	10,712,214	not stated	15,429,901	31,294	12,557,306
Total.....	38,587	5,859,434		11,630,913		17,423,074	40,051	14,561,510

Beet-root.—3,359,596 centners of this vegetable were manufactured into sugar in 1840-1. Its sugar is subject to the excise duties.

EXTENT of Surface of Land planted with Tobacco, and Class of Tax and Designation of Tobacco Land in each Class.

Planted in the Year.	Class 1.		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Total extent of Surface.
	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres. roods.
1836	1484	72	4883	11	24,285	172	3908	168	34,562 63
1837	1506	61	2716	149	21,001	51	2454	174	27,679 75
1838	1388	144	3311	125	24,441	26	2697	70	31,839 5
1839	1537	25	3878	158	26,142	95	3173	1	34,731 99
1840	2084	59	5656	17	25,183	82	3451	12	36,374 170

The produce is estimated at from 6 to 9 centners per acre. The peasants are, each holder of land, allowed to cultivate six square roods of tobacco.

BAVARIA.—The average annual quantity of the principal articles of agricultural produce in this kingdom, taking the average of the various official and other statements, are—

Rye	3,200,000	scheffels
Wheat	1,300,000	„
Spelt	1,400,000	„
Barley	2,250,000	„
Oats	2,800,000	„
Peas	66,000	„
Potatoes	12,000,000	„
Lentils	80,000	„
Wine	800,000	eimers
Hops	36,000	centners
Hemp and } Flax }	350,000	„
Tobacco	82,000	„
Rapeseed	60,000	„
Madder-root	48,000	„
Poppies	8,500	„
Wood	2,460,046	fathoms

WURTEMBERG.—The agricultural produce of this kingdom is, according to a statement furnished to Sir George Shee by Count Beroldingen, as follows:

	Average Produce. Bushels.	Produce of 1841. Bushels.
Spelt, unhusked (<i>tritium spelta</i>)	3,200,000	2,000,000
Wheat	150,000	100,000
Rye	300,000	200,000
One-grained Wheat	120,000	100,000
	3,770,000	2,400,000

There were exported, of the crop of 1840, 500,000 bushels, which is estimated at as great a quantity as Würtemberg can produce over the necessary consumption of the population. The crop of 1841 was, it appears, far below an average crop; none of it was exported, and the quality was inferior.

The barley, oats, and pulse harvest of 1841 was considered a full average in quantity, and the quality good. The produce is given as follows:

	Bushels.
Barley	800,000
Oats	1,600,000
Beans, &c.	150,000
	} 2,550,000

None of these three kinds are exported.

The above return must be erroneous, as it would give an average crop of only 6,320,000 bushels, or less than 800,000 quarters, for a country where the whole of the barley is brewed into beer, the oats consumed by horses, and about one-seventh of the spelt, wheat, and rye is exported, leaving only about 400,000 quarters for the consumption of 1,700,000 inhabitants. In the Prussian states,

the average consumption, per individual, of wheat and rye is 304 lbs. In Würtemberg the inhabitants eat quite as much bread as in Prussia; therefore the consumption of the whole population would be, say at 300 lbs. each, 510,000,000 lbs.; or taking spelt, wheat, and rye at 400 lbs. per imperial quarter, would amount to 1,275,000 imperial quarters.

The error appears to arise from "*bushels*" being substituted for "*Württemberg scheffels*," one of which is equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester bushels: therefore the total average quantity, say 3,770,000 scheffels, would be 18,096,000 bushels, which, deducting 500,000 scheffels exported, will leave 3,270,000 scheffels, or 15,696,000 Winchester bushels, or 1,962,000 Winchester quarters, for the consumption of 1,700,000 inhabitants. If we deduct the husk from the spelt grown, the quantity of grain converted into bread will be a little more than one quarter per individual. The quantity of barley, oats, and beans, should also be scheffels; viz., 2,500,000 scheffels = 1,200,000 Winchester quarters, making the total production of grain, including spelt unhusked, 3,787,000 Winchester quarters.

BADEN.—This fruitful country produces annually, calculating in round numbers, and approximating the several official returns, and those of the agricultural societies, and reducing the Baden measures to English, as follows: viz.—

Wheat, spelt, maize, and other kinds of grain	2,100,000 imperial quarters.
Potatoes, beet-root, carrots, turnips, and other bulbous roots	750,000 " "
Hemp and flax	54,000 centners of $110\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Hops	10,000 " "
Tobacco	90,000 " "
Wine of (tolerable quality)	13,500,000 imperial gallons.

The meadow lands are very productive, being irrigated by aid of the mountain streams, and the fruit trees of various kinds are also numerous and productive.

From an account furnished by Baron Blittersdorff to Sir George Shee, it appears that the quantity of wheat produced, including summer and winter, wheat was no more in 1841 than 100,000 bushels; rye, 160,000 bushels, and of spelt (*triticum spelta*), 1,350,000 bushels, or in all about 200,000 quarters. This was far below the average crops which are stated by Baron Blittersdorff to be as follow:

Spelt	2,110,000	} 2,500,000 bushels.
Rye	250,000	
Wheat	140,000	
Barley, in 1841	450,000	} 1,630,000 "
Oats	1,100,000	
Beans, &c.	80,000	
Total	4,130,000	"

It is equally evident that a similar error to that in the Würtemberg return has crept into this return from Baden; viz., bushels instead of malters.

The malter is equal to 41,281 bushels, and as the inhabitants of Baden, who

use a great quantity of bread individually, consume more than an imperial quarter, and as they also export corn (see table hereafter), the above 2,500,000 bushels of spelt, rye, and wheat, as only equal to 312,500 quarters, is erroneous; 1,270,000 quarters being the least quantity consumed by the inhabitants. Taking the average crop above stated of wheat, rye, and spelt, at 2,500,000 malters instead of bushels, the average crops will be about 10,255,000 bushels, or 1,282,000 Winchester quarters, and 4,130,000 scheffels the total average crop of corn=2,237,500 Winchester quarters for the consumption of 1,270,000 inhabitant, for the feeding of horses, swine, &c., and for exportation.

HESSE-DARMSTADT produces more corn than is required by the inhabitants, according to Dieterici, and exports from 12,566 to 26,290 shifflasts annually of all kinds. The distribution of the lands approximating the statements of Berg-haus and other authorities is as follows, in round numbers: viz.—arable, 1,650,000 morgen; pasture, 35,000; meadows, 385,000; forests, 1,021,000; vineyards, 38,200; and gardens, 3800 morgen;—total, 3,132,000 morgen, or 2,088,000 British statute acres.

HESSE-CASSEL also produces more corn than the inhabitants consume. Rye, barley, and oats are the chief crops, the quantity of wheat raised being very unimportant. The exports of all kinds of grain and flour being, according to Dieterici, from 145,840 to 166,250 shifflasts in 1835 and 1836. The Thuringian states do not appear to export any corn.

NASSAU.—According to a statement drawn up by the Ducal *Chancellerie* for 1841, the annual produce of corn is estimated as follows: viz.—

	Malters of Mayence.	Price. fl.	Value. fl.
Wheat	368,094	at 6	2,208,564
Barley	394,402	„ 3½	1,380,470
Rye	426,920	„ 5	2,134,600
Oats	1,247,125	„ 2	2,494,250
Malters	2,436,541		8,217,844 fl.
About imperial quarters	812,180		684,820 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

The exports are stated in average years at no more than 40,000 malters of barley, 40,000 of wheat, and 20,000 of rye. The valley of the Lahn only produces grain for exportation.

The THURINGIAN STATES are corn and pasture countries, but the produce of the former is of no importance in regard to supplying other countries. The corn trade of all the states of the Union will appear exhibited by the table hereafter, of the import, export, and transit trade of grain extracted, for the years 1832 to 1836 inclusive, from Dieterici, and for 1837 to 1840 inclusive from the Annual Official Returns of the Prussian Administration.

The quantities imported from Germany and other countries, into the United Kingdom for ten years, are exhibited by the following table.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Quantities of Corn imported into the United Kingdom during the Years 1831 to 1840 inclusive, from Germany and other Countries.

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Wheat imported from	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Prussia.....	293,605	119,320	87,903	29,826	3,236	100,199	315,121	550,826	740,203	800,508
Germany.....	219,773	43,046	49,421	42,770	11,577	51,562	87,665	312,442	409,729	364,553
Holland.....	30,249	....	276	....	8	3,984	10,741	82,010	116,480	50,612
Italy and the Italian Islands	253,059	2,304	6	1	1	4	4,483	30,764	335,612	149,328
Russia.....	464,904	91,290	18,656	....	....	1,036	11,244	41,339	371,693	268,263
Denmark.....	55,960	35,548	7,958	11,732	9,758	10,258	18,240	111,499	196,730	150,351
British N. American Colonies	190,796	89,516	79,416	44,907	14,326	....	....	....	27	8,192
United States of America...	42,736	6,236	....	....	....	....	....	555	3,766	73,755
Other countries.....	280,447	6,107	4,535	3,855	3,722	1,604	8,377	102,525	460,316	127,843
Total.....	1,836,529	391,417	248,171	133,091	42,628	168,647	455,871	1,241,460	2,634,556	1,993,385
Barley, imported from										
Prussia.....	60,886	11,373	8,734	2,166	823	29,586	28,443	469	139,153	188,167
Germany.....	116,918	16,208	4,219	2,161	1,267	24,327	24,780	1384	75,694	81,017
Holland.....	12,284	....	2	178	7	6,333	3,585	....	13,057	5,584
Russia.....	42,568	8,820	1,579	1,270	....	....	24	338	18,338	4,657
Denmark.....	115,658	54,859	70,651	82,781	65,693	21,779	23,536	11	210,134	252,037
Other countries.....	28,189	4,579	936	5	6	1458	7,422	1	123,029	93,976
Total.....	376,513	95,839	85,221	88,561	67,796	83,483	87,790	2203	579,405	625,438
Rye imported from										
Prussia.....	18,447	....	....	....	....	5542	24,067	1290	97,834	2932
Germany.....	7,103	....	....	....	....	....	67	360	16,588	8
Holland.....	4,205	....	....	....	....	....	2,401	131	6,170	....
Other countries.....	61,810	4627	3369	10	....	1084	4,175	....	33,900	392
Total.....	91,565	4627	3369	10	....	6626	30,710	1781	153,673	3332
Oats imported from										
Prussia.....	70,597	....	83	11,189	4,051	18,749	99,251	198	99,521	105,629
Germany.....	31,434	2,273	530	26,717	12,210	36,086	91,897	15,879	75,010	114,668
Holland.....	15,641	221	174	22,835	5,035	45,413	40,082	23,681	101,336	50,215
Denmark.....	96,996	7,992	2,888	79,128	52,591	23,321	26,109	3,085	46,235	78,919
Russia.....	371,710	17,696	18,047	13,017	12,370	1,731	151,205	10,229	316,823	167,248
Other countries.....	35,562	676	1,612	22,089	26,810	5,756	7,880	472	31,192	24,057
Total.....	621,940	28,858	23,334	174,975	113,067	131,056	416,424	53,544	670,117	540,736
Beans and Peas imported from										
Prussia.....	37,318	14,869	4,734	12,131	7,778	44,556	64,873	8,656	113,610	110,076
Germany.....	21,627	15,550	15,282	64,455	34,881	79,448	71,041	53,951	50,521	74,194
Holland.....	7,543	29	5,104	6,734	1,007	8,114	21,077	4,776	19,109	12,684
Denmark.....	3,966	7,044	8,599	26,927	13,420	37,838	37,010	23,875	29,579	46,207
Russia.....	6,418	1,364	146	197	87	1	3,121	1,126	3,104	270
Other countries.....	7,032	2,969	4,884	5,191	1,423	1,398	19,746	1,823	33,900	44,474
Total.....	83,904	41,825	38,749	115,635	58,596	171,355	216,868	94,207	249,823	287,905
Wheat, Meal, and Flour imported from										
Prussia.....	18	10	18,264	41,749	37,292	79,790	122,959	123,119	96,360	23,433
Germany.....	971	534	3,778	3,541	5,196	97,649	120,133	131,936	66,528	21,795
Denmark.....	25	....	3,111	7,895	8,577	32,560	41,370	77,233	39,395	10,951
East India Company's Territories.....	14,427	30,219	36,277	21,898	15,897	7,172	44,667	18,911	17,532	13,026
British N. American Colonies	96,362	48,831	74,017	40,386	9,735	18,025	9,527	39,745	27,094	478,969
United States of America...	1,477,196	114,909	35,659	34,974	6,809	1,183	130	19,550	432,742	984,467
Other countries.....	47,060	393	1,771	863	1,463	19,452	25,462	46,245	163,395	5,197
Total.....	1,636,059	194,896	172,877	151,306	84,969	255,831	364,248	456,739	813,046	1,537,838

The imports of corn and meal from Germany, especially from Prussia, were chiefly the growth of Poland. See table of imports into, and exports from the states of the Union, p. 593. The oxen imported into Silesia, and sold at the fairs of Breslau, &c., are driven in across Poland from the Ukraine, and even from Moldavia.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Quantities of Seeds imported into the United Kingdom, from Germany and other Countries, from 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Clover imported from	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Denmark	659	1,271	395	426	903	1,995	2,200	3,563	2,241	3,751
Prussia	640	897	514	586	1,068	615	926	3,459	1,338	6,874
Germany	32,960	30,378	25,034	17,971	40,266	35,024	47,198	54,840	59,345	84,673
Holland	8,192	10,850	{ 7,130	35,215	29,543	22,573	34,139	14,877	18,088	21,196
Belgium			{ 986	3,244	6,048	6,419	3,638	3,375	4,193	1,916
France	29,267	17,314	17,367	1,599	5,770	10,982	12,710	16,272	26,529	12,763
Other countries	38,537	3,891	1,831	3,330	3,376	17,841	2,333	603	3,195	4,886
Total	110,255	64,601	53,261	62,371	86,974	95,449	103,144	96,989	114,929	136,049
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	114,663	72,884	54,797	56,955	68,447	78,537	124,822	95,599	93,612	141,005
Flax and Linseed imported from	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Russia	2,210,702	1,612,736	1,558,741	1,519,832	1,534,073	2,109,530	2,432,654	2,586,523	3,367,456	2,567,316
Turkey	10	4,297	13,376	14,434	111	40,061	62,866	92,297	48,970	16,408
Prussia	172,099	161,235	146,622	183,226	133,327	495,781	297,459	165,716	236,532	338,070
Germany	1,796	485	15,516	52,095	30,588	67,100	55,715	14,843	10,767	30,349
Holland	53,738	43,510	{ 43,279	97,836	87,172	103,487	42,342	45,630	55,126	66,727
Belgium			{	239	112	175	8	3,525	2,480	40,419
Italy and the Italian Islands	105,448	103,341	228,400	111,782	35,182	12,027	171,937	209,174	146,759	164,406
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon .....	....	10	2,163	2,826	127,416	275,108	126,532	78,572	163,958	207,869
British North American Colonies	996	8	....	797	404	1,694	2,601	3,459	10,768	1,842
United States of America	106,294	53,000	100,339	130,941	194,226	123,572	36,827	42,070	49,357	73,308
Other countries	108,110	16,450	70,699	96,229	64,137	110,680	92,148	63,660	58,874	51,356
Total	2,759,103	1,995,072	2,179,135	2,210,237	2,206,748	3,339,215	3,321,089	3,304,869	4,151,047	3,558,070
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	2,476,990	2,013,034	2,222,967	2,211,968	2,159,498	3,179,097	3,381,643	3,136,695	3,852,359	3,256,257
Rape-seed imported from	....	....	197	828	....	....	4,204	18,469	55,871	32,392
Russia .....	....	....	197	828	....	....	4,204	18,469	55,871	32,392
Denmark	290,368	415,729	398,283	362,431	442,863	330,763	722,781	501,989	680,840	465,292
Prussia	11,232	248	....	....	29,895	75,275	25,242	38,036	36,346	2,116
Germany	57,916	160,731	187,627	129,426	260,534	163,751	241,336	145,308	190,821	129,733
Other countries	47,759	5,437	7,083	9,313	21,602	7,765	26,602	9,369	19,986	24,425
Total	407,275	582,145	593,190	501,998	754,834	577,554	1,020,165	713,171	983,864	653,958
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	395,502	593,095	565,316	516,125	690,716	558,712	939,863	700,518	912,107	652,726
Tares imported from	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Denmark	38,613	28,107	27,011	25,067	36,595	27,129	30,908	36,947	51,355	56,962
Prussia	21,247	23,725	864	27,061	27,988	81,994	62,095	10,721	47,915	73,362
Germany	8,920	12,506	5,365	25,402	34,802	16,281	12,523	5,753	12,948	55,061
Holland	4,941	962	..	361	2,855	908	2,846	444	2,154	46,820
France	15,065	2,892	3,341	1,811	3,874	4,155	21,166	4,136	22,040	26,922
Other countries	153	82	893	3,582	1,247	3,739	498	14	1,174	5,832
Total	83,939	68,274	37,474	83,284	107,361	134,206	130,036	58,015	137,586	264,959
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	81,481	74,058	50,264	69,908	81,605	152,373	107,498	71,855	125,930	254,251

GRAIN, PULSE, SEEDS, AND BERRIES.												
	GRAIN AND PULSE.					SEEDS.						
	Wheat ; also Spelt or Amel Corn.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, Oats, & Buck- wheat.	Beans, Peas, Millet, Lentils, and Vetches.	Aniseed and Ca- raway Seeds.	OLEAGINOUS.				Clover.	All other Unenu- merated Seeds.	Junipr. Berries
						Hemp.	Linseed and Dodder.	Poppy.	Rape and Turnip.			
Imports.	scheffels	scheffels	scheffels	scheffels	centners	centners	centners	centners	centners	scheffels	ship lts.	ship lts
1832	565,940	505,533	563,121	56,848	1,983	7,977	279,785	3,987	174,917	19,143	4,411	2,302
1833	295,348	192,058	174,357	21,468	3,739	5,605	392,418	6,945	185,436	22,387	6,044	2,547
1834	121,054	316,652	229,406	30,135	1,722	12,248	258,470	1,075	142,278	30,935	5,618	1,114
1835	187,365	189,024	87,158	21,543	1,918	7,761	282,549	2,059	147,891	36,877	6,961	139
1836	359,824	223,263	121,870	24,389	1,731	15,229	551,780	2,526	233,189	18,445	6,232	946
1837*	178,343	538,920	298,105	25,407	1,096	4,904	465,907	1,663	229,518	20,237	7,089	810
1838												
1839												
1840	262,185	749,687	441,746	46,956	519	6,428	462,366	4,301	282,343	34,987	7,488	393
Exports.												
1832	3,446,624	725,682	610,493	95,479	8,175	5,963	485,951	643	19,320	44,242	6,246	6,702
1833	2,921,941	946,889	674,905	55,643	4,091	4,390	363,097	1,173	28,657	58,047	4,710	15,694
1834	2,925,699	1,227,418	987,925	189,561	8,712	18,277	209,583	779	16,759	63,398	3,602	9,185
1835	2,368,267	831,138	1,026,153	156,306	7,640	5,910	328,974	4,027	92,507	73,924	3,548	5,882
1836	3,795,147	1,872,438	2,031,153	411,972	7,913	4,223	461,023	2,981	321,760	91,328	7,954	11,237
1837	4,283,429	2,187,679	1,863,630	476,885	5,770	4,834	378,996	32,295	182,744	48,271	4,401	13,415
1838	6,524,008	842,144	863,645	232,704	6,544	5,067	385,436	5,287	197,612	137,795	5,029	7,864
1839	7,121,477	1,795,595	2,664,718	610,071	5,546	3,485	380,687	1,677	65,485	106,706	4,712	14,745
1840	6,706,160	1,627,804	2,310,767	703,503	4,689	3,710	511,561	996	96,119	140,641	15,311	11,774
In Transit (Foreign Goods).												
1832	272,915	483,290	185,712	19,798	397	21	1637	7	4447	14,847	846	2745
1833	326,820	355,399	21,562	25,385	320	55	2203	....	666	26,081	566	....
1834	661,787	352,610	120,662	7,309	245	533	3211	7	6306	23,263	208	5678
1835	187,670	307,329	86,423	1,274	55	72	2903	105	3	7,137	429	676
1836	1,015,849	449,302	142,621	10,121	130	4	2091	....	126	18,935	145	10
1837	834,304	885,195	171,341	20,294	44	53	1164	....	3	10,192	277	....
1838	1,601,456	543,410	167,472	12,496	11	29	1007	....	859	20,548	3	....
1839	1,926,916	1,218,005	371,951	50,933	9	95	3551	....	309	45,735	25	....
1840	2,364,559	1,172,688	315,943	60,507	4	10	1351	....	25	32,501	65	....

* Total Imports in 1837 of Wheat, 2,071,357; Rye, 1,407,365; Barley, 462,416; Beans, 49,202. In 1840, Wheat, 2,405,301; Rye, 1,522,292; Barley, 752,217; Beans, &c., 104,943.

WINE.

TABLE, showing the extent of the Vine Cultivation in Rhenish Prussia, and the Quantity of Wine produced in each of the undermentioned Years : viz.—

Years.	No. of Acres planted	Quantity of Wine produced.
1819	53,583	38,634,834 quarts.
1820	53,583	6,520,074 ”
1821	36,079	1,494,410 ”
1822	43,419	29,160,838 ”
1823	43,153	14,754,559 ”
1824	43,681	14,017,247 ”
1825	47,619	23,416,838 ”
1826	49,098	46,097,064 ”
1827	50,266	13,715,834 ”
1828	56,556	51,670,977 ”
1829	52,643	16,265,269 ”
1830	55,626	2,518,204 ”
1831	56,593	12,101,229 ”
1832	58,011	19,377,641 ”
1833	59,143	38,464,434 ”
1834	62,990	57,619,597 ”
1835	63,448	48,156,210 ”
Total of the 17 years	882,491	433,985,259 ”
Or a yearly average of	51,911	25,528,546 ”

In 1839 the total extent of vineyards in Prussia is stated by Hoffmann at 109,115 Prussian acres, or 68,829 English acres. The great uncertainty as regards the production of wine in Prussia, is clearly remarked by reference to the foregoing statement. In the years 1826 and 1834 the average produce was, for the former year 939 quarts, and for the latter 915 quarts to the morgen; whereas for the years 1828 and 1830, it was, for the first, but 41, and for the latter period only 48 quarts.

Taking an average of the above 17 years, the superficial area planted with vines was

In the Western Provinces	40,843 morgen.
In the Eastern ditto	11,068 „

In the Rhenish Provinces the production is about four times greater than in all the other districts of the kingdom.

The average production of the kingdom was—

In the Western Provinces	23,057,428 quarts.*
In the Eastern ditto (scarcely)	2,471,116 „

Wine was formerly untaxed in Prussia, a small land-tax only being imposed upon the ground planted with vines. But by the law of the 8th of February, 1819, which levied a tax generally upon liquors, wine became subject to an inland duty.

By a decree of the 25th of September, 1820, the wine districts were divided into six classes for the purpose of taxation, and the following rates of duty were levied upon each eimer, containing sixty quarts of *Must*: viz.—

1st class	35 groschen (of 30 to the thaler).
2d „	25 „ „
3d „	17½ „ „
4th „	12½ „ „
5th „	10 „ „
6th „	7½ „ „

The tax levied on wines of home growth in Prussia, is, in most cases, charged when brought into consumption, and not at the time of production; and the duty is levied strictly upon the stocks whether in depots or in ordinary cellars.

Bavaria, according to Rhudart, yields annually 157,000 fuders of 12 Prussian eimers, or 1,834,000 fuders: being six times as much as Ferber allows in 1831 for all the Prussian states. The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt produces annually according to Wagner, 150,000 to 200,000 ohms of wine, or from 350,000 to 450,000 eimers. Würtemberg and Baden produce a great quantity of wine, and Nassau, the most renowned of all the Rhenish wines: neither Dieterici nor Hoffmann state the produce of those countries; but they consider the revenue derived from

* The eimer contains 60 quarts.

the excise Wine Duties levied in Prussia has been during the following years: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1829	203,924
1830	8,972
1831	16,551
1832	75,683
1833	101,526
1834	190,878
1835	224,420
1836	172,989
1837	101,469
1838	67,522
Total of the 10 years	1,163,934=17,959 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>
Or a yearly average of	116,394

Of this average rate the different provinces contributed in the following proportions: viz.—

	Thalers.
The Province of Silesia	6,013
„ Saxony	3,224
„ Brandenburg	2,411
„ Posen	302
„ Prussia	69
Gross total for the Eastern and Western } provinces of Prussia	12,019
Add total for the Rhenish provinces	104,375
Total for the entire kingdom of	116,394

ARTICLES OF FOOD, DRINK, &c.

To avoid repetition in regard to the produce of the soil, and the exports or imports of articles of consumption, and of the taxes on consumption, the following tables exhibit the imports, exports, and transit of, and imports and excise duties on articles of food and drink.

Corn, seeds, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep, and swine, having been previously enumerated, are therefore not included in the tables of articles of food and drink. Prussia imports horned cattle from the countries lying west as well as east of her frontiers; viz., from Holland and from Poland. The oxen sold at the fair of Breslau are driven as far as from the Ukraine and from Moldavia.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of articles of Food and Drink, &c., imported into, exported from, and conveyed in Transit through, the States belonging to the Prussian Commercial Union in each Year from 1832 to 1840 inclusive.

	Beer of all kinds in Casks, also Mead in Casks.	Brandy of all kinds, also Arrack, Rum, French Brandy, and Mixed Brandies.	Vinegar of all kinds, in Casks.	Beer and Vinegar in Bottles or Cans (Inwards).	Oil in Bottles or Cans.	Wine and Must, also Cider.	Butter.					
Imports.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.					
1832	10,790	26,821	3498	346	70	212,831	31,612					
1833	12,567	24,452	2551	154	180	177,522	39,325					
1834	5,176	23,987	783	77	275	194,671	39,107					
1835	3,432	24,810	700	158	98	182,427	38,725					
1836	3,722	28,148	963	103	101	201,490	27,298					
1837	8,758	35,606	1069	968	109	193,097	22,581					
1840	10,591	46,834	1188	2036	139	341,347	13,823					
Exports.												
1832	14,754	81,778	2413	429	227	18,700	5,323					
1833	17,649	82,739	1846	370	189	13,331	4,492					
1834	23,847	84,840	3489	396	4756	49,462	7,390					
1835	26,241	66,479	3270	1039	170	143,540	9,104					
1836	32,054	50,954	2553	667	203	139,424	8,396					
1837	43,108	71,241	2680	726	174	126,671	12,189					
1838	37,823	128,014	2988	833	145	130,937	14,175					
1839	34,416	163,432	2886	435	168	118,765	15,367					
1840	36,300	124,022	2587	582	159	144,175	22,263					
In Transit (Foreign Goods).												
1832	5486	59,034	1883	24	54	250,994	864					
1833	5983	60,657	1352	115	78	229,309	549					
1834	6090	23,749	910	300	140	151,691	891					
1835	5042	23,275	888	158	656	147,376	1230					
1836	4215	20,349	843	194	24	57,555	771					
1837	5018	11,486	64	78	19	47,780	316					
1838	5283	10,615	87	56	44	40,583	609					
1839	5932	10,911	93	50	4	42,030	1171					
1840	6431	9,715	74	53	6	50,662	1211					
Imports.	Meat, fresh, salted, smoked, unsmoked Fat, Hams, Bacon, Sausages, and large Game.	Fruits (Southern Fruits and Leaves); Fresh, as Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Seville Oranges, and Pomegranates; Dried Fruits, as Dates, Figs, Chestnuts, Currants, Almonds, Peach-stones, Raisins, Bay-berries, and Orange-peel.	Spices.			Herrings.	Coffee, and Substitutes for Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cheese of all kinds.	Confectionary, Sweetmeats, Cakes of all kinds, Preserved Fruits and Spices, with Sugar or Vinegar, Chocolate, Caviar, Olives, Pasties, Sago, &c.	Starch, Vermicelli, Hair powder, Articles of Starch.	Ground Manufactures of Corn and Pulse; viz., bruised or peeled Grain, Barley-grits, Groats, Flour, and Meal.
	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	tons.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.
1832	5,629	72,934	5,283	4,446	2027	188,814	266,352	3,301	12,447	2594	774	6,284
1833	6,596	67,516	7,480	7,376	2930	182,663	284,347	4,322	11,019	2469	1,366	7,229
1834	5,810	121,665	12,919	11,952	4957	185,098	408,668	3,294	19,670	3058	592	1,683
1835	4,928	134,746	15,209	13,067	4402	147,856	451,137	4,503	15,299	3136	431	2,191
1836	3,559	126,919	17,637	16,645	5004	165,783	518,364	4,701	33,461	3072	659	843
1837	5,237	152,776	20,046	24,059	7745	316,517	643,043	9,980	32,596	4199	3,139	
1840	6,922	211,979	24,964	45,811	9934	357,391	1,077,010	11,628	54,133	5582	10,150	
Exports.												
1832	4,521	220	263	73	37	17,385	15,575	7	587	1054	15,728	52,194
1833	3,856	99	330	63	49	16,351	15,643	9	1,102	1227	16,045	67,509
1834	5,139	464	746	344	99	8,771	11,290	88	1,348	1431	9,013	137,693
1835	3,581	213	686	169	177	10,148	14,361	53	1,367	1538	11,084	143,943
1836	12,182	277	576	182	331	8,203	42,023	121	798	1256	6,844	171,737
1837	16,180	214	588	175	243	7,450	40,487	40	1,027	1627		224,336
1838	7,326	180	943	198	421	18,410	46,652	189	602	1370		277,570
1839	25,870	222	941	201	210	9,740	53,537	169	1,641	1773		185,295
1840	18,735	151	836	204	196	8,241	49,406	92	1,599	1159		138,384
1832	1,196	51,089	14,147	14,372	2585	62,619	349,607	4,305	23,349	1983	845	12,415
1833	1,271	56,542	21,172	18,084	4937	79,052	342,553	6,083	23,011	2039	840	20,484
1834	3,352	19,009	18,560	6,077	739	62,913	174,409	4,028	26,964	1129	1,135	33,205
1835	3,756	16,079	10,967	3,701	805	58,827	157,231	936	28,051	933	462	4,465
1836	2,926	8,936	6,760	4,297	864	32,068	61,539	834	12,332	375	179	7,198
1837	1,580	8,442	5,077	6,021	911	57,667	33,079	632	11,724	318		939
1838	2,202	9,814	5,861	5,875	854	38,884	14,666	1,267	12,449	325		118
1839	2,711	11,045	5,734	7,244	1095	33,529	60,488	784	15,524	391		1,372
1840	3,310	12,164	4,929	6,479	1187	77,441	74,158	847	18,778	293		8,033

(continued)

	Shell-fish from the Sea, as Oysters, Lob- sters, Muscles, Turtle, &c.	Rice.	Molasses and Syrup.	Tobacco.		Tea.	Refined and Candy Sugar.	Raw Sugar, and Lumps for Melt- ing, for the in- land Refineries.
				Leaf Tobacco Unmanu- factured & Stalks.	Manufactured To- bacco, viz., for Smoking, in Rolls, Rolled Leaves, or Cut : Cigars, Snuffs, &c.			
Imports.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.
1832	2357	66,586	50,691	103,961	9,063	1925	3,673	451,651
1833	2150	69,056	47,507	126,561	10,380	1889	3,515	496,405
1834	2954	80,289	47,927	148,422	13,011	2827	6,752	550,849
1835	3394	86,470	43,859	173,836	16,240	2983	12,798	871,600
1836	3236	90,756	23,007	167,970	19,937	3250	7,970	986,810
1837	3042	126,470	13,242	249,321	7,610	5986	213,740	1,140,168
1840	4750	134,752	33,722	333,345	46,936	4591	269,964	1,414,148
Exports.								
1832	8	41	823	4,550	14,630	113	10,277	77
1833	..	117	548	3,902	17,242	194	29,857	14
1834	289	205	1,605	8,348	13,195	494	21,595	12
1835	313	46	486	42,381	20,459	1,136	24,694	5
1836	151	73	1,023	71,999	40,608	1,905	35,679	8
1837	177	50	856	21,432	36,744	868	30,788	56
1838	208	173	767	42,265	39,981	825	21,936	25
1839	188	563	2,469	41,882	50,798	863	21,257	199
1840	24	69	1,429	23,595	53,295	1,126	42,808	310
In Transit (Foreign Goods).								
1832	187	37,156	56,458	178,332	55,157	2,720	584,880	57,077
1833	226	32,674	66,683	217,962	49,421	2,342	567,302	76,619
1834	107	27,003	10,248	148,607	25,595	5,005	354,581	62,631
1835	97	23,296	10,380	218,804	12,988	2,452	238,197	57,407
1836	32	9,707	12,745	72,829	6,948	1,190	62,514	32,713
1837	37	7,613	11,474	21,501	7,274	1,800	67,406	13,374
1838	55	7,817	9,605	18,112	10,911	1,512	107,334	15,066
1839	52	7,926	9,715	21,867	7,254	1,776	98,547	30,107
1840	74	10,581	13,223	28,168	9,116	1,533	133,266	20,670

Exclusive of the consumption duties or octrois duties paid in towns for municipal expenses, there are general consumption duties paid to the government in aid of the state revenue. The town dues on consumption vary according to the municipal expenditure. Wheat or spelt pays, for example, a mill or grinding duty to the state of 20 groschen, or 2s. per centner of 110lbs. and a town tax of from 5 groschen, or 6d., to 10 groschen, or 1s.; and in the country a poll tax is levied in lieu of the town tax. The duty on the slaughtering of cattle is paid also to the state, and on its consumption in the towns another tax is paid to the municipality.

TAX ON THE GRINDING OF CORN (*Mahlstener*). — The revenue derived from this tax in the kingdom of Prussia, for the undermentioned years, was as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1833	1,521,528
1834	1,529,410
1835	1,586,575
1836	1,658,367
1837	1,650,586
1838	1,555,689
Total of the six years	9,502,155
Or a yearly average of	1,583,692

Comparing this average rate with the population, at the end of 1834 and

1837, the proportionate rate of this tax in the various provinces, per head, will be as follows:

In the Province of Brandenburg	357 pfennige of 360 to the thaler.
„ Saxony	304 „
„ Pomerania	289 „
„ Posen	275 „
Rhenish Provinces	246 „
Province of Prussia	235 „
„ Westphalia	233 „
„ Silesia	225 „
Average of the Kingdom	281 „

Average rate for the City of Berlin alone . 410 pfennige.

TOBACCO has for nearly two centuries been generally consumed by the greater part of the male population of Prussia. It was first subjected to duty, and its manufacture converted into a government monopoly in the reign of Frederick William II., immediately after the close of the “seven years’ war.” His successor maintained this tax in all its vigour; and since that period, a duty has been regularly imposed upon Tobacco.

The best description of Tobacco-leaves used are of foreign production. Tobacco of home growth is liable, in conformity to the law of the 8th of Feb. 1819, to a tax of 1 thaler upon every centner of dried leaves; and this rate must be paid by every person who plants more than 5 quadrat-ruthens* with tobacco.

This law was amended by a Cabinet Order of 29th of March, 1828, by which the tax of 1 thaler upon every centner of dried tobacco-leaves of inland growth was continued as a general principle; but the duty was levied upon the weight of tobacco-leaves produced from a certain superficial extent of land, and according to the average value of the profits derived therefrom.

For this purpose the land was divided into various classes, and for every six square rods (*quadrat-ruthen*) a sum of 3, 4, 5, or 6 groschen was paid, according to the class.

Net revenue derived from the duties on tobacco during the following ten years: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1829	176,169
1830	150,493
1831	151,188
1832	159,737
1833	164,221
1834	149,277
1835	163,867
1836	142,698
1837	115,716
1838	127,844
Total of the ten years	1,501,210
Or a yearly average of	150,120

* 180 of these are equal to 1 Prussian morgen or acre, which is equivalent to 2 roods 21 perches English.

SALT.—In the Prussian states, a tax has been imposed upon salt for some time past, and the government reserves to itself the right of selling this article for home consumption. The sale takes place at the Royal Magazines, which are distributed throughout the kingdom, and the salt is sold in barrels containing 405 lbs. each, at an uniform price of 15 thalers, 45s. in Prussian silver currency. Whoever obtains salt from the royal depots for the purposes of *retail* trade, is subjected to the payment of a tax upon selling the same, exclusive of the price paid to government. The quantities sold and revenue derived from the salt-tax was as follows :

	No. of Tons sold.	Gross Revenue. Thalers.	Net Revenue. Thalers.
In 1821	437,120	6,556,800	3,779,500
1826	489,200	7,333,018	4,509,516
1831	538,990	7,908,634	5,455,827
1836	549,580	8,017,650	5,590,257

The population of Prussia was, during the following years, viz.—

In 1822	11,664,133
1825	12,256,725
1828	12,726,110

Total	36,646,968
Yearly average of	12,215,656

In 1831	13,038,960
1834	13,509,927
1837	14,098,125

Total	40,647,012
Yearly average of	13,549,004

By comparing the total population of the above periods with the quantity of salt sold, according to the official estimates, we find the average rate of consumption, per individual, to have been,

For the first period $15 \frac{51}{100}$ lbs.

For the second ditto $16 \frac{8}{100}$ „

The increased consumption of salt may be attributed to the improvement which has taken place in the breeding of cattle: this article being used with forage, as well as for salting meat. Its use in chemical preparations, and for manufacturing purposes, &c., has also caused an increasing consumption of salt.

According to official statements, the average annual rate of consumption of salt, per individual, in the several states of the kingdom, between the years 1827 and 1836 was as follows : viz.—

	lbs.
In Prussia Proper	17.78
Posen	18.23
Pomerania	18.41
Brandenburg	14.89
Silesia	17.35
Duchy of Saxony	15.34
Westphalia and Rhenish Provinces	15.09

The average consumption of salt is considerably less in the metropolitan and western provinces (chiefly the seats of manufacturing industry) than in the agricultural circles.

The principal salt manufactories are in the district of Saxon Thuringia, and the chief bureaux at Schönebeck, Stassfurth, Halle, Dürrenberg, Kösen, and Artern: to these may be added those in the hands of private persons, and the small salt-works at Teuditz. Liverpool salt is imported into the ports on the coast of the east sea at as cheap a rate as that made in the neighbourhood. The quantity of the latter used in Pomerania and the adjoining frontiers of Brandenburg from the works at Kolberg and Greifswalde, is less than that of imported salt. In the provinces of Silesia and Posen there is no manufacture of salt, and consequently the population in these provinces, amounting to nearly 4,000,000, receive their supply of salt by the rivers Oder and Warthe, from Stettin, or through the junction of the former with the Elbe from Schönebeck and Halle. The quantity of salt introduced from the Austrian states for consumption in Upper Silesia, appears of little importance.

The principal salt-works in the western provinces are situated between the Lippe and the Ruhr: there are also some small salines at Neusalzwerk, near Minden, and the Hanoverian frontier. The Rhenish provinces possess but a few unimportant salt-works, in the districts of Kreutznach and Saarbrücken. The quantities of salt produced being insufficient for the wants of the population in the western provinces, sea-salt is imported from the Netherlands.

SPIRITS AND BEER.—Breweries and distilleries situated in the country districts were formerly untaxed, but in the towns considerable duties were always levied upon the produce of both. By the edict of the 28th of October, 1810, all distilleries, &c., were subjected to a general tax. Some further alterations were made by the law of the 7th of September, 1811, and by that of the 8th of February, 1819, general and fixed inland taxes were imposed upon spirits, beer, must, and tobacco. By this law all distilleries, whether in the towns or situated in the rural districts were equally taxed. It imposed a tax of 15 pfennige (of 288 to the thaler) upon every quart of brandy, containing one-half of its specific weight in pure spirits of 50 degrees, by Professor Tralle's Alcoholometer.

By an alteration of this law in December, 1820, it was determined that a vessel containing 25 quarts of fermented grain liquor should yield one quart of spirit of the above strength, and a tax of 15 pfennige was imposed on the 25 quarts contents. A quart of the mash paid therefore $\frac{3}{4}$ pfennig, or 20 quarts paid 1 groschen.

An Order in Council of the 10th of January, 1824, raised the rate of duty to 18 pfennige for 20 quarts. For the lesser distilleries in the country a duty of 16 pfennige only was levied; and since then by a Cabinet Order of the 16th of June,

1838, the duty has been increased 2 groschen, or $\frac{1}{15}$ thaler, for every 20 quarts of mash: and further, an additional rate of 15 old pfennige upon each quart of brandy of 50 degrees strength, if the contents of $15\frac{5}{8}$ quarts of mash produced one quart of the above degree of strength. Upon the produce of the smaller country distilleries the tax is imposed at a rate of 20 pfennige of 360 to the thaler (or $\frac{5}{6}$ of the preceding amount). This tax is, however, only levied at such country distilleries as may have been at work between the 1st of November and the 16th of May, and at which the daily quantity of taxable mash does not exceed 900 quarts. Such distilleries are, therefore, annually, only 167 days employed, and the total production, estimated at about 48 quarts daily, will amount to 8016 quarts of brandy for that period.

An average quantity of 500,000 imperial bushels of wheat, 2,750,000 of rye, 3,275,000 of barley, and about 20,000,000 imperial bushels of potatoes, are stated to be used annually in the distilleries of Prussia. This quantity seems incredible, but the produce 136,000,000 quarts of spirits confirms the statement.

BEER TAX.—The tax upon beer is regulated in the same manner (that is imposed on the contents, &c., of the mash-tub) as that on spirits. Upon the centner of malt in mash, a duty of two-thirds of a thaler is imposed; and in Prussia, malt is only made from barley or wheat.

This tax is equally levied in all the breweries of the kingdom, at which either beer or vinegar is made; but when the latter is produced from other articles than malt, it is taxed at a higher rate. The duty is not levied upon liquids made for domestic and private consumption from malt, when only common kitchen utensils are made use of, and in cases where there are not more than ten persons above fourteen years old in each establishment.

The revenue derived from the malt-tax in the kingdom of Prussia, was as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1833	1,252,446
1834	1,360,683
1835	1,264,814
1836	1,297,351
1837	1,283,814
1838	1,244,449
Total of the six years	7,703,557
Yearly average	1,283,926

It is generally considered that one centner of malt produces between 100 and 200 quarts of beer, or about one quart to the half-pound of malt. At this rate the average consumption for the Prussian states would be $30\frac{1}{10}$ quarts annually for each individual.

The average consumption of beer in the various provinces of the kingdom is estimated as follows : viz.—

	Quarts.
In Brandenburg	nearly $54\frac{5}{6}$
Saxony	" $52\frac{3}{4}$
Prussia	" $28\frac{1}{8}$
Rhenish Provinces	rather above 27
Silesia	" $26\frac{7}{10}$
Posen	nearly $19\frac{3}{8}$
Pomerania	" $16\frac{7}{8}$
Westphalia	rather above $12\frac{3}{4}$

The consumption of beer is greatest in the principal cities and towns, and the average rates for the provinces of Brandenburg and Saxony, in which by far the greater proportion of the population is resident in large towns, amount to $54\frac{1}{6}$ and $52\frac{3}{4}$ quarts; whereas in Prussia Proper, the Rhenish provinces, and Silesia, in all of which, but a small proportion of the population inhabit cities and towns, the average rate of consumption is not more than one-half of the former.

At the rate of two-thirds of a thaler for each centner of malt, there is a total production of $1\frac{1}{2}$ centner for every thaler of revenue. The average number of pounds of malt produced, and the average rate of consumption for the six years, from 1833 to 1838, will then have been as follows: viz:—

Province of Prussia	Average quantity of malt produced.	Average rate of consumption per head.
Province of Prussia	29,706,600 lbs.	14.06
" Posen	11,099,550	9.69
" Brandenburg	46,502,060	27.41
" Pomerania	8,140,770	8.43
" Silesia	34,886,610	13.35
" Saxony	40,282,660	36.37
" Westphalia	8,364,180	6.39
" Rhenish Provinces	32,865,360	13.51
Average for the kingdom	211,847,790 lbs.	15.35

BRANDY.—The revenue derived from the production of brandy, in the following years was,

	Thalers.
In 1833	5,459,324
1834	5,033,292
1835	5,045,675
1836	5,198,389
1837	5,284,764
1838	5,617,144
Total of the six years	31,638,588
Or a yearly average of	5,273,098

The following statement exhibits the number of quarts of brandy produced in each of the states of Prussia during an average of six years; viz., from

1833 to 1838; and also the average rate of consumption taken upon the same period.

Provinces.	Quantities produced in Quarts.	Average Consumption in Quarts.
Prussia	20,444,426	9.67
Posen	8,544,652	7.46
Brandenburg	25,947,694	15.30
Pomerania	11,085,300	11.48
Silesia	25,570,954	9.78
Saxony	16,443,797	10.77
Westphalia	9,603,952	7.33
Rhenish Provinces	17,953,174	7.38
Total for the kingdom	135,593,949	9.82

MANUFACTURES OF GERMANY.

THE manufactures of Germany are of much more remote antiquity than is generally supposed, and the linens of Silesia and of Saxony, and the woollen cloths of the latter, and of Prussia, have been long reputed for their fine and durable qualities. The manufactures of cottons and silks are of more recent origin, and owe their prosperity to the long duration of peace, to the industry of the people, and in a great degree to the commercial legislation of other countries.

Military weapons, common works of iron and other metals, and the ordinary smith work necessary in all agricultural countries, were long the only metallic manufactures of consequence in Germany, that of the precious metals excepted. During the present century, however, several of the German states, especially the Prussian states, have excelled in the manufactures of fine hardwares, cutlery, and also in the manufacture of porcelain and glass.

Oddy, in his work on European commerce, published in 1805, and addressed to the Board of Trade, says,

“ The produce exported from Prussia consists of some hemp and flax, linseed, a little tallow, ashes, bristles, and fir timber, chiefly from Memel and Königsberg; likewise, at periods, grain, but more particularly, and in great quantities from Dantzic, and in less proportion from Elbing; also fir and oak timber, planks and staves. These latter articles almost exclusively from Stettin; and, by this port, latterly, linens from Silesia, since the blockade of the Elbe.

“ No country in Europe has yet aimed so much as Prussia at the improvement of manufactures, encouraging them, on the one hand, and supporting them, by prohibitions of similar manufactures, from other countries, on the other. However they may have aimed at perfection, in point of appearance, it is that only which at first procures them sale, the superiority of British manufactures is always acknowledged by others, and they will ever command a preference. Yet the Prussian manufactures are in a very flourishing state, particularly that of the *blue cloth, and woollens in general, velvet, Manchester goods,**

* Meaning cotton goods.

silk stockings, ribands, chintz, and cotton manufactures; also fancy articles, carpets, leather, hardware, sugar refineries, gunpowder, and porcelain, the painting of which is inimitable.

“It was estimated that six years ago, the value of Prussian manufactures was,

	Rix-dollars.
Woollen	10,000,000
Linen	11,000,000
Silk	4,000,000
Cotton	3,000,000
Leather	2,200,000
Hats	500,000
Paper	300,000
Gold and silver lace	400,000
Gold and silver thread in imitation of the Lyons	53,000
Copper	200,000
Brass	185,000
Iron and steel	3,000,000
Tin and lead	100,000
Glass and looking-glass	300,000
Porcelain and china	300,000
Amber works	50,000
Fine earthenware	100,000
To these may be added hardware manufactures, clocks, watches, and the whole manufactures from the mineral works, including gunpowder, together estimated at	
	5,000,000
All kinds of tools, instruments, and iron-work used in ship-building	700,000
Furniture manufactured, about	6,000,000
Sugar refineries	1,700,000
Tobacco	1,400,000
Starch	150,000
Wax-bleaching	100,000
Soap manufacture	400,000
Oil	300,000

“The whole of these manufactures of Prussia, in the year 1799, exclusive of beer, brandy, and vinegar, was estimated at about 41,000,000 rix-dollars, or about 7,000,000*l.* sterling, by a German author; but, even at that period, they were under rated: it is certain that since then these manufactures have increased to a surprising degree, even within the last two or three years, particularly in linens, woollens, cotton, tobacco, and refined sugar.

“Though the manufactures carried on in Prussia are of great importance, yet none is so essentially necessary for our purpose to inquire into as that of the manufacture of linen in the Prussian states. No doubt can be entertained, in point of the linen manufacture, that Silesia has gained great reputation in the world, for its durability and excellence in general. That they are as good, or of better quality in Ireland, is certain; but they at one time were not equally considerate in the bleaching part. The chemical process for bleaching once introduced into that kingdom, was wisely done away; while the *gentle process* in Silesia has been invariably used. Their cloth is generally three and four months in bleaching, and the lyes made very mild and moderately used. Experience has shown the reputation Silesian linen has obtained in South and North America, and the West Indies, but the Irish linen must shortly command a preference to any other, as great care and attention is now paid to it.

“France, the United Provinces, and Switzerland, formerly carried on a very great trade in the linen manufacture; but at present, Silesia, Bohemia, Westphalia, Suabia, the

Lausitz, and the countries belonging to the House of Brunswick, excel particularly in their linen manufacture, the produce of which is exported to almost every part of the world. The greatest part of the Silesian linen goes through Higher Saxony and Luneburg to Hamburg; it is likewise conveyed down the Oder, and from thence by means of canals, which connect it with the Elbe. The Hamburg merchants export it in great quantities to Spain, Portugal, England, and the United States of America; to the latter country vast quantities, especially when commerce is interrupted by war between England, France, and Holland, which gives an opportunity to the American merchants to carry on a kind of contraband trade with the British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch possessions in the West Indies and South America, for which they usually barter coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, and other produce in return.

"The striped and the checked sort of Silesian linen, which they call *bontons*, are mostly exported to Italy, on account of their fine quality.

"The linen manufacturers of Silesia export linen to Cadiz, and even to Vera Cruz on their own account; but the greater part is exported from Hamburg, as the merchants of that place, who are in that line, go twice a year to Silesia to make purchases. That country is frequented by many other foreign merchants, as the Dutch and Italians, and even the English, who buy generally lawns, dowlas, checked and book linen.

"The Italians commonly buy the striped sort, or *bontons*, the stripes of which are interwoven with red Turkish yarn, and are used for curtains, bed-ticks, and many other sorts of furniture.

"The yarn of which the Silesian linen is made is spun by means of the spindle, which makes it almost look like cotton; and such kind of linen requires less time to bleach than any other.

"The Silesian linen of different manufactures is all of the same quality, and there is no other distinction in it than in its width, and in the length of the pieces.

"In the year 1740, when Silesia was subdued by the Prussian arms, the exportation of linen amounted to only 3,000,000 of rix-dollars, and at present (1805) it may be estimated at from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000. There were in the years 1792 and 1793 in the Prussian part of Silesia, 24,761 looms, which employed 38,451 workmen, and manufactured for 8,722,861 rix-dollars' worth of linen, and exported from 1792 to 1793 for 6,190,554 rix-dollars to foreign countries; for the years 1791 and 1792 the whole production of Silesian linen amounted to only 7,373,000 rix-dollars; and the exportation amounted to,

	Rix-dollars.
Raw linen	363,229
Bleached do.	4,268,774
Ticken, damask, &c.	68,952
Handkerchiefs	46,973
Yarn, raw	8,780
Do. bleached	73,206
Thread	23,646
Total	4,853,560

"To the value of the above exportation, made in 1791 and 1792, is still to be added that of the following sorts: *Creas*, *Platilles*, *Bretagnes*, *lawn*, and the fine checked *linen*.

"The Silesia linen trade is the most important in the German empire; the chief places for their manufacture are the cities of Hirschburg, Landshut, Schmiedeburg, Greifenburg, Friedland, Waldenburg, and Schweidnitz.

"Hirschburg is the first and most important trading city of Silesia, situate between the mountains of that country, and is the seat of the lawn manufactories in particular. Although the manufactures of other kinds of linen are but trifling, yet in the exportation and manufacturing of lawns, that city exceeds all the others in Silesia; and so early as 1786 the exports amounted to 1,518,178 rix-dollars.

"The raw long lawns, or what are now called double Silesias, are frequently sent to Harlem, in order to be bleached for the English market. The patterns of the coloured

lawns are very different; sometimes they are mixed with red, sometimes blue, sometimes with green flowers. This coloured sort is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Breslau ell wide, and from 52 to 54 ells long, the same as the white and *raw sorts*.

"Besides these different sorts of lawns there is still another sort manufactured in Silesia, and chiefly in Hirschburg, called by the Italians, *Tela batista a bastoni*, for which market they are chiefly designed; they are tied up in pieces of a round form: this sort is of the same width with the rest, and when first made of an equal length, but the pieces are afterwards cut into four equal parts, containing from $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

"Other lawns called cobweb lawns, also manufactured in that city, are of the same length and width as the former. All these different sorts of lawns are exported to England, France, Spain, Italy, and America.

"Landshut is, next to Hirschburg, the most important place in the linen trade, and in the year 1785 its exportation amounted to 1,342,569 rix-dollars.

"Schmiedeburg, in 1782, manufactured for sale to the amount of 403,706 rix-dollars, and in 1796 it was 661,341.

"Waldenburg sent, in the year 1790, by way of Hamburg for different foreign markets, to the amount of 899,598 rix-dollars.

"The annual exportation of linen from Greiffenburg was upwards of 196,000 rix-dollars, in which are some ticken and damask, and checked and striped linens.

"The linen from Friedland in 1781 was 78,628; in 1783=20,061 rix-dollars which show a decline.

"Schweidnitz sent linen in the year 1784 to the amount of 109,425 rix-dollars.

"The manufacture of flowered damask and ticken has been brought to the greatest perfection in Silesia and Lausitz; it is manufactured in three different modes, plain, marbled, and white flowered. This sort of linen consists in table-cloths, napkins, and towels.

"It is likewise manufactured at Zittau, in whole pieces of twelve napkins; that for towels contains twenty ells each piece. It is chiefly exported by the way of Trieste to Italy.

"The linen manufacture in Lausitz has been exported chiefly of late to Cadiz, from which place it is again sent to the South American Colonies, and bartered for the produce of those countries.

"In the year 1795 the war with England put a stop to the trade, as well as many manufactures; the merchants and manufacturers therefore endeavoured to find out a new channel, or a new market in some other country, in order to keep up this branch of business, which had hitherto been only carried on by the way of Spain, to the great advantage of the merchants of Lausitz. The United States of America being the best adapted for that purpose on account of their neutrality, and their closeness to the Spanish possessions in America and the West Indies, they appointed agents in different places in the United States, to barter the German manufactures for produce of those countries which best suited the German markets in return.

"However, the great convulsion which occurred in Hamburg in 1799 and 1800, occasioned them to drop the idea of continuing such hazardous speculations on their own account. But the treaty of Amiens revived this branch of the linen trade which had been so suddenly interrupted, and the commerce with Cadiz and other Spanish ports was renewed; the exportation to those places became more considerable, as the remittances from Peru and Mexico arrived in Spain. By these means the public paper of Spain received an additional value, in short the linen business again went on as it had done before the year 1795; but the breaking out of the war between England and France in 1803 has once more put a stop to this trade."

THE following Statement of the state of Woven Manufactures exhibits a general View of the Produce of the four Classes of Woven Goods; viz., *Linens*, *Woollens*, *Cottons*, and *Silks*.

1st. *Linens*.—The manufacture of linen in Silesia was estimated, in 1840, at the annual value of about 8,200,000 thalers, or 1,230,000*l.* sterling.

The principal localities of the linen manufactures of Prussia are in West Prussia,—in Silesia, where it was, until lately, all spun and woven by hand, but machinery has recently been introduced; and in Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces. The annual consumption of linen in Prussia is estimated at nine to ten ells per inhabitant.

Bavaria has manufactures of linen spun and woven by hand, and sufficient for domestic use, but exports little, if any.

Württemberg manufactures linens and damasks of ordinary description for domestic use, and for exportation to the other states of the Union, and also to Switzerland.

In the states of Thuringia ordinary linens, for domestic use chiefly, are manufactured by the inhabitants.

Saxony was once famed for linen fabrics, which are still of deserved repute, and manufactures for home use and for exportation. But they have rather decreased in consequence of the increase of the cotton and woollen manufactures.

In Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt, linens are very generally manufactured.

In Prussia there were the following number of linen looms :

In 1822	33,169 constantly employed.
	186,611 employed on farms, or auxiliary to farming.

Total 219,780

In 1831	35,668 constantly employed.
	216,780 auxiliary to farming.

Total 252,448

In 1834	36,879 constantly employed.
	220,343 auxiliary to farming.

Total 257,222

In 1838	35,877 constantly employed.
	246,294 auxiliary to farming.

Total 283,171

Linen yarns are exported chiefly from Silesia. That province exported 33,903 centners in 1832; and 38,378 centners in 1834. Bohemia received the principal part of this quantity to be woven into linens, and reimported in a brown state to be bleached by the Silesian bleachers.

Prussia exported 2777 centners of linen yarn in 1832, and 10,445 centners in 1833. See table of imports and exports of linen yarns hereafter. Bleached, coloured, and printed linens are extensively manufactured.

Dieterici calculated the value exported to be sufficient to pay for all the coffee imported.

Manufactures of oiled fabrics, or wax linens, have also, for some time been introduced with success.

Of the whole number of looms employed in the linen manufacture, 256,772 are in the valleys and villages of the country : the remainder in towns.

2. *Woollen Manufactures.*—The average quantity of wool manufactured into thread, cloth, and hosiery, in Prussia, from 1826 to 1828, is stated at 177,531 centners; and from 1829 to 1831, 177,062 centners. In 1834 the importation, for consumption, of foreign wool into the Germanic Union was 87,741 centners; it increased in 1840 to 164,021 centners. In 1834 the export of wool from those states was 128,758 centners, and in 1840, 149,084 centners.

The sheep in Prussia yield from 2 to 4 lbs. each. Ferber estimates that 10 sheep in Prussia, taking the average of the whole, will yield 22 lbs. of wool. If this statement be correct, 16,344,018 sheep, the whole number in 1840, will have yielded 35,956,839 lbs. of wool, or 359,568 $\frac{4}{5}$ centners.

In 1834 the number of sheep was 12,647,910, yielding 278,254 centners of wool. In the other states of the Union (with the exception of Saxony) the increase of sheep of the improved breeds has been progressive.

In 1834 the export of wool exceeded the import by 41,017 centners. In 1840 the import of wool exceeded the export by 35,261, which added to the 41,017, the excess of export in 1834, makes an excess used in her home manufactures of 76,278 centners, add to which the increase of wool yielded by sheep in Prussia from 1834 to 1840, viz. 81,304:—total excess in 1840 over 1834—157,582 centners; exclusive of excess of wool yielded over 1834 by increase of sheep in other states of the Union. See Decennial Imports and Exports hereafter.

This shows that the woollen manufactures of the states of the Union are proportionably multiplying in number.

In the manufactures of woollens in Prussia there were, in 1838, 21,022 looms employed, of which 16,937 are constantly at work, and 4085 connected with other occupations, chiefly agricultural. All the other states of the Union manufacture coarse woollens and hosiery; but Prussia and Saxony only can be considered as manufacturing, in any important quantity, fine cloths and merinoes. According to the official report published in 1839 by the Saxon government there were, at that time, the following number of woollen manufactories:

	Years 1831.	1834.	1837.
Woollen spinning establishments, only two of			
which are worked by steam	58	117	144
Spindles	44,886	77,690	101,851

The number of manufacturing woollen-cloth establishments in Saxony in 1836 were 216; of which, 42 wove cloths, 14 kerseymeres, 29 merinoes, 23 flannels, and 108 various coarse woollens. Since that period there has been a fair but not rapid increase in the number of all these fabrics.

3. *Cotton Manufactures.*—The rapid progress of this important branch of

industry in the states of the Union will appear strikingly evident from the annexed tables of imports and exports of woven merchandize. The imports of cottons have been gradually decreasing, and the exports increasing. Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces in the kingdom of Prussia, and the kingdom of Saxony, have advanced the most rapidly in the manufacturing of cotton goods. Manufactures of cotton are, however, rising in some of the other states, especially in Würtemberg and Baden; those in the former both in quality and in dyes are reputed for their goodness. A large cotton-factory has been established by a company at Augsburg, and another in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

In Prussia there were, in 1825, 22,130 cotton looms; in 1834, 31,759 ditto; and in 1837, 45,013 ditto. In 1837 there were in Prussia 152 cotton-spinning establishments with 125,972 spindles. In Saxony there were, in 1836, 113 cotton-spinning establishments, and 870 cotton-weaving establishments.

4. *Silk*.—The tabular statements of imports and exports, and the statements relative to Leipzig and other German fairs annexed, will exhibit a view of the progress of the silk manufactures.

Berlin, Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, Anneberg and Penig in Saxony, are the chief seats of the silk manufactures.

In 1831 there were in the Prussian states 8956 silk looms, and 12,044 in 1834. In the circle of Dusseldorf alone the increase was from 6742 in 1831, to 9031 in 1834. In the city of Berlin the increase has been from 1254 in 1831, to 1715 in 1834.

In Saxony there were but three silk looms. The other manufacturing establishments in Saxony were 278 hosiery establishments; 125 ribbon and lace ditto; 45 printing ditto; 322 lace, blond, &c. ditto; 2 carpet ditto; 10 wax cloth ditto; 6 leather ware ditto; 14 wood ware ditto; 8 straw ware ditto; 19 tobacco and snuff ditto; 7 sugar (5 beet-root sugar, 2 colonial sugar refineries); 48 iron works; 9 works of other metals; 5 earthenware and porcelain; 25 chemical works; 18 machine-making establishments; 17 musical instruments ditto; 66 paper-maker's ditto; 19 sundry manufactures.

Glass, Porcelain, and Earthenware.—In the Prussian states and Saxony these fabrics are increasing and flourishing, especially at Berlin, Bunslau, and Meissen in Saxony. There are also fabrics of glass and porcelain in the other states of the German Union. Those of Berlin and Saxony have attained very great perfection, although the coloured cut glass of Bohemia is still considered superior both in beauty and quality.

In 1831 there were ninety-six glass manufactories in the Prussian states. In 1834 the number increased to 107.

Hardwares, Cutlery, and Toys. (*Kurzewaaren, Quincaillerie, Mercerie*.) Solingen and other places in Rhenish and East Prussia, are renowned for their

fine cutlery. Hardwares are also manufactured with success in the Prussian states. Nuremberg is celebrated for toys, and Augsburg, Wurzburg, Munich, and other places in Bavaria produce common hardwares and tools. Würtemberg manufactures jewellery, cutlery, and common hardwares. Saxony has several manufactures of hardwares, &c.

Instruments and Machinery.—The latter is chiefly made in Prussia, and in Saxony. Munich is celebrated for optical instruments, and musical, surgical, and various other instruments and machines are very generally manufactured in Germany.

Manufactures of Leather, Felt, Hair, Brushmakers' wares, are, with nearly all these stated in the produce tables of exports, very generally manufactured in the states of the Union. See statement relative to the fairs, as to the countries to which manufactures are exported. See also Factory Regulations.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Imports, Exports, and Transit Trade of the States of the Germanic Union, in the Articles of Linen, Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Manufactures from 1832 to 1840 inclusive.

	Linen, Yarn, and Manufactures.					Waxed Linen (Oilcloth), Waxed Muslin or silk, and Waxed Goods.		
	Raw Yarn and Twist.	Bleached and Dyed Yarn and Thread.	Gray Packing-Linen and Sailcloth.	Raw (un-prepared) Linen and Ticking.	Bleached, Dyed, Printed, &c. Linen and Twilling; also Raw and Bleached Table and Towel Stuffs; also Linen Frocks, and New Wearing Apparel.	Coarse Black Oil-cloth, not Printed.	All other kinds including Waxed Muslin and Waxed Silk.	Fine Embossed Waxed Goods.
Imports.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.
1832	30,046	4,622	14,547	19,508	4,005	127	426	28
1833	29,693	4,024	11,073	18,679	3,229	63	407	116
1834	34,108	7,976	6,265	5,619	821	37	236	5
1835	86,378	8,021	6,157	4,930	844	24	208	8
1836	44,969	10,917	8,215	19,290	1,280	17	76	8
1837*	40,264	5,049	11,975	1,805	1,169	20	112	14
1838								
1839								
1840	25,104	6,671	12,608	3,940	1,387	11	157	17
Exports.								
1832	45,670	15,947	16,804	10,154	71,638	311	138	9
1833	64,960	17,273	20,300	8,290	75,539	235	95	10
1834	25,429	6,348	31,978	15,059	101,729	230	1927	16
1835	24,448	5,005	30,749	20,597	106,341	208	1581	10
1836	26,614	5,734	50,943	28,419	109,697	848	2925	14
1837	29,073	13,056	41,098	23,121	68,556	908	3076	23
1838	31,201	3,645	45,179	19,510	91,463	1654	2363	116
1839	33,922	3,046	40,690	19,820	99,847	1700	2723	22
1840	30,558	2,140	44,976	14,257	98,991	1229	2929	35
In Transit (Foreign Goods.)								
1832	2161	1235	11,039	3,196	18,081	993	1769	10
1833	2756	1565	10,473	16,494	28,492	833	2067	2
1834	221	1282	5,716	4,172	13,739	571	264	31
1835	206	885	7,752	13,586	6,572	329	249	30
1836	270	342	2,344	9,225	5,172	29	53	9
1837	674	221	182	1,452	2,180	2	40	1
1838	1270	257	228	620	1,570	4	5	2
1839	2079	206	105	563	2,926	....	6	3
1840	1579	578	221	402	4,221	3	48	12

* The total quantities of linen manufactures imported in 1837, were thread, twist and yarn 45,137 centners. Woven goods 17801 centners.

In 1840, twist, yarn and thread, 57,592 centners. Woven goods 58,134 centners.

Imports, Exports, and Transits of Woven Manufactures continued.

	Sheep's Wool and Woollen Manufactures.				Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.				Silk and Manu- factures of Silk.	
	Raw Sheep's Wool.	Woollen or Mohair Yarn, white, twisted treble or more times; also all Dyed Yarn.	Woollen Stuffs and Hosiery; Shawls, Cloth, and Felt, Goods, Millinery, Buttons, Embroidery, and Haberdashery; also Goods of other Animal Hair, or that mixed with Wool, &c.	Carpets of Wool, or other Animal Hair, and the same mixed with Linen.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace, and Smallwares.	Silk, raw, dyed, thrown, and thread of Silk.	Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk and other Materials.
						White (Untwisted and Wadding.)	Double or Twisted Yarn (Twist, Knitting Yarn), and all Dyed Yarn.			
Imports.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.
1832	99,441	2236	14,796	409	117,911	172,101	5764	14,159	1932	2392
1833	87,634	3067	12,224	231	92,212	144,702	5578	12,953	1003	2060
1834	87,741	2381	11,803	166	175,317	251,148	6598	13,540	1422	3066
1835	112,184	2540	13,726	172	121,013	244,867	6473	13,808	1531	2614
1836	112,787	3798	12,287	213	187,858	307,867	9196	13,507	1661	2938
1837*	116,030	3702	17,577	179†	248,315	321,940	6808	13,190	1596	3869
1838‡			20,966			364,013		16,482		4408
1839			24,569			368,151		16,018		4095
1840	164,021	5917	26,298	385	328,951	431,216	6257	16,186	1935	4432
Exports.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.
1832	99,637	717	48,773	564	69,466	37,168	23,559	25,884	253	8,248
1833	135,240	2262	46,395	439	55,924	18,283	21,419	23,324	879	9,120
1834	128,758	1471	51,173	481	24,593	40,695	12,977	74,955	399	7,449
1835	150,428	2528	60,251	571	31,051	28,918	11,454	81,245	834	9,606
1836	178,171	2404	70,461	615	35,494	27,942	11,855	84,273	646	10,698
1837	117,484	1929	68,767	729	35,929	28,162	16,802	75,193	1135	7,419
1838	181,622	2916	63,186	839	49,410	27,382	20,043	88,001	787	7,136
1839	146,084	5232	63,524	699	45,819	34,898	26,153	107,766	1067	9,114
1840	149,084	3359	62,733	789	72,237	27,702	22,371	97,768	686	8,921
In Transit (Foreign Goods).	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.
1832	121,944	2958	64,776	550	53,856	169,067	4455	124,404	2058	13,148
1833	153,859	7408	56,921	565	28,386	147,808	5656	131,666	1114	19,629
1834	51,804	2120	35,529	402	34,632	57,156	2918	73,419	1680	7,059
1835	102,529	2325	32,310	307	30,556	70,446	3882	63,168	2432	5,902
1836	129,571	1202	20,006	139	12,408	57,349	2083	43,340	740	5,903
1837	83,789	1275	19,601	85	17,382	59,224	2192	42,187	559	4,723
1838	159,720	1614	22,823	102	30,435	72,528	3573	44,422	740	5,636
1839	121,656	1583	12,862	255	38,385	71,565	3951	46,135	559	5,369
1840	113,915	1715	20,749	154	41,499	78,223	4295	50,296	836	6,340

* The quantities imported in the above tables are those entered for consumption, and upon which the duties were paid. The total quantity imported of cotton goods in 1837 were, yarn, white, 431,962 centners; thread 10,696; woven goods 69,654 centners.

† Total quantities of cotton manufactures imported in 1840 were, yarns 524,555 centners; thread 11,752 centners; woven goods 75,753 centners.

‡ Total quantity of woollen manufactures in 1837 were, yarns and thread 5513 centners; woven goods 40,965 centners.

§ In 1840, yarns and thread 11,439, woven goods 58,110 centners.

¶ The total quantity of silk goods imported in 1837 were, raw, thrown, &c. 2290 centners; woven silks 10,422 centners.

‡ In 1840, raw, thrown, &c. 3047, woven silks 7794 centners.

§ The returns of imports for 1838 and 1839 were unfortunately not transmitted to us with other annual official accounts from which the above table has been framed. They will appear in a supplement with other statements, and with the imports, exports, and transit for 1841.

¶ In a statistical point of view there is a great defect in the returns of the imports and exports of the Union; viz., that the value of goods are not declared. In all other respects, whether it be in a statement of details, goods sold at the fairs, or remaining on hand, the accounts are satisfactory and even minutely published.

IMPORTS for Consumption, Exports, and Transit Trade of the Germanic Union,
during the Years 1834 and 1840.

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
		1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.
Waste articles	centners	30,591	53,168	130,854	127,405	23,748	22,570
Cotton wool	do.	175,317	328,951	24,593	72,237	34,632	41,499
— white, untwisted, and wadding	do.	251,148	431,216	40,695	27,702	57,156	78,223
— twist, dyed	do.	6,598	6,257	12,977	22,371	2,918	4,295
— manufactures	do.	13,540	18,083	74,955	97,768	73,419	50,296
Lead, in blocks	do.	45,163	95,150	4,506	16,307	8,241	1,914
Coarse manufactures of	do.	1,473	3,761	420	1,240	804	145
Fine do.	do.	23	11	56	39	2	
Brushmaker's wares, coarse	do.	641	183	302	1,170	144	12
— fine	do.	67	97	116	71	89	56
Chemical products	do.	11,315	27,293	23,721	41,138	11,344	4,956
Alum	do.	643	3,875	2,384	3,410	6,144	1,222
Whitelead	do.	3,462	2,506	2,599	6,677	3,051	1,123
Soda	do.	4,921	39,655	455	4,432	1,141	6,316
Vermilion smalts	do.	2,844	5,008	15,770	19,578	5,258	456
Copper vitriol, &c.	do.	3,206	2,041	3,222	1,737	2,600	195
Iron ditto	do.	17,479	19,057	4,276	3,440	1,220	2,570
Yellow, green, or red ochres	do.	56,827	95,325	16,899	27,271	11,207	1,498
			99,929		9,834		11,620
Gallnuts	do.	142,332	59,730	27,779	30,671	23,981	3,779
Madder, safflower, &c.	do.		14,715		1,669		2,090
Dyewoods	do.	132,304	357,195	37,168	77,149	15,075	1,193
Corkwood, cedar, boxwood, &c.	do.	8,226	11,237	481	296	597	194
Potashes, argol, &c.	do.	129,723	149,068	33,073	22,931	3,125	2,176
Mineral waters	do.	54,922	14,039	16,764	70,236	72,709	5,224
Saltpeter	do.	34,011	44,163	472	4,079	3,317	453
Muriatic acid	do.	1,555	191	1,606	3,816	2,547	
Sulphuric acid	do.	11,317	8,656	2,769	...	2,167	2,152
Refuse of muriatic and sulphuric acids	do.	1,720	...	168	...	62	
Brimstone	do.	40,899	46,474	598	510	2,384	434
Turpentine and spirits of	do.	10,337	19,041	338	358	827	308
Raw iron	do.	204,431	520,057	18,689	32,543	18,581	4,907
Hammered, in bars	do.	149,493	436,074	34,787	60,570	50,033	38,581
— wrought	do.		30,049		4,752		7,977
— sheet, wire ditto	do.	16,628	16,052	7,133	3,456	15,309	2,195
— coarse cast ironworks	do.	26,129	42,666	28,976	44,502	11,643	16,938
— common hardware	do.	10,667	34,926	87,969	115,804	35,564	2,500
— cutlery	do.	7,887	2,866	12,161	12,115	3,726	1,916
Ores of all kinds	do.	90,544	95,754	15,638	56,408	22,153	2,836
Flax, tow, and hemp	do.	168,441	234,357	126,629	162,009	7,808	1,895
Wheat	ship lasts	121,054	262,185	2,925,699	6,706,160	661,787	2,364,559
Rye	do.	316,652	749,687	1,227,418	1,627,804	352,610	1,172,688
Barley, oats, malt, &c.	do.	229,406	441,746	987,925	2,310,767	120,662	315,943
Beans, peas	do.	30,135	46,956	189,561	703,503	7,309	60,507
Aniseed and caraway	centners	1,722	579	8,712	4,089	245	4
Hempseed	do.	12,248	6,428	18,277	3,710	533	10
Linseed	do.	258,470	462,366	209,583	511,561	3,211	1,373
Poppy-seed	do.	1,075	4,301	779	996	7	
Rape and turnip seed	do.	142,278	282,343	16,759	96,119	6,306	25
Clover and grass seed	ship lasts	30,935	34,987	63,398	140,641	23,263	32,501
Unenumerated seeds	do.	5,618	7,488	3,602	15,311	208	65
Juniper berries	do.	1,114	393	9,185	11,744	5,678	
Glass : viz.—							
— green, bottle glass	centners	1,216	682	25,332	22,904	1,321	350
— white, do.	do.	10,070	12,313	17,535	11,913	47,769	56,710
— ground, cut, &c.	do.	5,200	21,623	2,005	2,368	8,823	11,039
— gilt, &c.	do.						
Plate glass silvered or not :							
— cast, not exceeding in size 1 square foot	centners	12	15	3,619	1,716	1,357	162
— above 144 to 288 square inch	do.	52	8	595	2,672	200	7

(continued)

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.
Plate glass silvered or not:						
— or blown, 288 to 576 square inch pieces	119	12	5	7	1	23
— " 576 to 1000 . . . do.	79	66				
— " 1000 to 1400 . . . do.	21	...	...	...	2	
— " 1400 to 1900 . . . do.	2					
— " above 1900 . . . do.	12	...	...	12		
Glass wares, &c. mirrors . . . do.	194		6,184	9,634	1,174	928
Hides—raw, fresh, salted, dried, also						
horsehair unprepared . . . centners	143,658	169,333	13,169	14,456	17,462	4,485
Lambskins do.	11,161	10,707	3,531	4,336	596	251
Hareskins and hair do.	3,107	6,030	5,035	5,913	1,909	6
Ox-hair do.	368	801	3,535	7,149	466	
Wood—firewood clafter	38,318	79,120	19,667	40,831	3,868	300
Masts—masts pieces	2,992	14	47	318		
— bowsprits or spars do.	467	138	2,836	3,743		
— balks of Hardwood do.	13,924	54,170	19,525	59,892	...	130
— " fir do.	361,277	617,151	181,311	192,467	42	63
— planks, boards, laths, staves,						
headings, hoops, &c. . . . shiplasts	10,972	25,238	60,557	112,851	1,091	39
— oak, elm, ash, &c. . . . do.	2,319	432	10,701	51,006	13,092	3
— pine and fir, &c. . . . do.	31,642	46,391	271,447	94,364	10,632	157
Bark of oak or birch centners	134,621	86,934	214,070	118,438	22,284	89
Charcoal do.	52,935	137,637	101,286	32,610	6,088	232
Wood ashes do.	32,340	6,590	133	396	42	
Wooden wares for house furniture . do.	2,686	2,242	9,844	13,153	7,006	793
— fine wooden ware do.	2,858	2,511	25,519	40,960	10,226	5,644
Coarse Cooper's wares do.	11,278	5,241	3,800	2,020	2,075	303
Hops do.	15,887	10,111	11,682	17,104	3,691	1,900
Instruments, musical, surgical, &c. . do.	1,149	906	4,615	6,979	2,801	720
Gypsum tons	91,357	64,259	67,155	48,341	6,487	1,495
Weaver's teasles centners	8,174	10,784	2,934	3,787	135	
Clothing, new do.	120	68	596	697	1,238	83
Copper and brass, &c., raw . . . do.	28,565	718	2,690	4,255	3,039	37
— wrought or rolled do.	1,073	37,523	4,120	6,746	2,547	583
— kettles, pans, &c. . . . do.	1,658	4,804	9,313	8,912	1,830	1,620
Hardwares do.	863	2,262	9,511	19,509	7,811	2,161
Tanned hides do.	2,242	3,005	10,566	19,291	13,898	5,764
Glove leather do.	661	727	936	1,969	559	36
Common shoemaker's wares . . . do.	584	947	3,146	5,013	1,532	859
Fine leather wares do.	335	439	1,487	782	680	135
Linen yarns:						
— raw yarn do.	34,108	40,506	25,429	29,567	226	920
— bleached and dyed, and thread . do.	7,976	6,671	6,348	2,140	1,282	578
— packing linen and sailcloth . . do.	6,265	17,847	31,978	44,976	5,716	221
— unbleached or raw linen & ticking do.	5,619	39,571	15,059	14,257	4,172	402
— bleached, dyed, printed; also raw						
and bleached table and towel						
linen, &c. do.	821	1,528	101,720	93,396	13,739	4,418
Ribbons, cambrics, tapes, &c. &c. . do.	92	73	6,347	5,581	1,131	58
Thread lace do.	24	14	51	14	26	25
Candles of tallow, wax, or sperm . do.	622	576	1,141	1,057	414	35
Linen rags do.	9,950	8,790	18,787	6,412	4,065	1,199
Old fish-nets, &c. do.	9	175	313	119	19	
Beer in casks do.	5,176	5,616	23,847	36,300	6,090	6,431
Brandy and other spirits do.	23,987	26,745	84,840	124,022	28,749	9,715
Vinegar in casks do.	783	1,049	3,489	2,587	910	74
— and beer in bottles do.	77	149	396	582	300	53
Oil in bottles do.	275	113	4,756	159	140	6
Wine, must, and cider do.	194,671	237,001	49,462	144,175	151,691	50,662
Butter do.	39,107	14,316	7,390	22,263	891	1,211
Meat of all kinds do.	5,810	3,515	5,139	18,735	3,352	3,310
Fruit—fresh, dried or preserved . do.	121,665		464		19,009	
Ginger and other spices do.	12,919	115,132	746	836	18,560	4,929
Pepper do.	11,952	28,472	344	204	6,077	6,479
Cinnamon and cassia buds . . . do.	4,957	5,407	99	196	739	1,187
Herrings tons	185,098	254,364	8,771	8,241	62,913	77,441

(continued)

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.
Coffee, and substitutes for coffee centners	408,668	659,266	11,290	49,406	174,409	74,158
Cocoa do.	3,294	9,486	88	924	4,028	847
Cheese do.	19,670	29,552	1,348	1,599	26,964	18,778
Confectionery, cakes and sweetmeats, preserved fruits and spices with sugar or vinegar, chocolate, caviare, olives, sago do.	3,058	4,108	1,431	1,159	1,129	293
Starch, vermicelli, hairpowder . . do.	592	4,208	9,013	138,384	1,135	8,033
Ground manufactures of corn : viz.—						
Bruised or peeled grain, barley, grits, groats, flour and meal do.	1,683		137,693		33,205	
Shellfish from the sea do.	2,954	4,389	289	24	107	34
Rice do.	80,289	161,656	205	69	27,003	10,581
Syrup do.	47,927	11,363	1,605	1,429	10,248	13,223
Leaf tobacco manufactured . . . do.	148,422	208,139	8,348	23,595	148,607	28,168
Manufactured ditto do.	13,011	24,375	13,195	53,295	25,595	9,116
Tea do.	2,827	2,900	494	1,126	5,005	1,533
Sugar, refined and candied do.	6,752	7,269	21,595	42,808	354,581	133,266
— raw, and in lumps for the inland refineries do.	550,849	1,017,622	12	310	62,631	20,070
Oil, in casks do.	91,982	73,355	21,968	22,806	16,063	34,394
Oilcakes do.	...	8,189	...	396,443	...	4,968
Olive oil, mixed at the frontier with oil of turpentine do.	38,486	45,026	198	7	202	12
Wrapping-paper do.	1,947	4,567	331		506	169
Printing-paper, coloured wrapping-paper, and pasteboard covers . . do.	9,025		3,908	4,110	1,846	
All other kinds of paper do.	2,709	5,456	10,347	7,308	3,543	3,332
Paperbanging do.	1,116	1,351	628	593	1,315	322
Bookbinders' work, also coarse lacerated goods of these materials . . do.	232	256	963	1,087	256	89
Skins—sheepskins, prepared not lined do.	356	889	21	18	104	7
— Furs made up do.	103	152	425	304	114	19
Gunpowder do.	123	1,935	2,319	2,706	167	1
Silk and manufactures of : viz.—						
Dyed & bleached silk, or ferret silk, thrown or otherwise; also thread of raw silk do.	1,422	1,935	399	686	1,680	836
— stuffs and hosiery, handkerchiefs, ribbons, blonde, lace, crape, millinery, buttons, embroidery, woven and border goods, with gold and silver stuffs do.	2,160	2,680	4,736	5,803	5,660	5,288
All the above articles which contain, besides silk and ferret silk, other spun material of sheep's wool, or other animals' hair, cotton or linen used separately or together . . . do.	906	1,784	2,713	3,118	1,399	1,052
Soap—green and black do.	336	80	596	584	119	2
— common white do.	3,363	4,306	1,082	1,284	993	69
— fine, in cakes do.	65	68	89	175	28	27
Stone—building, mill, and whetstones, by water ship lasts	24,258	6,767	24,308	21,318	4,417	212
— lithographic pieces	246	99	25,203	30,671	2,086	81
— articles in alabaster, marble, &c., artificial stones, pearls, and corals						
centners	1,128	262	913	1,458	488	131
Coals do.	1,136,684	932,205	4,368,935	6,963,286	173,181	65,170
Straw and rush mats do.	7,448	14,221	2,469	6,059	13	6
Straw and bast hats, &c. do.	358	848	411	1,339	822	979
— fine do do.	50	227	78	128	236	213
Tallow, melted fat do.	49,036	17,067	3,362	3,048	4,091	1,732
Tar, brick-oil, and pitch do.	86,705	186,511	5,552	13,041	6,614	5,537
Potter's clay and porcelain earth . do.	4,411	118	2,009	145	1,039	93
Floor tiles, common do.	28,010	12,588	55,212	107,085	66,646	1,110

(continued)

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
	1834.	1840.	1840.	1834.	1834.	1840.
Delft or stone ware one colour						
— pipes of the same material centners	2,458	2,108	5,696	19,027	6,595	2,371
— painted or gilt do.	539	715	130	430	178	1,095
Porcelain, white do.	456	984	1,772	2,707	654	96
— coloured or gilt do.	586	952	2,049	2,102	1,719	377
Delft stoneware and other vessels ; also white porcelain and enamel : viz.,						
— combined with common metals do.	21	33	57	94	167	114
— „ with silver, &c. . . do.	6	5	23	19	8	2
Horses, mules, asses No.	34,339	39,364	7,651	9,439	820	90
Oxen and bulls do.	9,470	11,285	25,532	19,313	4,781	28
Cows do.	10,700	13,520	11,723	11,316	1,556	54
Heifers and young cattle . . do.	4,127	7,101	10,455	8,215	555	26
Pigs, fattened do.	15,880	19,207	7,374	4,948	400	1
— lean do.	186,060	218,062	52,484	22,194	2,844	2,016
Sheep, wethers do.	61,108	91,144	72,855	71,250	23,783	4,533
— other, goats, calves, and sucking pigs do.	221,622	164,589	90,879	61,937	4,427	448
Waxed cloths : viz.,						
— coarse black not printed . . centners	37	11	230	1,229	571	3
— all other kinds including muslin and silk do.	236	157	1,927	2,929	264	48
— fine embossed waxed goods . do.	5	17	16	35	31	12
Wool and woollen manufactures : viz.,						
— sheep's, raw do.	87,741	164,021	123,758	149,260	51,804	113,915
Woollen, or mohair yarn, white, twisted, also dyed yarn . . do.	2,381	5,917	1,471	3,389	2,120	1,715
— stuffs and hosiery, shawls, cloth, millinery and haberdashery, &c. . do.	11,803	26,558	51,173	62,733	35,529	20,749
Carpets of wool, or other animal hair, and the same mixed with linen do.	166	393	481	789	402	154
Spelter, raw do.	29	611	73,686	80,172	76,313	51,503
— in plates do.	586	340	1,204	4,369	296	3,956
Tin and tin wares : viz.,						
— coarse tin wares do.	487	312	560	496	1,045	337
— fine and lackered toys, &c. . do.	44	27	126	503	75	48
Articles subject to the unenumerated duty : viz.—						
Books, manuscripts, maps, and prints	12,815	14,531	11,531	16,478	2,868	733
Quills, and feathers do.	14,627	25,629	4,824	6,567	6,678	2,558
Indigo do.	16,622	28,231	1,693	4,797	990	2,012
Baked fruits do.	17,870	28,222	72,117	6,534	11,865	6,928
Dried chicory roots do.	18,448	14,066	2,033	10,664	9	
Train-oil do.	196,352	278,368	6,429	15,286	8,213	988
Salted and dried fish do.	29,072	30,288	1,023	1,968	298	818
Miscellaneous do.	449,484	418,671	398,811	216,860	136,437	122,124

The principal increase of exports were,

	Centners.		Centners.
Cotton wool	from 175,317	to	328,951
Cotton twist	251,148		431,216
Lead in blocks	45,163		95,150
Dyewoods	132,304		357,195
Raw iron	204,431		520,057
Honed do.	149,493		466,123
Flax and Hemp	163,441		234,357
Herrings	185,098		254,264
Coffee, &c.	408,668		659,266
Sugar, raw, &c.	550,849		1,017,622
Wool, sheep's	87,741		164,621

STATEMENT showing the different Articles of British and Irish Production
exported to Germany from the United Kingdom in the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	8,091	10,394	12,080	9,664	14,039	11,659	12,632	14,213	22,353	23,133
Arms and ammunition.....	52,064	200	241	233	377	277	507	193	314	630
Bacon and hams.....	7	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	....	3
Beef and pork.....	....	....	10	110	....	....	9	....	27	....
Beer and ale	7,378	8,403	9,488	8,979	6,903	6,033	7,604	8,519	9,340	9,834
Books, printed	3,758	6,419	12,077	12,893	12,217	11,484	11,753	8,594	9,795	8,955
Brass and copper manufactures	24,073	24,275	13,349	18,089	25,331	23,157	33,482	36,644	47,631	57,690
Butter and cheese.....	520	901	912	675	916	938	1,037	1,287	1,018	1,214
Coals, culm, and cinders ...	14,775	19,662	23,368	17,899	24,513	25,435	30,178	36,222	56,142	56,292
Cordage.....	150	20	300	5	3	20	5	....	5	....
Cotton manufactures entered by the yard	940,521	1,162,899	1,188,534	1,293,837	1,191,083	977,208	1,008,149	887,296	847,469	920,355
—hosiery, lace, and small-wares	205,547	336,533	252,321	207,304	218,219	194,866	162,263	177,779	197,007	180,437
—twist and yarn	1,197,274	1,798,988	1,600,159	1,795,475	1,748,320	1,961,502	2,178,325	2,265,602	2,361,506	2,452,608
Earthenware of all sorts ...	12,903	15,778	16,170	15,584	17,633	20,901	21,707	19,541	22,294	24,235
Fish, herrings.....	28,845	56,892	58,961	39,165	50,879	48,995	65,286	67,621	82,818	98,606
Glass entered by weight ...	14,830	14,220	12,095	12,945	15,102	8,151	7,968	6,397	6,536	7,092
—, at value.....	....	11	10	745	1,340	250	128	45	....	73
Hardware and cutlery.....	57,418	78,129	78,568	82,954	77,941	71,753	81,813	85,448	92,478	97,454
Hats, beaver and felt.....	67	145	121	84	61	70	47	152	263	128
Iron and steel wrought and unwrought.....	53,459	71,166	80,200	70,833	85,999	77,780	128,253	177,732	157,664	184,018
Lead and shot.....	3,478	3,266	3,546	6,871	6,426	3,862	6,334	5,190	6,702	8,403
Leather, wrought and unwrought	2,606	3,300	4,037	3,368	2,441	1,924	1,094	1,079	2,032	1,389
—saddlery and harness..	977	1,245	2,101	1,880	2,437	2,514	2,299	2,152	3,133	2,721
Linen manufactures entered by the yard	3,565	6,119	8,326	14,278	13,980	17,408	16,332	24,397	31,526	29,681
—thread, tapes, and small-wares.....	1,824	2,336	3,271	4,209	4,863	7,027	6,978	10,210	15,193	26,851
—yarn .....	....	65	....	889	10,859	26,210	25,010	29,660	54,633	73,199
Machinery and mill-work ...	5,534	6,412	12,446	15,125	27,094	17,634	41,930	78,765	81,361	88,936
Painters colours.....	4,909	6,338	5,890	8,127	6,832	8,221	11,063	17,731	22,077	20,000
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches.....	1,377	1,577	2,463	4,716	7,242	6,430	7,167	5,853	7,542	6,453
Salt.....	13,385	12,771	16,230	16,528	13,930	21,556	18,285	23,337	27,381	21,115
Silk manufactures.....	12,909	19,376	19,206	21,494	20,955	11,414	11,937	15,280	17,135	18,270
Soap and candles.....	5,866	5,694	11,971	5,960	10,767	1,566	3,394	945	3,700	5,397
Stationery of all sorts	6,751	10,668	9,885	11,376	8,472	13,636	11,476	10,105	8,741	8,375
Sugar refined	531,445	534,660	135,400	124,798	211,078	100,256	16,299	12,645	7,460	4,830
Tin unwrought.....	2,159	5,935	1,779	1,853	837	718	1,655	2,529	1,710	3,637
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates	29,022	24,484	26,680	29,991	38,299	19,149	41,094	25,687	27,414	30,289
Wool, sheep and lamb's ...	3,707	1,815	367	93	10	27	40	120	85	41
Woolen and worsted yarn ..	62,259	130,289	132,744	134,246	169,286	221,464	197,062	207,251	226,175	245,813
—manufactures entered by the piece.....	359,805	747,596	571,476	513,934	575,958	525,451	656,727	661,226	736,365	631,019
—do. by the yard	56,631	60,110	52,294	42,584	46,625	45,398	58,745	60,522	65,443	88,575
—hosiery and small-wares	8,948	9,640	11,296	9,739	8,832	11,115	10,227	13,835	15,442	12,082
All other articles.....	96,981	128,822	109,355	124,021	113,150	108,888	133,280	141,714	144,111	158,008
Total declared value..	3,835,768	5,327,553	4,499,727	4,683,589	4,791,239	4,612,451	5,029,552	5,154,123	5,422,021	5,627,844

The exports of brass and copper wares to Germany have, it appears, gradually though slowly increased in value. The exports of cotton manufactures entered by the yard, and smallwares entered by the yard, have greatly decreased, when we estimate that the consumption should have increased with the population. The exports of cotton twist, a semi-manufactured article, has, on the other hand, increased from 40 to 50 per cent. Exports of manufactures of iron, hardware, and cutlery, and even wool, have all increased. The export of refined sugar has diminished from the value of about 50,000*l.* to 4830*l.*

STATEMENT showing the principal Foreign and Colonial Articles exported from
the United Kingdom to Germany during the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Cassia Lignea .....lbs.	264,501	411,825	508,497	585,228	620,967	313,034	577,920	273,708	396,768	238,935
Cinnamon..... "	16,778	29,102	10,798	8,418	11,662	8 826	17,014	29,739	12,963	20,849
Cloves..... "	28,046	20,144	14,177	1,671	83 378	3 844	2,449	1,283	2,942	48,061
Cochineal..... "	7,470	21,266	11 879	17,271	38 138	45,161	66,888	64,192	101,306	135,180
Cocoa..... "	688,988	1,164,589	1,000,598	263,139	462 855	185,445	217,756	104,805	13,820	397,060
Coffee..... "	5,844,361	3,991,796	3,326,632	1,466,160	1,263,447	741,419	880,212	647,448	746,337	158,777
Cortex Peruvienne, or Jesuit's Bark..... "	52,485	58,962	39,047	32,400	47,468	6,891	18,566	11,516	1,594	9,479
Cotton, Piece Goods of India .....pieces	96,295	57,466	47,540	104,449	38,998	4,927	206	5,618	2,480	9,810
Cotton Manufactures en- tered at value.....£	sq yds 13	200	....	553	192	639	180	171	610	297
Dyewoods; viz., Logwood tons	2,621	1,469	3,316	930	1,292	2,403	1,245	2,407	1,923	2,082
Furs—Bear.....No.	5,476	13,109	15,152	9,031	8,838	8,851	4,607	4,577	4,446	6,821
Marten..... "	5,179	11,379	1,741	184	5,106	5,393	3,088	17,164	16,793	7,044
Musquash..... "	2,091	27,518	34,754	9,162	6,507	10,793	132,836	55,546	34 921	34,103
Otter..... "	3,991	11,602	13,446	7,389	13,807	8,502	12,551	14,653	9,655	25,437
Ginger.....cwts.	348	161	830	4,081	1 338	2,340	6,099	10,332	12,613	7,662
Gum, Arabic..... "	9	68	63	302	1,067	150	1,063	853	1,435	2,440
Lacdye.....lbs.	27,331	27,108	27,883	30,566	46,676	48,777	50,235	71,929	125,616	90,234
Shellac..... "	294,279	324,918	64,404	310,422	183,421	167,622	192,557	476,397	487,710	800,521
Indigo..... "	1,345,611	2,183,285	1,327,635	1,259,768	1,436,445	1,515,126	1,159,001	1,559,433	1,543,665	1,626,089
Linens, viz. Plain Linens and Diapers entered by the piece pieces	18	....	....	117	685	222	143	57	89	41
Ditto, by the ell.....ells	....	....	1,200	....	....	....	....	....	175	....
Ditto, by the square yard square yard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	340	....	200
Ditto, at value£	283	53	76	72	102	90	155	237	337	310
Mace.....lbs.	54,127	37,393	2,641	2,309	5,732	1,086	2,561	891	887	3,051
Nutmegs..... "	29,744	48,013	2,848	180	435	2,496	1,935	3,710	422	6,305
Opium..... "	6,832	....	....	287	1,878	269	1,289	435	622	432
Pepper..... "	2,947,353	1,226,605	970,707	1,408,231	418 686	2,167,897	957,008	857,643	2,338,378	1,919,069
Pimento..... "	1,227,533	1,274,338	2,011,153	1,166,305	1,693,560	1,691,132	934,795	496,141	263 591	535,136
Quicksilver..... "	11,647	21,410	48,100	3,467	22,784	42,881	35,780	90,167	48,950	72,546
Rhubarb..... "	26,750	52,085	15,123	26,894	37,574	24,349	28,356	21,746	10,194	19,168
Rice.....cwts.	23,125	3,583	7,057	8,211	46,830	11,321	13,520	67,185	44,947	53,451
Saltpetre, and cubic nitre, unrefined.... "	9,379	4,452	3,684	11,803	13,765	10,898	6,701	9,751	14,055	9,869
Silk, raw and waste . lbs.	....	6,186	738	934	1,082	....	3,154	10,380	259	1,599
foreign, thrown. "	....	677	....	151	1,836	1	....	893	2,101	264
manufactures of India, as handker- chiefs, &c..... pieces	10,357	14,782	16,541	21,617	21,331	18,288	31,491	33,037	36,689	34,990
— crape shawls, handkerchiefs, &c. . No.	1,022	607	1,051	2,162	531	154	111	148	87	68
— taffeties, damasks, and other silks, &c.pieces	173	308	431	793	226	234	1,088	1,869	654	187
Skins, deer..... No.	60,355	55,094	84,259	112,379	107,561	75,298	53,854	29,799	30 415	54,018
goat..... "	....	300	21,666	2,035	6,791	11,371	23,151	52 021	60,032	72,377
Spirits—rum ...proof gals.	1,069,713	988,497	678,699	397,666	472,888	374,575	432,301	351,260	289,334	288,650
— brandy..... "	3,112	6,704	7,018	6,679	9,694	5,514	5,499	4,476	2,456	2,126
— geneva..... "	190	96	54	447	1,007	103	576	2	6	....
Sugar, unrefined..... cwts.	104,322	88,404	32,962	74,371	70,542	51,252	91,479	77,120	63,747	55,018
Tea.....lbs.	6,936	4,515	....	214	319,615	1,085,282	1,266,240	436,230	501,897	168,097
Tin.....cwts.	307	1,986	2,129	2,048	1,614	675	2,823	2,876	1,569	300
Tobacco, unmanufac- tured lbs.	393,646	937,652	453,522	1,383,490	2,267,282	490,704	3,142,273	885,347	1,578,931	1,597,674
— foreign manufac- tured, and snuff ... "	543,873	1,622	11,742	12,675	14,482	7,436	21 714	3,461	198,485	80,526
Wine of all sorts..... gals	57,342	71,344	61,686	47,996	62 483	42,454	34,346	56,864	46,800	54,250
Wool, cotton..... lbs.	4,009,941	5,885,009	3,697,108	7,179,219	8,872,793	9,903,106	10,273,183	7,839,726	8,764,819	13,083,380
— sheep's..... "	25,111	87,056	16,698	2,387	17,100	7,134	52,012	19,293	25,380	15,916

See exports of manufactured articles under the head of France, exported
from the United Kingdom to that country, and to all countries.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the principal Articles, exclusive of Timber, imported into the United Kingdom from Germany during the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Ashes, pot and pearl.....cwts.	67	655	....	....	1,784	295	....	....	....	....
Bark, for tanning or dyeing cwts.	62,893	76,441	111,063	79,535	60,246	72,630	50,687	44,712	62,452	35,153
Bristles..... lbs.	177,230	161,293	151,540	313,261	411,027	367,154	108,517	307,396	442,912	369,149
Butter.....cwts.	32,547	30,311	23,749	17,698	20,013	64,653	79,090	75,276	55,443	73,325
Cheese..... "	7	494	1,873	344	103	353	182	311	100	450
Corn, wheat...qrs.	518,378	162,366	136,938	72,596	14,812	151,761	302,786	862,268	1,149,932	1,165,061
— barley.... "	177,814	27,581	12,953	4,327	2,089	53,913	53,223	1,852	214,847	269,184
— oats..... "	102,031	2,273	613	37,906	16,261	54,835	191,148	16,077	174,531	220,297
— rye..... "	25,550	....	....	....	....	5,542	24,124	1,650	114,422	2,940
— peas and beans..... "	58,945	29,419	20,016	76,586	42,659	124,004	135,914	62,607	163,131	184,270
— wheat meal and flour...cwts.	987	544	22,040	45,290	42,486	77,439	243,092	255,055	162,888	45,228
Cotton, of India pieces	....	....	789	....	....	....	1,600	400	....	....
— manufactures at value£	{ sq. yds. } 76,139	4,226	10,652	17,861	23,362	43,960	31,226	48,077	57,721	53,944
Flax and tow cwts.	109,344	152,242	181,606	111,645	96,378	187,264	23,935	135,337	92,091	143,695
Furs, bear.....No.	....	121	....	....	....	3	305	1,440	173	118
— beaver.... "	115	77	....	34	67	94	68	127	21	....
— fitch..... "	188,067	189,778	144,152	187,357	37,838	100,575	51,497	77,633	84,647	80,540
— marten.... "	21,139	26,172	67,137	34,628	28,280	70,402	69,551	80,822	105,085	57,530
— mink..... "	688	....	1,814	755	7,237	2	67	4,020	2,744	3,436
— musquash.. "	7,028	....	7,130	12,420	....	....	100	24,800	6,554	....
— otter..... "	....	203	150	184	98	411	475	1,633	739	70
Hats, straw.... "	720	....	670	8	20	1,141	2	2	38	12
Hemp.....cwts.	1,417	2,058	3,799	3,882	2,299	731	36	618	5,770	1,634
Hides, untan- ned..... "	24,169	19,001	19,457	18,414	19,645	26,254	14,927	17,477	9,330	7,134
Iron in bars .tons	10	3	....	75	....	....	30	....	75	2
Leather gloves prs.	21,150	39	1,320	1,727	7,992	6,124	6,730	138	2,750	2,004
Linens, plain and diaper ... ..ells	239,792	16,199	35,899	....	....	1,224	382	....	175	....
— do..... pieces	11,470	34,977	37,761	41,691	50,949	37,509	15,125	23,809	37,018	33,240
— do.....sq. yds.	12, 37	35,127	826	24,486	134,073	86,450	2,386	4,409	22,742	61,714
— do. at value £	1,442	473	160	575	1,608	2,773	1,141	1,294	531	1,359
Madder.....cwts.	875	....	7,501	8	92	282	228	190	640	150
Seeds, clover . "	33,600	31,275	25,552	18,557	41,333	35,639	48,124	58,298	40,683	91,547
— flax ..bushels	173,895	161,740	162,138	235,321	163,915	562,881	353,2 3	180,559	247,299	368,419
— rape.. "	6, 148	160,970	187,627	129,426	290,429	239,026	266,578	183,344	227,167	131,849
— tares. "	30,167	36,231	6,229	52,463	62,790	98,275	74,618	16,474	60,863	128,423
Skins, calf and kid, untanned .cwts.	10,303	10,733	12,282	11,161	13,669	13,838	12,494	10,727	11,058	10,076
— deer, undress- ed.....No.	1,073	....	36	....	315	3,956	2,157	3	....	....
— goat " "	12,661	4,246	19,933	20,113	5,942	29,730	36,821	21,164	78,492	40,576
— kid " "	1,658	539	....	288	3,679	....	....	1,600	18,153	57
— kid,dressed "	16,944	13,286	7,236	7,842	4,165	8,172	3,448	12,479	336	24
— lamb,undress- ed..... "	116,488	57,227	49,714	67,465	47,590	125,523	28,083	35,812	33,299	28,499
— seal " "	20	233	....	....	870	6,421	11,020	1,657	235	10,011
Silk manufactures of Europe, &c. entered by weight lbs	185	839	1,111	822	274	1,209	570	1,160	1,251	2,909
Silk manufactures of India . pieces	201	....	20	570	133	109	71	23	....	23
— crape shawls, No.	288	114	....	....	150	130	....	....	....	....
Spelter.....cwts.	71,211	60,822	57,722	43,002	128,322	159,313	81,856	78,151	132,971	94,187
Tallow..... "	1,005	369	270	435	2,534	7,004	685	5,437	2,124	224
Tar .....lasts	405	4	56	....	....	....	....	67	....	....
Tobacco, unmanu- factured.....lbs.	22,138	13,949	260,771	136,322	158,748	19,773	5,089	6,811	1,114,973	551
— manufactured and snuff.... "	17,488	7,982	2,557	4,681	4,045	3,199	13,825	8,427	51,070	13,154
Wool, sheep's lbs.	23,016,104	21,666,213	25,675,485	22,942,132	24,054,333	32,023,174	19,898,100	27,687,573	23,891,893	21,837,310
Wine, of all sorts gals.	35,232	28,583	89,452	74,161	27,422	30,916	15,795	37,814	10,318	7,956

DECENNIAL Table of Sheep and Lamb's Wool imported into the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	263,920	855,680	1,380,823	3,107,951	4,024,740	5,414,913	6,114,945	3,769,102	7,966,594	4,517,998
Denmark.....	252,918	302,848	372,490	526,607	366,444	1,551,826	516,227	480,057	634,623	605,521
Prussia.....	609,082	833,988	305,379	307,517	256,147	261,980	192,608	181,291	64,088	24,646
Germany.....	22,437,022	19,832,225	25,370,106	22,634,615	23,798,186	31,766,194	19,705,492	27,506,282	23,837,805	21,812,664
Holland.....	659,646	209,144	343,936	186,452	301,855	1,167,559	251,657	138,340	299,895	46,247
Belgium.....			467,095	390,238	231,222	500,471	97,622	263,371	259,617	134,095
France.....	713,854	1,973	259,844	1,620,303	104,535	1,006,265	149,339	228,630	83,141	48,430
Portugal.....	413,708	193,544	680,968	1,235,821	683,231	1,653,514	510,075	627,469	1,024,994	374,915
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	3,474,823	2,626,624	3,339,150	2,343,915	1,602,752	2,818,137	2,244,817	1,814,877	2,409,634	1,266,905
Gibraltar.....	....	....	....	751,842	476,737	1,911,024	631,666	172,648	482,057	292,734
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	42,943	78,552	855,510	2,550,819	1,051,005	2,824,806	1,314,407	1,758,894	1,892,057	1,668,541
Malta.....	199,321	564	4,803	142,777	39,913	8,450	13,188	11,866	32,918	2,209
Turkey.....	11,447	17,992	361,591	1,474,522	1,281,839	2,477,084	2,337,754	762,018	1,183,532	690,013
Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco.....	....	14,465	105,689	1,977,816	819,043	791,816	128,323	511,426	4,56,591	337,908
Cape of Good Hope.....	47,868	83,257	93,325	141,707	191,624	331,972	468,011	422,506	626,214	751,741
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	....	....	3,721	67,763	295,848	1,086,393	1,880,741	1,897,266	2,103,546	2,441,370
British Settlements in Australia.....	2,493,337	2,377,057	3,516,869	3,558,091	4,210,301	4,996,645	7,060,525	7,837,423	10,128,774	9,721,243
British North American Colonies.....	98	....	....	231	14	118	4,814	4,213	1,579	15,793
— West Indies.....	653	877	819	2,118	2,029	2,442	4,322	978	3,360	3,286
United States of America.....	16,411	628,038	334,678	2,048,309	237,306	632,890	237,380	57,785	149,163	115,095
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	12,244	30,359	207,143	1,099,052	962,900	1,073,416	2,207,951	1,109,638	236,751	616,731
Chili.....	....	....	....	62,796	305,114	845,216	376,217	646,044	1,339,569	989,790
Peru.....	1,055	23,191	14,640	172,267	908,626	955,222	1,914,751	2,304,088	2,149,571	2,770,379
Other countries.....	1,679	18,697	27,508	51,653	23,121	161,534	16,876	85,148	13,795	187,970
Total.....	31,652,029	28,128,973	38,046,087	46,455,232	42,174,532	64,239,977	48,379,708	52,595,354	57,379,923	49,436,284

COUNTRIES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany.....	25,111	27,056	16,698	2,387	17,100	7,134	52,012	19,293	25,380	15,916
Holland.....	187,085	435,599	66,897	22,886	71,452	63,197	128,938	41,399	101,262	88,533
Belgium.....	....	67,772	205,137	102,423	205,962	40,743	1,174,769	1,225,339	275,235	558,297
France.....	....	....	88,636	241,935	513,307	43,819	1,018,080	450,407	63,859	180,566
United States of America.....	791,649	16,272	55,636	395,661	3,199,376	447,602	372,143	144,679	224,431	169,437
Other countries.....	22,117	8,315	9,692	42,070	94,503	11,812	85,410	16,743	4,882	1,876
Total.....	1,025,962	555,014	442,696	807,362	4,101,700	613,707	2,831,352	1,897,860	695,049	1,014,625
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.....	29,669,908	27,666,350	39,066,620	40,840,271	41,718,514	60,366,415	42,515,899	55,819,597	52,959,221	49,710,396

DECENNIAL Table of Sheep and Lambs' Wool (British) Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany.....	75,460	32,394	8,428	1,436	77	252	672	2,412	1,148	602
Holland.....	1,750,157	3,416,963	173,172	74,217	27,111	21,853	63,168	26,094	38,551	33,465
Belgium.....	....	....	3,273,498	1,289,720	3,076,368	2,281,794	1,941,755	4,263,754	3,625,896	4,108,316
France.....	430,842	736,482	1,424,208	909,136	1,521,388	1,521,622	598,932	1,552,634	876,166	664,699
United States of America.....	1,218,648	1,000	105,214	62	10,048	99,224	33,337	560	19,984	504
Other countries.....	19,168	12,986	7,590	4,150	7,612	17,662	10,010	5,886	42,054	2,801
Total quantities.....	3,494,275	4,199,825	4,992,110	2,278,721	4,642,604	3,942,407	2,647,874	5,851,340	4,603,799	4,810,387
Declared value £.....	173,105	219,650	332,504	192,176	387,925	332,374	185,350	434,006	360,849	330,233

Number of Masters and their Workmen or Apprentices, employed in the following Trades, during the years 1831 and 1834 in the Kingdom of Prussia.

(Abstracted from Dieterici.)

	1831.	1834.
Bakers.—Masters	21,217	22,175
Assistants, &c.	8,049	9,118
Total	29,266	31,293
Confectioners	1,407	1,539
Butchers.—Masters	15,367	16,095
Assistants, &c.	5,350	6,021
Total	20,717	22,116
Soapmakers and Tallow-chandlers	1,676	1,718
Tanners.—Masters	5,362	5,410
Assistants, &c.	4,338	4,449
Total	9,700	9,859
Shoemakers.—Masters	65,870	69,993
Assistants, &c.	32,630	35,656
Total	98,500	105,649
Glovers.—Masters	1,366	1,403
Assistants, &c.	872	882
Total	2,238	2,285
Furriers and Skinners	2,929	2,800
Saddlers.—Masters	6,232	6,738
Assistants, &c.	3,154	3,463
Total	9,386	10,201
Ropemakers.—Masters	3,206	3,413
Assistants, &c.	1,683	1,845
Total	4889	5,258
Tailors.—Masters	53,919	57,121
Assistants, &c.	21,290	24,623
Total	75,209	81,744

(continued)

	1831.	1834.
Fringe-makers	1,178	1,234
Milliners and Dressmakers	1,566	2,034
Hatmakers.—Masters	2,128	2,048
Assistants	834	833
Total	2,962	2,881
Carpenters and Builders.—Masters	9,901	9,820
Assistants	21,293	24,796
Total	31,194	34,616
Cabinet-makers, &c.—Masters	24,774	27,991
Assistants	15,429	18,105
Total	40,203	46,096
Weelwrights.—Masters	13,280	14,610
Assistants	3,842	4,877
Total	17,122	19,487
Coopers.—Masters	11,798	12,709
Assistants	4,262	4,983
Total	16,060	17,692
Turners	5,140	5,451
Combmakers	797	915
Brushmakers	484	558
Basketmakers	2,934	3,281
Masons and Bricklayers.—Masters	10,196	10,728
Assistants	24,771	28,988
Total	34,967	39,716
Potters.—Masters	4,957	5,031
Assistants	3,772	4,257
Total	8,729	9,288
Glass-manufacturers	4,155	4,481
House-painters and Decorators	2,317	2,735

(continued)

STATEMENT OF TRADES IN PRUSSIA.

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	1831.	1834.
Blacksmiths.—Masters	30,344	31,413
Assistants	13,039	14,872
Total	43,383	46,285
Whitesmiths.—Locksmiths, &c.—Masters	15,508	16,558
Assistants, &c.	10,688	12,341
Total	26,196	28,899
Beltmakers.—Masters	832	882
Assistants, &c.	1,173	1,483
Total	2,005	2,365
Coppersmiths.—Masters	1,204	1,252
Assistants, &c.	1,059	1,096
Total	2,263	2,348
Bell-founders.—Masters	384	411
Assistants, &c.	375	472
Total	759	883
Pewterers and Tin-workers.—Masters	502	507
Assistants, &c.	279	304
Total	781	811
Tinkers.—Masters	1,434	1,702
Assistants, &c.	1,264	1,508
Total	2,698	3,210
Opticians, &c.	398	453
Watchmakers.—Masters	1,898	2,053
Assistants, &c.	597	744
Total	2,495	2,797
Goldsmiths, &c.—Masters	1,338	1,473
Assistants	999	1,162
Total	2,337	2,635
Stone-hewers	182	225
Printing Establishments	328	399
Number of Presses	709	875

(continued)

	1831.	1834.
Bookbinders	1,808	2,051
Brickmakers	3,249	3,493
Limeburners	1,392	1,585
Glass-works	96	107
Tar and pitch kilns	669	691
Mills, for grinding corn, &c. : viz.,		
— water-mills	13,949	14,083
— do. number of sets in these	22,693	23,346
— windmills	9,764	9,857
— do. number of Dutch-mills	687	710
— number worked by horse power	1,184	1,363
— oil-mills	4,043	4,142
— fulling ditto	913	910
— tan ditto	1,079	1,117
— saw-mills with 1 railing	2,227	2,294
— ditto with two or more ditto*	92	87
— paper-mills	417	433
— number of vessels in the same	650	672
Iron-works	1,148	1,180
Copper ditto	93	77
Various other works employing water power	691	728
Looms for woven manufactures : viz.,		
— for silk and half silk goods	8,956	12,044
— cotton, and mixed cotton goods	25,464	31,759
— woollen and mixed woollen ditto	15,360	15,075
— linen goods	35,668	36,879
— stocking manufacture	2,110	2,181
— ribbon-making	32,642	49,679
— coarse linen goods	216,780	220,343
— coarse woollen ditto	2,693	3,549
— for other purposes	3,708	5,242
Cloth-shearers.—Masters	1,392	1,514
Assistants, &c.	3,651	3,943
Total	5,043	5,457
Dyers, &c.—Masters	3,470	3,791
Assistants, &c.	4,045	4,729
Total	7,515	8,520

* Dutch mills.

(continued)

	1831.	1834.
Trades, Crafts, or Guilds, viz.		
with special privileges	21,934	76,302
not privileged	23,690	86,8 8
Carriers	5,614	6,390
Number of horses employed by them	11,994	13,513
Water carriage		
Number of boats, &c. employed	7,761	8,357
Weight of goods conveyed in lasts	163,306	190,269
Hotels	3,076	3,315
Public-houses, for market-people, &c.	18,606	19,027
Eating-houses	2,077	1,992
Beer-shops, &c.	51,123	53,613
Musicians frequenting the various hotels, eating-houses, &c.	6,457	7,601

FACTORY REGULATIONS IN PRUSSIA.

THE following are translations of statements obtained relative to the existing regulations as to the employment of children in factories :

“ His Royal Majesty was pleased to make known by a cabinet order, dated May 12, 1828, to the ministers of state, Barons von Altenstein and von Schuckmann, that it has appeared from information received from Lieutenant-general von Horn, that the manufacturing districts could not furnish the contingent required of them for the relief of the poor ; so that a part of their burden fell upon the agricultural portion of the community. His Majesty took the opportunity afforded by this intimation to express his displeasure at the evil consequences resulting from the fact that master-manufacturers compelled children to work throughout the greater portion of the night, to the extreme prejudice of the health and growth of their young and tender frames, and that it was to be apprehended that the next generation would, in the manufacturing districts, prove a weaker and more crippled race than even the present.

In consequence of this order, government has more closely investigated the causes that have operated to produce that physical decay amongst factory workmen set forth in the report made by Lieutenant-general Horn ; and, according to the opinions entertained by those invested with authority in the provinces, it appears that those effects are owing to the fact that master-manufacturers impose upon a number of children in the earliest stages of their physical development, tasks far unsuited to their strength, and cause them to labour for an undue length of time, which is fraught with the most prejudicial consequences to their strength and growth. In the city of Berlin, for instance, 1510 children of both sexes, from the ages of 8 to 18, work in factories from 11 to 14 hours a day, and the same occurs with a proportionate number in the Rhine provinces. This unremitting labour generally precludes them from taking proper exercise, and their sedentary occupations either cause personal deformity, or else render a portion of their body helpless, by some of their limbs only being called into play. Their work is for the most part carried on in rooms

heated to a most insupportable degree, as the operations conducted there require excessive warmth. The atmosphere in these rooms is generally impregnated with the materials employed in the factory, and these noxious particles that the children constantly inhale, produce upon their health the most deleterious and lasting effects. This invariably takes place in establishments where needles are made, or cotton is spun. In some factories children are kept at work during the whole of the night. A course of life, so unnatural, evidently tends to check the proper development of the frame, and to sow the seeds of some disorder fatal to the constitution whilst they are still in early childhood. Nor is this system less prejudicial to their moral and intellectual development, depriving them as it does of that necessary course of preparation, of strength, and time, requisite to enable them to profit by receiving instruction at school.

The result of these investigations is, that his Majesty deems it of most urgent importance to protect, by some legislative enactment, children employed in factories from being over-worked, or from work of a nature likely to prove prejudicial to their health. This has been already accomplished in other states, especially in England (whose legislature in this respect have set an example well worthy of adoption), by 3d and 4th Wm. IV., c. 103, which restricts within certain limits the manufacturer in the abuse hitherto made by him of the children in his employ, and lays down rules for the remedy of that abuse.

As the abovementioned deplorable state of things is more particularly to be met with in the densely-populated manufacturing districts in the Rhenish Provinces, so in the last Diet there held, considerable stress was laid on the urgent necessity for some interference of the legislature, and the following suggestions for some protective enactment, were laid down in a special petition relative to this subject :

1. That no child be admitted to any factory until he or she have attained the full age of nine years.
2. Before engaging themselves in factories, children must be able to prove an attendance at school during three years, unless any local circumstances occasion a departure from this rule, such circumstances to be investigated and decided upon by the authorities.
3. That they shall not be allowed to work more than ten hours a day at the utmost.
4. That in the course of these ten working-hours, two hours be allowed them for themselves, one to be given in the middle of the day, in order that they may take exercise in the open air.

Propositions 1, 2, and 4, were adopted by a majority of votes. Prop. 3 of 60 against 9 in its favour. The minority wished to fix the time of work at eleven hours a day.

The above propositions, submitted by the Commissary of the Diet in support of the petition praying the interference of the legislature, appeared to the minister of state, as disclosing sufficient ground for taking it into consideration, whereupon the following regulations, as to the employ of children in factories, were adopted by the minister for the home department and president of police.

The strongest motive for an enactment so much required, was afforded by the petition of the Diet of the Rhenish provinces, but it is not alone in those provinces that this urgent necessity for some alteration has been experienced, it extends alike to all the manufacturing districts throughout the kingdom at large. As the foregoing suggestions from the Rhenish provinces were entirely free from any provincial peculiarities, or prejudices, there appeared no ground for restricting the enactment required to these provinces, and the minister of state entertained no scruple in humbly submitting to his royal majesty, the necessity of extending the provisions of such enactment over the kingdom at large. And for this there were special reasons. To limit the enactment to the Rhenish provinces would occasion an undue influence over all competition with the manufactures of those provinces; supposing, for instance, that children under a certain age were not allowed to work in factories, or that their working-time was limited to ten hours a day, these results would ensue; that those factories affected by the provisions of the enactment would be compelled to employ more hands, the price of labour would be raised, and thus occasion an increase in the cost of manufactured articles; and if these provisions did not embrace the whole country, they would have a most dangerous effect on the trade of the Rhenish provinces.

It must be observed, in explanation of each of the resolutions, that, by a cabinet order

dated 6th of April in the present year, it was decreed they were to apply to the whole kingdom, that, as to

Prop. 1. Experience proves that no child, below the age of nine, can work in a factory without positive injury to his health. For this reason has the English legislature forbidden children to be employed before they attain such age, and the Rhenish states have likewise unanimously proposed that a similar prohibition should be adopted. The minister of state has thought it requisite to extend this provision to all smelting-houses, mines, and stamping-mills, as it is extremely injurious to the health of children of unripe years, to be employed in establishments, where such works are carried on.

Prop. 2. The object of this proposition, is to take measures to secure the moral and intellectual development of factory children. The suggestions submitted, have been adopted as to the material part of them,—but with this modification, that to dispense with school attendance, during three years, cannot be acceded to, as it is easy to foresee that the exception would over-ride the rule. This alternative proposition may be adopted in place of the proposed exception, that the dispensation can only be granted in cases where the child can read his mother-tongue fluently, and has made some little progress in writing.

Prop. 3. The extent of daily work corresponds with the proposition submitted. The states speak merely of children, which term requires modifying, as it conveys no distinct legal idea; they mean thereby, young persons who have attained their tenth year, and whose physical development is going forward. Some more accurate distinction is requisite to be adopted in the provisions enacted. In England no child under eighteen is allowed to work beyond a stated period. The minister of state, however, considered that in Germany the age of sixteen should be fixed upon, as being the age of puberty, when the body becomes enabled to undergo severer labour. It is proposed to restrict the time for work, proportionably, for those affected by this regulation; since a classification of young workmen, according to their age and their respective powers of doing more or less work, the difference of their strength and health, could not be ascertained. It must be borne in mind, that these various distinctions, would be taken on uncertain grounds, and rest on individual opinion and presumption, and that any such inquiry would be attended with the greatest difficulty. The English legislature, however, have insisted that such distinctions may be drawn, but it has been acknowledged that any such system is partly impracticable, and partly without result: and upon a division that ensued, it was resolved that no child under eighteen, should work more than ten hours a day.

It has been considered right, in justice to the manufacturers' interests, that under certain stipulated occasions the time allowed for work, should be extended to a certain degree, this exception has likewise been conceded by the English legislature.

Prop. 4. The proposition, as at present submitted by the states, must undergo some modification; the main point to be kept in view, is, the necessity of appointing certain periods for cessation of work, so that the children be not too long confined at one time, but be allowed stated intervals for taking exercise in the open air, and this has a decided superiority over the plan suggested by the states, as it does not leave the periods of relaxation, at the discretion of the master-manufacturers.

Prop. 7. This decree has in view the mitigation of the *controlen*, the due management of these, is of so great importance, that any violation of this decree, is punishable in certain ways, as set out in the following paragraph, which is annexed to the orders of the general diet, part xi., title 20, ss. 33, 35, and 240.

Prop. 8. The minister of state has thought fit to impose, a penalty of from one to five dollars, on every one employing a child contrary to the provisions enacted in that behalf; since, in the Rhenish provinces, the police magistrates cannot impose a higher penalty, and it is not desirable that those infringing this enactment should be considered as liable to punishment, by those whose authority does not extend beyond criminal offences; but should the offence be repeated, the criminal magistrate is then to take cognizance thereof. This distinction not to extend to the old provinces.

Prop. 9. As the dispensation from regular school attendance, must be strictly considered an exception to the rule, and only be granted when circumstances require it, the present enactment decrees, that in the manufacturing districts, this power to contract the usual period of attendance at school, must by no means be looked upon as a rule; and it shall

always be competent for the authorities, if the child's progress in education render it essential, and circumstances allow of it, to lengthen the period of his attendance at school.

It would be impossible to meet, by any general enactment, all the abuses that exist in the manufacturing districts of the Rhenish provinces, and that have been partly hinted at in the preamble to this memorial, and that may arise from the grasping and selfish spirit of the manufacturers, their neglect to pay sufficient attention to the health and morals of their workmen, or many other numerous offences, of which they may be guilty.

Amongst these may be reckoned, the building rooms that are not supplied with proper currents of air, want of that due discipline that should be maintained towards those employed, which, in some factories, has led children to indulge in spirits and tobacco, or a neglect of those precautions necessary to keep the sexes apart. In order to adopt the necessary measures, that the different localities may require, the minister of state has recommended to his majesty to extend to the police, and other authorities of the various departments, such powers, as may be necessary to carry into effect the benevolent object this enactment has in view.

The minister of state is of opinion, that these regulations will have a most salutary effect, on the condition of a large portion of the youthful community, and will be of equal benefit to their moral and physical development.

His Royal Majesty was graciously pleased to decree on the 9th of March, of this year, that the measures proposed by the minister of state, concerning the employment of children in factories, should become law throughout the kingdom.

Berlin, April 14, 1840.

(Signed)

ROCHOW,

Minister for Home Affairs and of the Police."

EXTRACTS.

"I have the honour very respectfully to inform your Excellency, with reference to your letter of the 10th of August, that as regards the food and wages of persons of tender years, at present employed in our factories, according to the information I have received, that it is very rarely the case either in Berlin, or the Rhenish provinces, that children are supplied with food in the factories; the ordinary course pursued is, for them to go home at dinner-time, and get their meals with their parents or relations, or should they reside at too great a distance from the factory where they are employed, they then bring their day's provision with them. As regards their wages, these are generally paid to them in money, and vary according to their age, the description of their work, and the time or the place where they are employed. Here, in Berlin, according to the statement of the head of the police, the youngest children usually earn 20 s. g. a week, or even 25 s. g., or a dollar, as their services are more or less useful, whilst, as already stated, their parents supply them with food. Your Excellency will find an accurate account, of the different systems pursued in the Rhenish provinces, in this respect, from the annexed document, dated 25th of September, of Herr von Spiegel, president of government, at Düsseldorf, which contains full and interesting details on this subject.

Berlin, October 23, 1841.

(Signed)

ROCHOW.

To the royal and efficient Privy Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs,

COUNT VON MALTZAN."

Information relative to Children of tender Age employed in Manufactories.

Düsseldorf, September 23, 1841.

"I hasten, most respectfully, to furnish your high and royal government, with the particulars required by you, as above stated, in the communication from W. v., MS. No. 6174, P.A.

The factories here, where children are principally employed, are establishments for cotton-spinning and weaving, cloth-making, and printing, and wool-carding, besides some others for weaving, &c. &c. These children are treated, by the manufacturers, precisely in the same way as other workmen. Their wages are regulated according to the measure of their work, and their ability in performing it, and they are provided with food by their parents or friends. The amount of their wages, is very unsettled, and does not merely

depend on the measure or value of their work, but varies according to the place where they are employed—the general average may be taken to be between 12 s.g. to two dollars a week.

When the children cannot be instructed in any school in the place where their factories are situated, they are required to be sent at regular periods to the local schools where they likewise receive religious instruction. In the more considerable and extensive factories, however, the children are afforded opportunities of education and instruction in religion, by the kindness and consideration of their employers, and most frequently at their expense; and these schools are under the surveillance of the masters and authorities of the local schools. At the same time most rigid precaution is observed to prevent the children from working beyond the time prescribed by law—from being employed before they have attained the age of nine, and even then they are bound to produce a certificate of their having made certain progress in their education;—they must be allowed a certain time for recreation and for their meals, and if the latter are taken on the premises, a suitable room must be provided for them; so that their lot in the existing factories, if not entirely free from some of those disadvantages that more particularly affect the working classes there, is far from being so bad, as many enemies of industry would fain represent it.

Statements received from the councillors of administration at Duisburg and Lenness, and from the burghermaster at Gladbach, contain several interesting details, relative to the whole system pursued with children employed in factories, which I have the honour to sub-join herewith.

(Signed)

V. SPIEGEL, President of Government.

To the high and royal Minister of the Home Police department at Berlin."

Particulars relating to Children employed in Factories. Rescript of the 29th of August, No. 2105.

Duisburg, Sept. 13, 1841.

"That I may acquit myself of the task, imposed on me by the *Rescript* I have had the honour to receive, I will commence, most respectfully, with a statement of the burghermaster, at Werden, of the 10th of March, containing full particulars respecting the information you require, as to the children employed in the cloth-factories at Werden and Kettwig.

The same particulars are likewise applicable to the children employed by Mühlheim in the Droostian cotton-spinning works at Louisethal. These children, when at the age of ten, earn from 2 to 3 s.g. per diem, with a yearly increase of a quarter of a dollar, and if their conduct be good, they likewise receive five dollars a year, to provide themselves with wearing-apparel. Their food is provided by their parents, and as they take their meals at home night and morning, their dinner is brought for them to the factory by their friends.

In the tobacco factories here, the same rules apply, with respect to the children employed, with this difference, that they are not allowed to bring their dinners with them, but must go home for their meals.

I humbly submit these particulars to you without loss of time.

Councillor of Administration.

(Signature)

To Baron von Spiegel, President of the Royal Government at Düsseldorf."

Statement relative to Children employed in the Factories here (according to the Rescript of August 29. C. ad No. 2105).

Lenness, September 2, 1841.

"Pursuant to the order of the 29th August, with which I have been honoured, I lose no time in informing you, that the children employed in the factories here, in no instance are fed at their employer's expense, but their services are always paid for in money. Their wages depend on the description of work, and the aptitude they display, and may be estimated at from 18 s.g. to two dollars a week. Able hands, from the ages of 11 to 15,

earn on an average, in spinning-works, from 18 to 25 s.g. a week, whilst girls of 16 can earn, as stoppers, two dollars a week. The average rate of wages must, however, be estimated, as varying from 18 s.g. to one dollar and 15 s.g.

(Signed) V. BERNUTH, Councillor of Administration.
To Baron von Spiegel, Royal President of Government at Düsseldorf."

From the Office of the Burghermaster of Werden and Kettwig, as to Factory Children.

Werden, September 10, 1841.

"Children under the age of nine are no longer employed in factories. Those between 11 and 12, work from seven to twelve hours a day, and are engaged in picking wool; they earn from 12 to 16 s.g. a week. Children, between 12 and 16, work ten or eleven hours a day; they pick wool, or are employed in attending to the minor machinery, and earn from 18 to 24 s.g. a week. Above the age of 16, they earn from a dollar, to a dollar and 5 s.g. a week; they are employed in preparing the looms for the weavers, or attending to the machinery, and work the same number of hours as adults, from five in the morning until eight; from half-past eight until twelve; from one until four; from half-past four until eight. When press of business requires it, they work from one to two hours a day extra, but this is an exception; their wages are then increased by 3 or 4 s.g. for every extra hour. Children do not take their meals at the factories as in England. They go home at eight o'clock, drink weak coffee, and eat bread scantily supplied with butter. They are very fond of having potatoes fried that were not consumed the preceding evening. This, owing to its cheapness, forms their principal food. At twelve o'clock, their more than modest meal, consists of vegetables, cooked with a little grease, but potatoes are generally their standing dish. They taste meat but twice a week, and must then content themselves with a very moderate portion. At four in the afternoon they take weak coffee, and bread with a little butter. Their supper consists of fried potatoes, or whatever vegetables they may not have eaten at dinner-time; to this they add thin coffee, flavoured with chicory, half an ounce sufficing for six or eight persons. If butter should chance to be dear they spread their bread with what they term *fist cheese*, or cheese such as the peasants make, and whose component parts consist in something more than curdled milk. No child ever eats or sleeps at the factory. Such is the information I have the honour to submit.

(Signed) MAERKER, Burghermaster."

Gladbach, September 10, 1841.

"I have the honour to forward to you, the following particulars, relative to the children employed in the factories here. Those engaged in wool-spinning works, live chiefly in the country, at a distance of a league, or a league and a half, from the factory they are employed at. They go there every morning, returning thence every evening. The working-hours begin at half-past six in the morning, and continue until half-past seven at night. Children are allowed from eight, until half-past, in the morning, and from four, until half-past, in the evening, for recreation. From eleven, until half-past twelve, they receive religious or general instruction, and from half-past twelve, until half-past one, is reserved for them to take their meals. In the factory of Croon, Brothers, and Anton Lambert and Son, where a special instructor is retained, the children are taught lessons for an hour in classes of six each. They work from about nine, to nine and a half hours a day, each provides his, or her own food, they bring it with them from home, and eat it in the hours set apart for that purpose.

Their wages vary in amount according to the way their work is executed. Children from the ages of 9 to 16, can rarely earn more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ s.g., or less than 3 a day; making on an average $3\frac{3}{4}$ s.g. per diem; which, together with the money laid out for instruction, is paid to them weekly. They are not furnished with working materials.

(Signed) KÜHNHANT, Burghermaster.

To Herr von der Straeten, Royal Councillor of Administration."

Remarks upon the Condition of the Working Classes, employed at the various Manufacturing Establishments, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg.

"In the first place, it is to be observed, that in Würtemberg, there does not exist that numerous class of workpeople at the several establishments which is so generally met with in England. This is explained by the fact of the greater number of the artisans working on their own account, separately, at their private dwellings, and without making use of any expensive or intricate machinery. Their condition is in general easy, provided the objects of their individual production are not brought into competition with those produced at the large factories, in which case, their existence becomes very precarious.

The master-manufacturers, in this position, employ their workmen as apprentices, and in many cases as companions, hence it is very difficult for the former to determine exactly, the rate of wages which they intend paying to the latter. As regards their board and lodging, they are placed precisely on similar terms with the members of the families amongst whom they live, and form, indeed, an integral portion.

In the kingdom of Würtemberg manufacturing industry is principally confined to the production of *woollens, cotton and linen goods, and paper*. All these manufactures are partly carried on at the factories, and also at the private dwelling-houses of the workpeople, under the immediate superintendence of the master-manufacturers. Generally speaking, the artisans live in the neighbourhood of large establishments, and but few strangers are found as residents at these places. They are usually possessors and occupiers of small portions of land, which serve to afford them ordinary articles of food. Others, not in such favourable circumstances, yet possess a sufficiently large piece of ground to yield them the usual necessities of support.

Foreigners, employed at these establishments, are generally lodged either in private dwellings, or at the public-houses, where they obtain board and lodging.

The food of this class, consists principally of potatoes, bread, and other farinaceous substances, and they rarely taste meat more than once a week,—namely, on the Sundays. The wages they receive are as follow : viz.—

	kr.	kr.	s.	d.	s.	d.
For Men	24	to 36	=	0 9	to	1 2½ per diem.
Women	15	24	=	0 6		0 9 „
Boys, from 14 to 20 years of age	16	24	=	0 6		0 9 „
Girls, from 14 to 20 years of age	12	18	=	0 4½		0 7½ „

Children, under fourteen years of age, are not admitted for employment into the factories.

The daily rate of wages is usually increased according to the capabilities of the artisan."

France has recently passed a law, 22d March, 1841, for regulating to a certain extent the time which children are to work in factories. It prescribes—That in factories in which steam power or other mechanical power is used, and in factories in which more than twenty persons are employed in one fabric, no children under eight years are to be employed.

2. That children from eight to twelve years old can only be employed for eight hours in twenty-four hours, and that those eight hours shall be divided for the purpose of repose.

3. From twelve to sixteen years they shall not be employed for more than twelve hours in twenty-four, divided as above, and that these hours must be between five in the morning and nine in the evening.

Children under thirteen years of age are not allowed to work between nine o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning: children above thirteen years may work between those hours, under urgent circumstances, on being paid three hours' wages for every two hours' work.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION
OF CUSTOMS.

1. PRUSSIA.—Frederick the Great, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses of his wars, left at his death his country not only without a public debt, but with a large sum in the National Treasury.

The successor of Frederick the Great, left, however, a debt of about 9,750,000*l.* sterling, to be provided for by the late King Frederick-William III., who by extraordinary economy paid the whole, and had a considerable amount in his treasury before the fatal battle of Jena. But the consequences of the losses and devastation, occasioned by the French armies, were so disastrous, that he was compelled to make his dominions liable for a debt of about 180,000,000 rix-dollars (27,000,000*l.* sterling). Considering how much has been done in constructing roads, fortresses, and erecting public institutions, since the war,—the absence not only of all corruptions in the administrations, and on the part of public functionaries, as well as extraordinary economy, and judicious calculations in the expenditure, do unexampled honour to the late King of Prussia and to his ministers, as well as to those intrusted with office under the several departments.

	Thalers.	£
The average annual revenue of Prussia from 1822 to 1833, the date of the union of customs, amounts to	51,740,000	7,761,000
Expenditure	49,260,000	7,389,000
Surplus applicable to sinking the national debt	2,480,000	372,000
In 1822 the interest of the public debt of Prussia amounted to	10,143,000	1,521,450
In 1832 it was reduced to	6,397,000	959,550
If peace continues until January, 1843, the expiration of the date of convention of Customs' Union, the same will be reduced to about	3,746,000	561,900

In 1853 the whole debt, if peace continues, will be extinguished.

Such is the abstract of statements given us from official returns and calculations.

The sources of Prussian revenue are—	Thalers.	£
Land and direct taxes	18,112,000	2,716,800
Excise and customs	21,418,000	3,212,700
Royal mines, and salt	4,717,000	707,550
Annual income of rents, &c., derived from public domains, and forests	4,212,000	631,800
Annual income for funds, set aside for redemption of rents of domains, sold to form a sinking fund	1,000,000	150,000
Post-office	1,200,000	180,000
Lottery	669,000	100,350
Divers small revenues	412,000	61,800
Total	51,740,000	7,761,000

EXPENDITURE.	Thalers.	£
National debt, including sinking fund	8,918,000	1,537,700
Pensions and life-rents to public functionaries, and widows, and orphans, and life-rents to ecclesiastics of suppressed corporations	2,550,000	382,500
Perpetual indemnities, for hereditary rights suppressed, &c.	963,000	144,450
Expenses of the cabinet of the king, bureau of the minister of state, great book of state, receipts, and expenditure, treasury and mint, archives of the kingdom and provinces, secretary of state, court of accounts, the chancery of royal claims, and statistical bureau	308,000	46,200
Minister of public worship, instruction, and sanitary department	2,683,000	402,300
Minister of the interior, including industry, penitentiaries, and police	2,357,000	353,500
Minister of commerce, manufactures, and public works, excepting roads	1,369,000	205,350
Maintenance and construction of roads, and bridges, including sinking fund, for money formerly borrowed	2,852,000	427,800
Minister for foreign affairs	681,000	101,150
Minister of war, or total military expenses, including forts and other constructions, and all materials of war	23,462,000	3,519,300
Minister of finance, including domains and forests	253,000	77,950
Minister of justice	2,061,000	319,150
Departmental administrations	1,766,000	264,900
Stud and depot of stallions	167,000	25,050
Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses	1,350,000	202,500
Total	Thalers 51,740,000	£7,761,000

Exclusive of the above income and expenditure, the receipt and expenditure of the provincial governments, and other receipts and expenditures, including the royal list, arising from independent sources, amount altogether, according to M. D. Hanzen, to about 25,000,000 thalers, or 3,750,000*l.* making the whole receipt and expenditure of the kingdom something more than about 11,000,000*l.* sterling.

It will be observed that there are only two items of expenditure which exceed a million sterling, and that all the others are much under half a million. The first item over a million is now much below that amount, and that of about three millions and a half for the military expenditure, when the vast labour expended on the strongholds of Ehrenbreitstein and Coblentz, and other fortifications are taken into account, is remarkably low, for an army as well fed as, and generally better dressed and equipped than, any other in Europe. The economy of the military system of Prussia, where every male inhabitant in the kingdom, over sixteen years, is a well-drilled, intelligent soldier, is the cheapest and the most efficient in the modern history of nations.

According to M. D. Hanzen, the total average annual income of Prussia from all sources for ten years may be stated as follows :—

AVERAGE Total, Gross Annual Revenues of Prussia, 1830 to 1840.

Nos	DENOMINATION OF TAXES AND REVENUE.	Produce of Taxes and Revenues.	Contributed according to the Total Taxes and Revenues.			
			Per each Person.			Per geo- graphical sq. mile, equal to 22,222 as- pens of Prussia.
		thalers.	thal.	s.gr.	pf.	thalers.
1	Taxes on property (house and land).....	11,253,500	....	26	6	6,320
2	— personal.....	6,867,150	....	16	2	3,857
3	— upon the commerce and industry.....	1,935,413	....	4	7	1,087
4	Total direct taxes.....	20,056,063	1	17	3	11,264
5	Duties on the importations, the exportations, and the transit	11,500,000	....	27	1	6,459
6	Excise duties on brandy.....	4,538,707	....	10	9	2,549
7	— on beer	1,648,448	....	3	11	933
8	— on indigenous wine	333,333	....	....	9	187
9	— on flour and butchers' meat ..	2,433,083	....	5	9	1,360
10	Administration of the salt-pits	5,500,000	....	12	11	3,089
11	Total taxes on food and drink.....	14,453,571	1	4	1	8,118
12	Taxes upon butchers' meat, gathered by the communes	851,580	....	2	....	478
13	Total all taxes upon food and drink.....	15,305,151	1	6	1	8,596
14	Taxes upon indigenous tobacco	148,000	....	....	4	83
15	Stamps and playing cards.....	2,655,588	....	6	3	1,492
16	Tolls gathered upon the navigation and other ways of communication	3,457,887	....	8	2	1,943
17	Duties upon the royal or post roads.....	855,250	....	2	....	480
18	— gathered upon roads executed by share- holders.....	7,500	....	....	....	4
19	Tolls upon bridges and pavement	190,904	....	....	6	107
20	Value of the statute labour demanded for the maintenance of the roads.....	250,000	....	....	7	140
21	Taxes paid to the administration of the post by waggoners, &c.	219,000	....	....	6	123
22	Total taxes upon transport and communication	4,980,541	....	11	9	2,797
23	Expenses of mortgages and judgments	48,490	....	....	1	27
24	— registering	1,200	....	....	....	....
25	Judiciary taxes.....	3,518,000	....	8	4	1,976
26	Taxes paid for the regularisation between the country people and the proprietors of seignorial domains	400,000	....	....	11	225
27	Taxes paid by miners.....	200,000	....	....	6	113
28	Communale taxes for the maintenance of the gendarmerie and the prisons	105,444	....	....	3	59
29	Total judiciary contributions	4,273,134	....	10	1	2,400
30	Communale taxes for the maintenance of the clergy	45,000	....	....	1	25
31	— provincial states	64,000	....	....	2	36
32	— expense of the military administration .	246,037	....	....	7	138
33	— maintenance of the poor in the pro- vinces	234,321	....	....	6	132
34	— churches, cathedrals	12,028	....	....	....	7
35	— instruction of midwives.....	9,648	....	....	2	5
36	Taxes required for the regency for official expeditions	21,966	....	....	....	12
37	— administration of the police.....	140,592	....	....	4	79
38	Divers provincial taxes besides the property tax	700,000	....	1	8	394
39	Total special administrative expenses.	1,473,592	....	3	6	828
40	Duties on mines.....	42,540	....	....	1	24
41	Divers duties	140,000	....	....	4	79
42	Total divers taxes.....	182,540	....	....	5	103

(continued)

Nos	DENOMINATION OF TAXES AND REVENUE.	Produce of Taxes and Revenues.	Contributed according to the Total Taxes and Revenue.			
			Per each Person.			Per geo-graphical sq. mile, equal to 22,222 as-pens of Prussia.
			thal.	s.gr.	pf.	thalers.
43	Produce of the mint.....	thalers. 50,000	....	....	1	28
44	— improving the lottery	1,285,080	....	3	....	722
45	— monopoly of the post	1,500,000	....	3	7	842
46	Total of the produce of all monopolies, with the exception of the administration of salt.....	2,835,080	....	6	8	1,592
47	Total indirect taxes.....	42,502,046	3	10	2	23,871
48	Total direct and indirect taxes.....	62,558,109	4	27	5	35,135
49	Do. do. exclusive of the produce of administration of justice	58,284,975	4	17	4	32,735
50	Communale taxes, exclusive of Nos. 20, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 33.....	5,626,500	....	13	3	3,160
51	Total taxes and communale contributions....	68,184,609	5	10	8	38,296
52	Produce of the revenue of domains and others of the same kind.....	9,123,130	....	21	6	5,124
53	Grand total receipts.....	77,307,739	6	2	2	43,426

LAND-TAX, &c., IN PRUSSIA.

(“*Grundsteuer im Preussischen Staate.*”)

Our information on this head is abstracted chiefly from M. Hoffman's recent work.

“The disasters experienced by Prussia,” says M. Hoffman, “during the long period of war (apparently terminated by the treaty of Tilsit in July, 1807), had entirely deranged the state of the National Exchequer, and consequently it became requisite to make a complete change in the mode of levying the land-tax. This was effected by an edict of the Finance Department dated the 27th of October, 1810.”

By this decree a new “*cadaastre*” was taken, by which all the landed property of the kingdom, including the domains of the nobility was included. However, the then unsettled state of public affairs greatly interfered with this attempt, as did also the renewal of the war in 1813. The fortunate termination, however, of this war renewed the necessity for a general amendment of the system of taxation, but great difficulty was experienced (owing to the accession of new portions of territory), in making this system generally applicable. It was discovered in taking the new “*cadaastre*” that for many years the valuation of income derived from agricultural land was not to be depended upon; and still greater was the evil as regarded the valuation of the *personal* (poll) tax, which in fact had to be almost entirely remodelled.

“The law of the 30th of May, 1820, regulating the general system of taxation, had

not so much regard to the complete future amalgamation of taxation, as to the necessity of diminishing the public expenditure.

"Besides, in several of the provinces, there were such different views entertained relative to this tax, that at first it was difficult to uphold it, and it was requisite by the advice of the provincial state to assimilate it to the law of July, 1810, which was first done by a general decree of 5th of June, 1823, and upon this was founded the provincial laws up to 1827. It was also decreed that the land-taxes which had been imposed in 1789, at the commencement of the French revolution, should be lessened by one-fifth part of the clear proceeds upon sufficient proof being given; and that lands hitherto free (if such had been alienated), were also to be taxed a sixth part of their clear profit."

Since this period no change has been made relative to the taxes upon good or profitable soils.

"In both the western provinces the desire was universal for a more equitable arrangement of the land-tax, and in consequence a better apportionment of the land was effected in 1833."

The land-tax is not only imposed in Prussia on good agricultural soils, but more or less on all other descriptions of ground. The total amount in the year 1838 was 10,163,942 thalers; in 1821, 9,878,752 thalers; giving an increase on the 18 years of 285,190 thalers. The average annual amount of land-tax levied for these 18 years was 10,049,241 thalers. Comparing this value, with the superficial measurement of the country, which is equivalent to $5077\frac{41}{100}$ geographical square miles, it gives to each square mile an amount of 1979 thalers, 6 silbergroschen, and 2 pfennige. Each of these square miles contains about $21,490\frac{3}{10}$ Prussian acres of 180 square yards each, and consequently the tax upon the square acre is $32\frac{7}{10}$ pfennige, of which 360 are equal to one thaler.

"According to official returns, the population of Prussia was as follows at the under-mentioned periods: viz —

At the commencement of 1820	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,090,675
At the end of 1822	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,664,133
" 1825	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,256,725
" 1828	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,726,110
" 1831	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,038,960
" 1834	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,509,927
" 1837	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,098,125
Total of the seven years	.	.	.	.	.	.	88,384,655
Mean average of do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,626,379

On comparing this amount of population with the preceding value of the land-tax, it will be found that each individual pays annually 23 silbergroschen, $10\frac{52}{100}$ pfennige, or 0.7959 of a thaler, or about 2s. 4d. direct land-tax.

In some places the amount of this tax upon the square acre, and the relative number of inhabitants upon the same, will vary considerably, as will also its capability of production.

“The average amount of the land-tax, upon the square mile (containing 21,490 $\frac{8}{10}$ Prussian acres), and per individual, has been as follows: viz.—

	Per square Mile.			Per Individual.	
	thlrs.	silbergn.	pf.	silbgn.	pf.
In Prussia Proper	639	0	11	11	7.00
Posen	852	17	11	13	1.87
Brandenburg	1120	20	10	15	11.59
Pomerania	774	13	0	15	3.35
Silesia	2867	19	0	26	9.13
Duchy of Saxony	3598	16	11	35	4.24
Westphalia	3721	22	5	33	8.34
Rhenish Provinces	4969	16	11	32	10.27
Or, an average rate for the kingdom, of .	1979	6	2	23	10.52

PERSONAL TAXES.

(Personal Steuern.)

“In Prussia,” continues M. Hoffmann, “prior to the year 1811, these taxes were only known in some small districts of the kingdom. The chief national tax being an excise tax imposed upon most articles of daily consumption. There were exceptions as regarded the manner of paying this tax: for instance, persons who were permitted to carry on certain town manufactures in the country, were obliged to pay a *direct* tax, which was considered as a fixed assessment, received in lieu of the town-excise-dues. Prussia being, after the Treaty of Tilsit under the necessity of extending her sources of revenue, taxed all lands in one uniform manner, but the various seats of manufacturing industry were exempted. A new tax was at this time imposed on the grinding of corn; upon a scheffel of wheat it was half a thaler (about one shilling the Winchester bushel), on other descriptions of grain at the rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ of a thaler, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ groschen, reckoning 24 of the latter to 1 thaler. This tax was collected at the various public mills where the corn was ground. The use of private *hand*-mills was strictly forbidden. This law was however evaded by persons making use of *mortars*, in which they pounded their grain, and by mixing it with water, they continued to manufacture it into *bread paste*.

“The government, in consequence changed the above impost into a personal tax to be levied in the agricultural districts. This was done by the finance decree of 7th September 1811, and a tax of half a thaler yearly was levied upon every male who had attained his twelfth year, in lieu of the grinding-tax.

“At the end of 1815, peace being established, it became requisite to make some better and general arrangement in regard to the income and expenditure of the state—the national debt then amounting to about 200,000,000 thalers. New methods of taxation were devised, and then for the first time the attention of the Prussian government was turned to the taxing FOREIGN commodities for the purpose of revenue; and also of imposing certain duties upon native produce, &c., for the

like purposes. In 1819 a general tax was imposed upon consumption of foreign wines and spirits, &c., and at the same time home made spirits, malt, mace, and tobacco-leaves were subjected to an excise duty. Salt was the next article taxed; its sale price was regulated and fixed by an ordinance of the 17th of January, 1820; and by a further decree of the 30th of May in this year, the land-tax was extended to, and levied on, all descriptions of land. Then followed a *tax on trades*, which was put upon a new footing by the same law of the 30th of May, 1820. The trades tax, together with stamp duties, came into operation on the 7th of March, 1822. The income of the country still remained 8,000,000 thalers below its expenditure; and to meet this deficit it was deemed necessary to extend and increase the poll-tax.

“ At the end of 1820 all the Prussian states contained a population of 11,000,000, of which nearly 4,000,000 were under 14, and 3,500,000 under 12 years of age. It was anticipated that a poll-tax of half a thaler annually upon all persons above 14 years old would yield a revenue of 4,000,000 thalers. On the poorer classes who might be unable to pay half a thaler at once, the tax was received by a monthly contribution of one groschen. By the adoption of this poll-tax the whole population of the kingdom was divided into classes.

“ Great difficulty was experienced in carrying out this arrangement; especially as regarded the movements of the inhabitants of the large second-rate towns engaged in trade, and also as regarded mere day lodgers, and domestic servants. For these reasons it was found advisable to retain the tax upon flour and the slaughtering of cattle in such towns, in lieu of the poll-tax; and the views of the government in this respect were received more favourably by the inhabitants, who, from habit, were accustomed to these local taxes. Those districts and towns, in which these taxes were retained, did not contain more than *one-seventh* of the total population; but it was expected, for the reasons before given, to levy the poll-tax on at least one-fourth of the inhabitants: it therefore became requisite to secure about six million thalers from the remaining six-sevenths of the people.

“ By the Decree of the 30th of May, 1820, the new poll-tax, levied in accordance with the recent classification, came into operation;—the details of this measure were as follow: viz.—

				Thalers.
From householders in the	1st class, <i>monthly</i>			2 0
”	2d	”	”	1 0
”	3d	”	”	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a thaler
”	4th	”	”	$\frac{1}{24}$ of a thaler (since raised to 15 pf.)

“ By the same law, another higher class was added, who were to pay a monthly rate of 4 thalers; and a rate of $\frac{1}{6}$ of a thaler was also levied monthly upon certain householders in some country districts who did not otherwise contribute.

“ Persons, other than housekeepers, were respectively to pay half the amount

of these taxes ; and the lower classes were not to be subjected to payment until after 14 years.

“ An alteration of this law was made by the Cabinet Order of the 5th of September, 1821. By this it was decreed that from and after the 1st of January, 1822, there should be but *four classes*, but upon each of these, *three distinct rates* were to be levied, as follows : viz.—

1st class	12,	8,	and 4	thalers—monthly
2d „	2,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,	1	„ „
3d „	$\frac{2}{3}$,	$\frac{1}{2}$,	$\frac{1}{3}$	„ „
4th „	$\frac{1}{4}$,	$\frac{1}{6}$	„	„

Together with $\frac{1}{24}$ of a thaler upon all persons above 14 years of age as heretofore.

“ By the Cabinet Order of the 21st of April, 1827, it was determined, that all persons under 16 years old, should be free from this tax ; and a further Order of the 18th of June, 1828, enforced this contribution from all persons who had entered their 17th year.

“ In the Rhenish Provinces, this tax has been very much modified, as will appear from the following table :

1st class	12,	10,	8,	6,	5	and 4	thalers
2d „	3,	$2\frac{1}{2}$,	2,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,	and 1	„	„
3d „	$\frac{5}{12}$,	$\frac{2}{3}$,	$\frac{1}{2}$,	and $\frac{1}{3}$	„	„	„
4th „	$\frac{1}{4}$,	and $\frac{1}{6}$,	„	„	„	„	„

“ With the tax as before mentioned of $\frac{1}{24}$ of a thaler on persons of 17 years of age, and the half of the above rates, for persons in the respective classes, who are not householders.

“ The number of persons that contributed to the poll-tax, during the following years, were,

Years.	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
1822	11,664,133	9,853,671
1825	12,256,725	10,376,253
1828	12,726,110	10,853,513
1831	13,038,960	11,211,436
1834	13,509,927	11,502,308
1837	14,098,125	12,046,081
Total	77,493,980	65,843,262
Average of the six years	12,915,663	10,973,877

“ The amount of revenue derived from the poll-tax, during the following years, was,

	Thalers.
From 1821 to 1826 inclusive	39,993,022
1827 1832 „	40,921,109
1833 1838 „	42,109,376
Total of the 18 years	123,023,507
Average of ditto	6,834,639
The number of taxable persons, during this period, in the various districts, amounted to	10,937,877

Which would give an average rate, per individual, of nearly 18 groschen and $8\frac{1}{2}$ pfennige; and a family of five persons would consequently pay the yearly amount equal to 3 thalers, 3 silbergs, 5 pfennige.

In the Rhenish Provinces, the rates of taxation, as has been already shown, vary much more than in the other districts of the kingdom. During the following years, the poll-tax revenue, derived from these provinces, was as follows: viz.—

Years.	Thalers.
1833	1,150,515
1834	1,150,515
1835	1,160,967
1836	1,185,111
1837	1,181,870
1838	1,204,667
Total of the six years	7,033,645
Yearly average of ditto	1,172,274

	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
The total population in these Provinces was, at the end of 1834	2,392,407	2,058,140
„ 1837	2,473,723	2,181,022
Total of the two periods	4,866,130	4,239,162
Mean average	2,433,065	2,119,581

“ During these periods, the population of the entire kingdom was as follows :

	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
At the end of 1834	13,509,927	11,502,308
„ 1837	14,098,125	12,046,081
Total	27,608,052	23,548,389
Deduct population in the Rhenish Provinces for these periods	4,866,130	4,239,162
And there remains, as total of all the other Provinces	22,741,922	19,309,227
Or, mean average of the same	11,370,961	9,654,613
		Thalers.
The total amount of revenue, derived from this tax, for the whole kingdom, during the six years, from 1833 to 1838 was		42,109,376
Deduct therefrom the revenue derived in the Rhenish Provinces, during the same period; viz.		7,033,645
And there remains for all the other Provinces		35,075,731
Or, a yearly average of		5,845,955
which would give an annual average rate of payment, from each individual, in the Rhenish Provinces of 16 silberg. $7\frac{1}{10}$ pfennige.		

TAXES UPON TRADE, OR LICENCES.

“ The Prussian Government derived little revenue from direct taxes upon trade previous to the year 1810. At that period, a very small and indirect tax, of this nature, was collected yearly, by the excise department, in the month of November.

" By the edict of the 2d of November, 1810, a general tax upon various trades was imposed throughout the kingdom, with the view of improving the depressed state of the finances; the amount then raised was about 600,000 thalers. The new ordinance, however, obliged persons engaging in trade to procure a government licence, which empowered the holder to carry on his business in any part of the kingdom, and these licences were registered at the local police bureaux. A tariff was affixed to this state order, regulating the payment of the tax in quarterly periods—the rates varying from 100 to 200 thalers yearly.

" In consequence of the disturbed state of public affairs, the result of the long and unfortunate war with France, this tax did not, for some time produce much revenue, but it has since then become a source of considerable income.

" The law of the 30th of May, 1820, enumerates the various branches of trade which were to be taxed, viz. all branches of trade, whether specially privileged or not; publicans and wine-merchants of all descriptions; artisans employing more than one assistant or apprentice, or who may have ready made goods, in shops or warehouses for sale; also, bakers, butchers, brewers and distillers, millers, shipbuilders, curriers and horse-dealers. All *roving trades* of a scientific character only were to remain untaxed.

" The cities and towns, &c., were divided into classes according to their rank and the population they contained, for the purposes of this tax. At the end of 1837, the numbers of persons taxed in the various cities and towns, agreeably to their respective classifications, were as follow: viz.—

" In 10 cities of the 1st class	683,040
121 „ „ 2d „	1,111,851
355 towns, &c. 3d „	1,111,154
Total of the 3 classes	2,906,045
" Total of all persons belonging to the 4th class	10,977,567

	Thalers.
The highest average monthly tax, paid by privileged merchants in the 1st class, is $2\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto 2d class	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 3d „	1

" The lowest monthly average rate, for unprivileged tradesmen is,

	Silbergen.
For the 1st class	20
2d „	15
3d „	10
4th „	5

" The tax is higher upon publicans and wine-merchants than upon the lesser tradesmen. It is as follows:

	Silbergen.
For the 1st class	30
2d „	20
3d „	15
4th „	10

"Owing to the beneficial change which was made, both in regard to levying and collecting this tax, and also to the greatly improved footing on which it was placed by the law of the 30th of May, 1820, as well as to the fortunate continuance of peace, the revenue derived therefrom has increased considerably, between that period and the year 1838. This will be seen by the following statements, exhibiting the amount of revenue collected in periods of six years: viz.—

				Thalers.
From 1821 to 1826, both inclusive, it was				10,503,196
1827 1832	"	"		12,287,742
1833 1838	"	"		13,168,667

If we compare the above amount of revenue derived from the tax upon trade, with the population of the kingdom for the same periods, we obtain an average rate of payment per *individual*, as follows: viz.—

				Silbergs.	pf.
From 1821 to 1826				4	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
1827 1832				4	9 $\frac{2}{3}$
1833 1838				4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

TAXES UPON LUXURY.

By the edict of the 28th of October, 1810, the following taxes known as *Luxussteuerü*, were imposed on male and female servants, carriages, horses, dogs, &c.

For a man servant	6 thalers yearly.
2 men servants (upon each)	8 " "
3 " " "	10 " "
4 " " "	12 " "
5 " " "	15 " "
6 or more (for each)	20 " "
For every lad or boy	3 " "
For one female servant	nil. "
1 additional "	2 " "
2 " female servants (each)	3 " "
3 " " "	4 " "
4 " " "	5 " "
5 or more " "	6 " "
For every 4 wheeled carriage	8 " "
" 2 " "	6 " "
For every 2 carriages, an additional rate of 1 thaler, and for 3 carriages an additional rate of 2 thalers, and so on.	
For every riding-horse	6 " "
" 2 " (each)	8 " "
" 3 " "	10 " "
" 4 or more "	15 " "
For every dog	1 " "

Dogs employed by tradesmen for the purpose of drawing carts, &c. &c., and shepherds' dogs are free from this tax.

The amount of revenue derived from this source of taxation during the twelve months, from the 1st of June, 1811, to the 1st of June, 1812, was as follows for the entire kingdom: viz.—

	Thalers.
In Lithuania	4,003
East Prussia	9,509
West Prussia	12,458
Pomerania	17,346
Kurmark	51,588
Neumark	5,333
Lower Silesia	14,933
Middle and Upper Silesia	43,658
Total of the Eight Governments comprising the Kingdom	158,828
The amount deficient in the collection of this tax was .	54,642
Which added to the above would give a total amount of	213,470

STAMP TAX OR DUTY.

The revenue derived from the stamp tax, as regulated by the law of the 7th of March, 1822, was as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
Average of the six years from 1823 to 1828	2,756,269
„ „ „ from 1829 to 1834	3,082,708
„ of the four years from 1835 to 1838	3,445,087
Average of the above period of sixteen years	3,094,688

The proportion of stamp duty paid by each inhabitant in the various provinces of the kingdom, has been as follows: viz.—

	Sgr.	pf.
In the Province of Prussia	5	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ Posen	4	8 $\frac{3}{5}$
„ Brandenburg	11	11 $\frac{1}{7}$
„ Pomerania	6	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
„ Silesia	5	11 $\frac{1}{7}$
„ Saxony	8	10
„ Westphalia	5	9
„ Rhenish provinces	7	1 $\frac{1}{7}$
Average proportion for the entire kingdom	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

TAXES UPON GOLD AND SILVER, AND ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY.

By the ordinance of the 12th of February, 1809, a mint tax was levied upon the sale of articles of gold, silver, and jewellery, together with a stamp tax upon the former, as well as upon various articles of jewellery: viz.—

	Thalers.
Upon the carat of gold = $\frac{2}{3}$ loth	3
„ one loth of silver	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ all precious stones and pearls, &c. &c.; an amount of duty equal to <i>one-sixth</i> of their value.	

After the 25th of April, 1809, all new gold and silver articles, in the hands of the trade, &c., were directed to be stamped, and subjected to a duty as follows:

	Thalers.
Upon one carat of gold	2
„ loth of silver	0 $\frac{1}{6}$

RENT TAX.

Since the establishment of peace and up to 1821, a rent-tax has been levied in Berlin at the rate of $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (or a 12th part of the value of rents), and from 1821, at a rate of $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (or a 15th of the value). All rents not above an annual value of 30 thalers, are exempted from this tax. According to official returns the tax yielded as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1815	135,171
1816	172,215
1817	172,407
1818	175,990
1819	185,568
1820	182,419
1821	169,999
Total for the seven years	1,193,769
Or an annual average of	170,538

Subsequently to the year 1821 the rate was diminished from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth upon the value of rentals. It yields a revenue as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1822	222,599
1825	229,268
1828	245,835
1830	254,191
1833	262,071
1835	274,179
1838	300,164

The following return exhibits the annual value of rentals in Berlin, and the amount of the rent-tax collected in 1824, with

Houses.	Value of Rentals.	Thalers.	Amount of Tax collected.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
5	3000 and upwards to 4600		17,700
12	2000 „ but under 3000		27,550
98	1000 „ „ 2000		122,268
616	500 „ „ 1000		379,981
3,906	200 „ „ 500		1,081,015
6,208	100 „ „ 200		806,464
9,459	50 „ „ 100		616,975
11,482	30 „ „ 50		423,361
9,261	under „ 30		193,925
41,047 No. of houses rated		Total tax	3,669,239

	Thalers.
The number of houses rated above 30 thalers paid	3,475,314
And a 15th part of such amount would be	231,688
The amount actually received in 1824 was only	221,753
There was consequently remaining due of	9,935
That is, $95\frac{7}{10}$ per cent was paid of the estimated revenue. The deficiency was occasioned by many houses being uninhabited.	

The foregoing taxes, with the customs duties, and the revenue from woods and public mines and domains, from the lottery, and from the road or transit tolls (passage zolle), that is dues levied, on passing with goods or with carriages, on roads and over bridges, or with merchandize on rivers; and the revenue derived from the post-office, and post-horses, both managed by the government, constitute the sources from which the Prussian treasury has derived the income which has met the public expenditure, and so rapidly diminished the public debt.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF BAVARIA.

Direct Taxes.—Lands are selected in each commune, by royal commissioners, and by tax assessors nominated by the commune, for the purpose of assessing the valuation of the several estates. Those selected being considered as representing the average value of all the lands of the commune. The lands are then divided and taxed in classes, in proportion to their value and production. It is rated at about one bushel per acre, deducting one-third for land not under crop. The simplum, or 1 kreuzer (60th part of 1s. 8d.) is levied on other and uncultivated lands. Tithes, rents, charges upon rents, and dues of service, are considered as imposts on the produce of the soil, and levied by apportioning the same between the owners and cultivators of the land.

Houses are rated according to the actual rents, or assessed value if occupied by the proprietor. The rates of house and land tax levied, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the produce of the last, and of the rent of the first.

Poll Taxes, are levied on the population by classifying them under twelve heads, according to their means or condition. Widows living by their labour pay 10 kreuzers (4d.) per annum; male labourers, 20 kreuzers, and so on to the highest class paying 12 florins, or 20s. per annum.

The Trade, or Licence Tax, is paid by all trades, bankers, innkeepers, or societies carrying on trade or manufactures, and is levied by classification under five heads. It varies to from 30 kreuzers (1s.) to 180 florins (15l.) for the highest class, viz. bankers. This tax varies also according to the population of the towns in which the trades are carried on. Those trading in the large towns paying the highest rates.

The finance department is managed with ability, and M. Kleinschroed, who is one of the principal councillors of finance, has drawn up valuable statements relative to the statistics of his own and other countries. The taxes are imposed and the income levied for legislative periods of three years; and the amount estimated according to the average expenditure.

PUBLIC Income and Expenditure of the State for a Year of the fourth (the present) period of Finance.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.		
	Specific.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.		fl.	fl.
I.—DIRECT STATE TAXES :	fl.	fl.	£	Public debt .....	....	8,746,294
1. Ground tax.....	4,220,312			Civil list.....	....	3,188,000
2. House, door and window tax	484,907			Council of state .....	....	72,000
3. Dominical tax (ground-rents).....	321,723			Parliamentary expenses .....	....	46,500
4. Tax on trades and professions.....	713,011			Foreign affairs .....	....	480,000
5. Tax on families, stipends, persons and moveables	343,481			Justice .....	....	1,158,944
6. Contributions to the widow and orphan funds.....	53,419			Home department .....	....	756,460
		6,136,883	511,407	Provincial administration .....	....	1,269,966
II.—INDIRECT STATE TAXES :				Finances .....	....	770,000
1. Taxes from law suits, &c..	1,922,266			Religion, Catholics	1,059,544	
2. Stamp-tax	870,766			„ Protestants	295,672	1,355,217
3. Malt tax.....	4,653,612			Health	184,504	
4. Customs.....	3,094,772	10,541,416	895,119	Charitable institutions	209,812	
				Police	484,150	
III.—STATE ROYALTIES AND INSTITUTIONS :				Instruction, &c.	791,191	
1. Salt works and mines	2,184,026			Public works	2,397,640	
2. Post.....	418,403			Sundry expenses	4,70,733	4,538,030
3. Lotteries	1,380,569			Army and military pensions ..	....	6,794,976
4. Law and government paper	19,823			Agriculture .....	....	531,440
5. Other state royalties.....	18,498			Pensions.....	....	276,000
		4,021,319	335,109			29,983,827
IV. STATE DOMAINS :						£2,498,652
1. State forests, chases, &c..	2,247,530					
2. Farms and trades	338,039					
3. Feudal royal rights	5,103,955					
4. Interests from active capitals	411,168					
		8,100,692	675,057			
V.—PARTICULAR TAXES :		77,103	6,425			
VI.—REMAINING INCOMES :						
1. Certain mortgages from the Nürnberg bank.....	25,000					
2. Compensation of the Crown of Austria	100,000					
3. Sale of furniture	984					
4. Casual incomes	19,644					
		145,628	12,135			
VII.—CIRCLE CONTRIBUTIONS :						
For necessary objects (streets, roads)		689,435	57,452			
Sum of the income		29,712,473	2,476,039			
Remaining from the preceding year .		300,000	25,000			
Total.....		30,012,473	2,501,039			

REVENUES AND TAXES OF SAXONY.

I.—THE Kingdom of Saxony contains, on a surface of 271,676 square German miles, a population of 1,706,276 souls, of which number 1,462,477 inhabit the so called Hereditary Dominions; whilst the remaining 243,799 are in the Margravate of Upper Lusatia. Two-thirds of the population are inhabitants of the country; the remaining third, of the cities and towns.

II.—The STATE TAXES, which seem to correspond with the first question, may be enumerated as follow :

1. *Land Tax*, which is now levied under the heads of—

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| a. The excise land-tax in cities, &c. . | } | From the whole Kingdom in general. |
| b. The tax for supporting the cavalry | | |

- c. The schock tax
 - d. The quatember tax
 - e. Contributions from the Rittergüter
 - f. Compensation from the estates of the Schonburg family
 - g. Compensation for the land-tax
 - h. Ditto for the interest of the public debt
- } From the Hereditary Dominions.
- } From Lusatia.

During the next financial period, from 1843 to 1845, it is intended to establish a new and uniform land-tax for the whole kingdom, in the place of these various imposts, but calculated to produce the same income as heretofore.

2. *Taxes* on trades and personal taxes, are levied according to the law of the 22d of November, 1834, as well as the Order in Council of the 9th of November, 1841 : these include the poll-tax, and that on licences.

3. *Taxes* levied on the navigation of the Elbe, according to the Act for the navigation of that river of the 23d of June, 1821, and consists of—

- a. Elbe tax, 6 silver groschens per centner (of 110 pounds).
 - b. Fees for searching, examination and verification of papers, as follows :
 - Class 1.—10 gros. 5 pf.
 - „ 2.—21 gros.
 - „ 3.—1 rths. 1 gros. 1 pf.
 - „ 4.—1 rths. 12 gros.
- } On the whole of the stream within Saxony, however, without prejudice of the discretionary alleviations mentioned in said Act.

4. *Customs* on imports, exports, and transit, according to the general tariff of the German Union.

5. *Excise Taxes*, as—

- a. Compensation on beer, brandy, tobacco, unfermented wine, and wine the produce of States of the Union, where any difference exists as to duties from those levied here.
- b. Tax on distilleries is generally 3 dol. 1 gr. 8 pf. for every eimer (of 60 quarts) of the strength of 50 degrees of alcohol : where grain is used, 2 silver gros. are levied on each 24 quarts : there is, however, a drawback of $\frac{17\frac{8}{100}}{100}$ per cent, under certain circumstances, on this addition. Where grain is not used, the additional duty is—
 - aa. Eight silver gros. on every eimer of grape or fruit wine, or of wine from fruit with kernels.
 - bb. Four s.gr. for each eimer of pressed grapes, fruits or berries.
Where the spirits are made from grain (grown on the estate) in a private distillery, the duty is only levied according to five-sixths of the full produce.
- c. Beer tax : 20 s.gros. for every centner (of 110 pounds) of brown ground malt, but with a drawback of seven-tenths per cent on the weight of the declared quantity of malt.
- d. Wine tax : 12 gros. 6 pf. on the 1st class (best quality).
10 gros. 0 pf. on the 2d class (middling quality).
7 gros. 6 pf. on the 3d class (common quality).
- e. Tobacco tax : the duties are divided into four classes, according to the fertility of the land and the intrinsic value of the produce.
 - Class 1.—6 s.gros.
 - „ 2.—5 s.gros.
 - „ 3.—4 s.gros.
 - „ 4.—3 s.gros. upon 5 square Saxon perches, or one sixtieth of an acre.

f. Tax on butchers' meat; according to the latest tariff, on all cattle, &c. slaughtered in the Hereditary Dominions: the tax on meat from other States of the Union, is 1 doll. 11 s.gros. per centner.

6. *Salt Tax*.—This consists in a monopoly of sale held by the government; the profits which result from it to the latter, as well as the adjudication of the expense of its management, are a distinct arrangement. At this time, taking into consideration the cost of transport to the different storehouses, the price of salt on sale is fixed at, for every 120 pounds (one *stück* of salt), 3 rths. 7 gros. 5 pf. in Leipzig; 3 rths. 16 gros. 3 pf. in Meissen and Chemnitz; 3 rths. 20 gros. in Dresden and Zwickau; 3 rths. 22 gros. 5 pf. in Plauen; 4 rths. in Bautzen.

7. *Stamp Tax*.—This includes—

- a.* Stamps on papers or written documents, which are to come before the public authorities, as well as in private transactions with the same; it includes also property by inheritance, as well as transfers and mortgages of real property.
- b.* Stamps on almanacks.
- c.* Stamps on playing-cards.

There is no direct tax on lotteries, as they are almost prohibited in Saxony; but there is one at the expense of the government, called "The National Lottery," in Leipzig. There is also no direct tax on home or foreign newspapers; but the publication of a political newspaper, or the sale of foreign ones, are under the immediate control and at the expense of the government, which, on granting a permission to others, has the power of stipulating a certain remuneration for the concession.

III.—Other contributions to the Exchequer, but which cannot well be classed as miscellaneous, are—

1. Certain revenues from lands, resting on private privileges.
2. The turnpikes on public roads: the produce is scarcely sufficient to keep them in proper repair.
3. The tolls on bridges.
4. Postages on letters, money, documents and packets.

IV.—The net produce of some of the taxes and duties mentioned above, is 1,656,210 dollars, and the items are as follow:

	dol.		dol.
Duties on the Elbe	8,355	From the breweries	182,186
Customs	779,774	Wine tax	5,381
Compensation taxes	14,897	Tobacco tax	295
From the distilleries	404,354	On butchers' meat	260,568

The expenses of collection, as far as an estimate can be formed, amount to—

On the post-office	12 to 13 per ct.	Schock tax	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Newspapers	7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Quatember tax	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „
Salt	1 „	Tax for the cavalry. . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
Turnpikes	12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Trades and poll tax . . .	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Tolls on bridges	15 to 16 „	Stamps	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Lotteries	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ „	Excise land-tax	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „

Customs.—Eighteen per cent, including the taxes on distilleries, butchers' meat, beer, wine, and tobacco, as well as the Elbe duties and compensation taxes, including the former revenues raised from individual parishes.

V.—PROVINCIAL TAXES, properly so called, do not exist in the Hereditary Dominions, which have nothing to do with providing for the provincial expenses. The ancient corporations in each circle (called *Ritterschaftlich*) lay aside inconsiderable sums to be applied in the exercise of their privileges: these are generally supplied from a competent increase of the duties levied on themselves for other purposes.

In Upper Lusatia, which has still certain provincial institutions to support, the necessary funds are raised in the same proportion as their share of the land tax, and of the interest of the national debt.

VI.—MUNICIPAL TAXES exist both in town and country, where there are neither sufficient funds, or real property, to meet the expenses of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what objects they are to be levied, having previously submitted their resolutions to the competent state authorities for their approval.

The means usually resorted to for this purpose are—

1. Voluntary contributions.
2. Imposts on landed property, either according to the established rate of taxation, or to a valuation made expressly for this object.
3. Imposts on funded property, according to its several classes.
4. Imposts on rents.
5. Increase on the poll tax and that on licences.
6. Increase of taxes on butchers' meat, beer, and other articles of consumption, with the exception of salt, distilled spirits, wine, and tobacco; as well as of all articles liable to duties on the frontiers. However, these municipal taxes on butchers' meat and beer must never exceed 25, and respectively 20 per cent above the maximum of the existing tax for the state.
7. Tolls on bridges on entering towns and on roads, but in proportion to the expense of their repairs: turnpike roads are to be excepted.
8. Imposts on auctions.
9. Imposts on the official fees for the alienation or mortgage of landed property.
10. Fees on baptisms, marriages, and other solemn ceremonies.
11. Imposts on dogs and horses kept for pleasure alone.

The entire revenue of the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 5,483,230 dol. 10 gros., but it is expected to increase it in the two next years.

The items of the revenue are as follow:

	Rthls.	gros.	pf.
Taxes and duties peculiar to the Hereditary Dominions .	841,118	14	11
From Lusatia	83,666	3	11
General taxes and duties	2,460,890	0	0
Revenues from droits of the crown, crown lands, &c. .	2,097,555	15	2
	5,483,230	10	0

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Saxony for the Year 1840, in Dollars, Groschen, and Pfennige, Prussian currency.

STATE TAXES.

			Rthls.	gr.	pf.
DIRECT	On Lands } Houses }		1,151,584	18	10
		Forests	517,000	0	0
		Poll-tax	395,000	0	0
INDIRECT	On Customs } Excise } Stamps } Lotteries }		802,926	0	0
			852,284	0	0
			155,400	0	0
			90,000	0	0
		Licences are included in the poll-tax.			
		Sales of goods	} These are included in the stamps.		
		Sales of land			
		Inherited property			

PROVINCIAL TAXES

Do not properly exist in the hereditary dominions; but some of the ancient corporations may levy small sums (by adding to the tolls and duties) required in the exercise of their privileges. Upper Lusatia can levy certain sums, but only in proportion to the share it pays of the land tax and public debts.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.

These exist both in towns and villages where there are neither sufficient funds nor real property to cover the expense of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what object they are to be levied, but previously submit their resolutions to the competent authorities of the state for their approval. The income of the city of Dresden amounts to 387,339 rthls. 13 gros., but does not suffice for their expenses, and the corporation is considerably in debt.

The whole revenue of Saxony amounts to the sum of 5,483,230 rthls. 10 gros.; of this sum 3,964,194 rthls. 18 gros. 10 pf. are accounted for above. The remainder proceeds from droits of the crown (*regalien*), crown lands, &c., and cannot be included under the head of taxes.

The Prussian dollar, in which these sums are stated, averages generally the sum of 3s.

Dresden,
December 27, 1841.

(Signed)

FRANCIS R. FORBES.

WURTEMBERG.

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Würtemberg for the Year 1838-39.

STATE TAXES:

		Fl.	£
DIRECT . . .	On Lands (including forests).	1,700,000	141,660
	Houses	400,000	33,333
	Forests (included under lands, as above).		
	Poll-tax (not existing).		
INDIRECT . . .	On Customs	1,836,760	153,063
	Excise	1,173,566	97,797
	Stamps, fees, &c.	360,539	30,045
	Lotteries (do not exist).		
	Licences (paid for by fees).		
	Sales of goods (subject to no duty).		
	Sales of land (comprehended in excise).		
MISCELLANEOUS	Inherited property (tax paid in fees).		
		942,477	78,539
Total amount of state taxes		6,413,342	534,437

PROVINCIAL TAXES.

DIRECT . . .	On Houses	}		Fl.	£
	Lands				
	Assessments				
INDIRECT . . .	On Bread	}		none.	
	Beer				
	Meat				
	Wine				

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.

DIRECT . . .	On Houses	}		826,596	68,883
	Lands				
INDIRECT . . .	On Bread	}	None, except in Stuttgardt .	7451	623
	Beer				
	Meat				
	Wine				

MISCELLANEOUS STATE TAXES.

Trade tax	300,000	25,000
Capital tax	154,257	12,855
Salary and pension tax	49,087	4,090
Market tax upon foreign merchants	406,560	33,880
Dog tax	32,573	2,714

Total amount of miscellaneous state taxes 942,477 78,539

Stuttgardt, March 2, 1842.

G. SHEE.

BADEN.

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Grand Duchy of Baden for the Year 1838-39.

STATE TAXES.

DIRECT	On Lands		Fl.	£
	Houses	consolidated in the Return	1,900,000	158,333
	Forests			
	Poll-tax (does not exist).			
INDIRECT	On Customs		1,468,000	122,333
	Excise		1,180,000	98,333
	Stamps and fees		850,000	70,833
	Lotteries (do not exist).			
	Licences (paid for by fees).			
	Sales of goods (subject to no duty).			
	Sales of land		525,000	43,750
	Inherited property			
MISCELLANEOUS			705,000	58,750
Total amount of State Taxes			6,028,000	502,333

PROVINCIAL TAXES—None.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES—None.

PARTICULARS OF MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Trade tax	650,000	54,166
Dog tax	55,000	4,584

Total amount of Miscellaneous State Taxes . 705,000 58,750

Stuttgardt, March 8, 1842.

G. SHEE.

FREE TOWN OF FRANKFORT.

AVERAGE annual Revenue from 1832 to 1842, 1,200,000 florins, 100,000/.

sterling.

Taxes, viz.—1. Customs: as part of the Germanic Union receipt, 230,000 florins.

2.—Excise or consumption tax.

	Fl.	r.d.	s.	d.
Wine, per aum, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.	5	20	=	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
Brandy, common, per aum	4	0	=	6 8
„ superior, ditto	10	0	=	16 8
Cider, per aum	1	30	=	2 6
Beer, per aum (50lbs. malt.)	0	40	=	1 $1\frac{1}{3}$
Private distillery duty, per annum	3	17	=	5 $5\frac{2}{3}$
Salt, per malter, or 160lbs.	2	40	=	4 $5\frac{1}{8}$
Flour (wheat and rye) per malter	0	44	=	1 $2\frac{2}{3}$
Barley and oats ditto	2	10	=	3 $7\frac{1}{3}$
Straw, per fuder, or 10 cwt.	0	10	=	0 $3\frac{1}{3}$
Hay, per cwt.	0	5	=	0 $1\frac{2}{3}$
Meat (of all kinds) per lb.	0	$0\frac{5}{8}$	=	0 $2\frac{1}{6}$

The excise on meat is farmed from the government by the corporation of butchers for 75,000 fl. per annum.

	Fl.	r.d.	s.	d.
Coke, per cwt.	0	3	=	0 1
Peat, per cwt.	0	8	=	0 2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Brown coal, per cwt.	0	5	=	0 1 $\frac{2}{3}$
Coals, per cwt.	0	3	=	0 1
Wood (fuel) per gilbert, or cub. fathom	0	12	=	0 4
Street lighting, from — to 15 fl., or 25s., per house.				

3.—Stamp duties.

Stamps on bills of exchange, &c., one-half per mille.
 „ on documents, from 1 to 20 fl., 1s. 8d. to 33s. 4d.
 „ on cards, playing, per pack, 10 kr. or 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

4.—Lotteries.

Two per annum: (they are guaranteed and superintended by the Government:) the average sum raised in each, 1,822,500 fl. (151,875*l.*): 12 per cent is deducted from every prize to cover expenses, and the surplus goes to the sinking fund. As the government is bound to pay for all tickets which remain unsold, the profit of the government varies accordingly.

5.—Tax on the sales of merchandize.

Sales, private, one per cent (the seller half, and the buyer half).
 „ public, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; half goes to the government, and the remainder to the auctioneer.

6.—*Income-tax* varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 2 per cent, according to a table of rates.

House-rent tax varies according to a rated table.

Dogs each, per annum, 3 fl. = 5s.

Horses each, per annum, 15 fl = 25s.

The public debt of Frankfort amounts to about 700,000*l.* sterling, bearing 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ interest per annum.

By the Law regulating the Collection of the Income-Tax for the Year 1841,

All who are liable to taxation shall pay their contributions for the year 1841, to the Income-Tax Commission, within three months after the 15th of January, 1842; and for that purpose they shall give in a schedule previously, and pay the declared sum in ready money, of the 24 fl. standard, or in the interest bearing coupons of the city of Frankfort obligations, for which the schedule and the receipt will be returned to them.

The following persons, being subject to taxation, are liable to pay the income tax:

a. All Christian and Jewish citizens, their widows, sons and daughters, and those belonging to the town community whose incomes are as understated.

All foreigners who carry on trade in Frankfort, with the following exceptions:

Those not of the confederacy of the town, but who, as community-members pay the general taxes imposed for the whole state.

Persons who, according to section 2 of the servant-regulations of the 5th of March, 1822, under the denomination of "household-servants," being foreigners not married, and living with their masters.

Journeymen who work with the town's tradespeople, if they are foreigners, and not married.

Those who are settled and have property within the town or its boundaries, and are neither citizens in this town, nor exercise a trade therein.

All guardians or other representatives and administrators of all public foundations, as well as of parish or private charity establishments, and corporations.

The income-tax is to be paid from the whole taxable income of each person who is subject to taxation, whether he derives the same from this state, or from abroad. The following are exceptions :

Out-citizens who belong to the confederacy of but do not live in the town, are to pay the income-tax from the revenues of their fortune, whether employed in, derived from, or brought into the town ; and who, as they do not contribute to the house and rent tax, established by the law of the 23d of April, 1840, they shall pay according to the income-tax law of the 6th of August, 1833. For the future, they shall settle with the income-tax commission as to the amount of their income ; for which purpose the means of any person who is subject to taxation at the time of his leaving Frankfort will serve for a guide.

Citizens who possess landed property in our territory, but out of the town and its boundaries, and who on account of that contribute to the state taxes, are, in respect to the income of this landed property, not subject to the town income-tax.

Those with merchandize are settled in the town or its boundaries, and who are neither citizens of the town nor exercise a trade within it, shall pay the income-tax only on the produce of their goods, or, if they use them themselves, only on the value of those so used.

Taxable income is declared to be the whole yearly income ; it may arise from capital, or rents, from arts, sciences, salaries, wages, official residence, pensions, commerce, professions, trade, or other branches of livelihood.

The following forms part of the taxable income, and therefore not to be excluded :

That part of the yearly income which has been employed for the extension and improvement of trade.

That part of the income which is expended for the sustenance, clothes, and lodging for a family, or for servants and their wages, and for the household ; as well as that which is invested by possession or occupation of a house and garden.

The following, on the contrary, forms no part of the taxable income, and, therefore, may be excluded from the income :

That part of the yearly income which is requisite for the repayment of those expenses which have been incurred for the management of the trade ; for instance, merchants' commissions, purchasing materials (as far as they have been used during the taxed year), and journeymen's wages.

That part which, owing to existing taxes is a charge on the trade, and is to be paid in future with the usual entrance duties of the town ; as the licence duty on coffee-houses, innkeepers, brokers' fees, &c.

That part of the house-rent or lodging which is occupied exclusively for the use of trade.

The amount of the income-tax of each person subject to taxation for the year 1841, is fixed according to the tariff table.

The yearly taxable income is not to be fixed on the amount of the income of one year, but on the average of the last three years.

All those subject to taxation who have not resided three years, or have only for a shorter time been in possession of a taxable income, shall state their income according to the time in which they have been subject to taxation. For the first year, the tax is to be fixed according to a conscientious estimated rate, to be paid in proportion to the time.

All who are liable to pay the income-tax shall declare their whole income, whether it arises from real estate, or profits from capital.

If the commissioners doubt the declarer, he will have a citation to inform and instruct him on behalf of this doubt, and thus cause an amendment of the declaration.

Those subject to taxation, who are six weeks in arrears with their declaration after the expiration of the term which has been fixed for the same, will be dealt with according to the regulations of the before-quoted income-tax law.

ABSTRACT OF INCOME-TAX TARIFF.

Income.		Rate of Tax.			
fl.	fl.	f.	k.	f.	k.
	149		15		
From 150 to	199	...	...	...	45
200	499	...	45	to 2	15
500	999	2	30	4	45
1000	1999	5	0	9	45
2000	2499	10	0	12	15
2500	2999	12	30	17	0
3000	3499	17	30	24	15
3500	3999	25	0	31	45
4000	4999	32	30	41	30
4500	4999	42	30	51	30
5000	5499	52	30	63	45
5500	5999	65	40	78	30
6000	6499	80	0	93	30
6500	6999	95	0	108	30
7000	7499	110	0	125	45
7500	7999	127	30	143	15
8000	8499	145	0	163	0
8500 and upwards, 2 per cent.					

ALTERATIONS and Additions to the Law of the House-Tax and Rent-Tax of the 23d of April, 1840.

WE, Burgomasters and Senate of the Free Town of Frankfort, order, according to the constitutional decree of the Legislative Assembly of the 22d of December, 1841, herewith:

I. The house-tax and rent-tax is to be paid not only for those premises which he who is subject to taxation really uses, but for all the premises he possesses.

Tenants have therefore to pay the tax for all hired premises without exception, whether they really do or do not use single parts of the premises which they have hired.

House-owners, to whom the tenants of whole houses are considered equal, are tax-free in respect to those vacant parts which cannot be considered as connected with their establishment, and which are neither furnished, nor serve for the keeping of furniture or other articles.

II. The tax is to be paid according to the tariff.

III. As warehouses may be considered only as those premises which are not only used exclusively for trade, but have also evidently the appearance that they cannot be used for any other purpose, both by their situation and the business that is managed in them, they are entirely distinct from domestic residences.

IV. The letting of single parts of a connected mansion, as well as under-leases, may be excluded by the landlord, if they are let at least for the period of a year, and if at the same time a written contract is produced; but if they are concluded for a shorter time than a year, and without a written contract, leases or under-leases of single parts of a connected mansion, cannot be taken into consideration in the account of the rent-tax. In this case the house-owner or landlord is to pay the whole tax, but the hirer is not free from the tax of the fair-localities.

The tax, which, under the abovementioned circumstances, may be excluded from the lease of single parts of a mansion, or from an under-lease, is not to be arranged according to the real rent, but is to be taxed by the tax commission according to a just proportion.

V. The owners of garden-houses and pleasure-gardens, if they use them themselves, have to pay the tax for that amount at which they might let these garden-houses and pleasure-gardens to others, without consideration whether the owners use them a long or a short time in the course of the year.

VI. The tax commission has power to claim from house-owners, letters, and hirers, such declarations and certificates as are requisite for the preservation of order in the tax list, and to appoint, at taxations, one of their officers as a competent valuer.

VII. If changes of houses or lodgings occur in the course of six months, the rent of the localities which have been occupied in the beginning of the six months will be a guide for the tax for the same six months, and the altered arrangement will be the guide for the next half-year.

If changes of residence occur in the course of a half-year, the whole tax for the current half-year is to be paid, as if no change had occurred.

This rule is also applicable for those persons who became subject to taxation only in the course of the half-year.

TARIFF OF HOUSE-TAX.

Rent Value.	Tax.	Rent Value.	Tax.
49 fl.	30 kr.	1000 to 1099 fl.	80 to 95 fl.
50 to 99 fl.	1 fl. to 1 fl. 30	1100 1199	100 115
100 199	2 5	1200 1299	120 135
200 299	6 9	1300 1399	140 156
300 399	10 13	1400 1499	162 180
400 499	14 17	1500 1599	186 204
500 599	18 24	1600 1699	210 228
600 699	26 33	1700 1799	234 252
700 799	33 45	1800 1899	258 276
800 199	48 58	1900 1999	282 300
900 999	62 75	2000 and above.	15 per cent.

NASSAU.

TABLE du Montant des Impôts prélevés dans le Duché de Nassau en 1842.

TAXES DE L'ETAT.

DIRECTES (prélevés 3 à 4 fois par an par quotes d'impôts directes) :	Fl.
Sur bien-fonds	115,200
Maisons	25,042
Forêts	58,472
Par tête	rien.
En sus, patente ou taille industrielle	74,635

Somme d'une Quote 270,350

Pour 1842, trois Quotes et demie 956,725

INDIRECTES :

Douanes (quote part du Zollverein)	400,000
Régie (le sel)	109,000
Timbre	188,000
Loterie	rien.
Permis	rien.
Ventes de marchandises	rien.
„ de terres	66,000
Héritages en succession	2,500
Diverses (amendes, revenus extraordinaires, &c.)	36,000
En sus (droits régaliens) octroi du Rhin, pêche, postes, barrières des routes, &c. &c.	160,000

Somme 961,500

TAXES DE PROVINCES rien.

TAXES COMMUNALES.

DIRECTES :

Prélevés sur le même pied que les taxes de l'état 165,000

INDIRECTES :

Pain, viande, vin, bière 90,000

Somme 255,000

Somme générale 2,173,225

Wiesbaden, le 17 Mars, 1842.
23 March, 1842.

La Chancellerie du Ministère Ducal de Nassau.
W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

HESSE-CASSEL.

THE sums voted by the legislative chambers for the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, exceeded by about 250,000 thalers the estimated income, which was only 11,264,780 thalers (of 3s. each). The income has since increased, and is stated to exceed the expenditure. The public debt is about 1½ millions of thalers equal to £223,000 sterling. The direct taxes amount to 628,250 thalers, or nearly half the revenue, and levied by valuing the produce of the lands much the same as in Bavaria. There is a cattle tax, a trades tax; and the remaining income arises from the *pro-rata* portion of the revenue of the customs union; and from public forests and mines, the salt monopoly, post-office, and tolls.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

THE revenue is derived from the *land-tax*, *house-tax*, *trades-tax*, *excise on wine, beer, and cattle*, *Rhine tolls*, *patent and door and window taxes* in Rhenish Hesse, *legacy and stamp duties*, *octroi duties*, &c., yielding in all about 3,350,000 florins.

RECEIPTS from Duties levied on Imports, Exports, and Transit of Merchandize since the Establishment of the Zoll-Verein.

Years.	Population.	RECEIPTS.				Per Individual in silver groschen.
		Import Receipts.	Export Receipts.	Transit Receipts.	AMOUNT.	
		rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	
1834	23,478,120	13,763,458	422,450	429,534	14,715,442	18.8
1835	23,752,354	15,731,182	502,494	526,158	16,759,834	21.2
1836	25,719,582	17,332,770	521,375	487,321	18,341,466	21.4
1837	26,013,717	16,866,187	408,549	592,310	17,867,046	20.6
1838	26,048,970	19,235,823	551,537	534,987	20,322,347	23.4
1840	26,329,485	20,624,426	481,436	387,370	21,305,862	24.5
1841	27,142,323	21,090,170	498,516	327,325	21,915,921	25.1

FAIRS OF GERMANY.

THE Union of Customs has, to an extensive degree, affected the fairs of Germany, by extending the freedom of exchanging commodities within the Union. Formerly, the fairs, especially those of Frankfort and Leipzig, were the places to which the dealers and manufacturers of Germany resorted in order to sell and buy commodities. The Union of Customs having opened the general uninterrupted market of each state throughout all parts of the league, manufacturers and merchants send travellers with patterns of goods for orders, and the dealers are now supplied as in England and France, by the merchants and manufacturers, not so much at the fairs as during the whole year.

The fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig, as well as many others, are still, and must long continue to be thronged with buyers and sellers. There is scarcely a town in Germany which has not one or more fairs annually; after those of Leipzig, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Breslau and Berlin, the most important are those of Munich held in the first week of *Epiphany*, and in July, beginning on St. James's day; *Aix-la-Chapelle*, in May, lasting twenty days; *Cologne*, beginning on Easter Monday; *Offenbach*, in Hesse-Darmstadt, beginning on Easter Sunday; *Stuttgardt*, 19th August; Mayence, twice a year; and those of Brunswick, Hanover, Shemburg, Schweidnitz, Stettin, Magdeburg, Bring, and Konigsberg. Formerly, bills of exchange were drawn payable at marts and fairs, and the payers of those bills appeared in person, or by representatives, to honour them. The principal fairs at which such bills became payable were Lyons, Rheims, Rouen, Bordeaux, Troyes, St. Dennis, Dieppe, and Toulon, in France; Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Leipzig, and Naumburg in Germany; and a few others in Italy and elsewhere. Bills payable at the fairs were at one time accepted verbally, afterwards they were accepted in writing. The practice of honouring bills at fairs, and the mode of accepting and paying is still in force; but this forms but a part of the business transacted, which soon extended to the buying and selling of all commodities; from horses and other live animals, and their skins, hair and wool, to bullion, jewellery, all kinds of manufacture, and the productions of literature, and the press.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.—The fairs of this ancient and opulent city were established, that of Easter by Louis the German, who transferred to it, in 843, on making Frankfort the capital of the kingdom of *Ostrasia*, the chief fair of the country. The Michaelmas fair was established in 1330; and the security and freedom extended to all persons frequenting and returning from those fairs, and the convenient position of the city caused the continued prosperity of both until the French revolution, which, for a time, seriously interrupted the business transacted at the former, and despoiled the citizens of much of their wealth. Frankfort and the fairs soon after recovered their trading prosperity; and although this flourishing city will, most likely, always continue to be a great central commercial mart, yet the effect of the open trade throughout Germany will probably diminish the business transacted at its fairs. We were at Frankfort during the last Michaelmas fair held there before its Union with the German league. The following is an extract from a statement drawn up on the spot. "The preparations, such as erecting waterproof booths, and importing various commodities into Frankfort, to be afterwards distributed over Germany, Switzerland, and other countries, were in activity several weeks previous to its commencement on the first day of September. Merchants, manufacturers, and dealers from most countries in Europe, to the number of from twelve to fifteen thousand, soon after appeared in the city, in which the cottons,

woollens, earthenware, hardwares, and other merchandize of England; the silks, modes, and fancy wares of France; the printed cottons and embroidery of Switzerland. The cloths and merinoes of Saxony and Westphalia; wools from various parts of Germany and Hungary; and the wines of the Rhine and Moselle, had been previously forwarded and deposited. A surplus over previous years of British cotton and woollen manufactures have been imported in the belief that Frankfort would soon gain the Germanic Union.

"The great fairs, common in days of yore to most parts of Europe, and still to many of the oriental nations, for the purpose of exchanging or selling, and purchasing merchandize of great value, and of general as well as of sumptuous use, have, since the ninth century, given splendour, influence, and renown to Frankfort.

"Here Jews, Gentiles, and Christians have congregated, and still continue to assemble; and although the restrictive system of Prussia offers the alternative of ruin or adhesion to this little but rich republic, yet its warehouses are now filled with Manchester cottons, Yorkshire and West of England cloths, Welsh flannels, Glasgow muslins, Paisley shawls, Liverpool crockery, Birmingham ironware, and Sheffield cutlery: with bales of American cotton, of Russian flax, and of German wool; with Virginia tobacco, West-India sugars, and St. Domingo coffee.

"The hotels and lodging-houses are crammed with wool and wine buyers, and sellers of goods from England; with purchasers of English cotton-twist, of American cotton, and of dye-stuffs, and dyed woven goods from Switzerland, Baden, Bavaria, and Saxony; and with speculators of every *caste*, from the mountebank and musical Bohemian, to the manufacturer, merchant, and capitalist, who have gathered in from every corner of the German confederation and the east.

"The fair lately established at the town of Offenbach, also on the Main, and within the Prussian *cordon* in the grand duchy of Darmstadt, has risen in formidable opposition to that of Frankfort; as the goods sold at the fair of the latter are subjected to an immediate payment in money of the heavy duty imposed by the Prussian tariff before these goods can enter any of the German states except Baden and Nassau, and as there remains no doubt that both the latter will be, however reluctant, compelled to give in their adhesion,—Frankfort, isolated and environed by Prussian douaniers and barriers, must also join this commercial political league.

"These circumstances led us to have the opinions of the leading importers of British merchandize on this subject."

"In regard to the sales of merchandize manufactured in the United Kingdom, and imported and sold at the fair of Frankfort, the following information, given

us by Mr. Kesler, the principal importer for many years of Manchester goods deserves attention.

“ ‘Even before the Prussian tariff,’ said Mr. Kesler, ‘was enforced and extended, the fabrics of Elberfeldt in Westphalia injured the trade in all low-priced English woollens. The tariff has destroyed it. The cambrics and fine muslins of Switzerland come, even at Frankfort, into fair competition, and at Offenbach completely, with those of Germany, supplant those of Glasgow and Manchester.’

“ ‘The cloths of Saxony, the coarse and fine goods of Elberfeldt, and the fabrics of Switzerland, draw vast numbers to purchase them at Offenbach, where they buy them usually on credit, and have not to pay any sum immediately in duty. This affords buyers the great and convenient advantage of retailing, or otherwise disposing of purchases made at that fair, before the day of payment arrives, whereas they have immediately, after purchasing at the fair of Frankfort, to pay a heavy duty, long before they reach their homes with the merchandize. The consequence is, that in most instances the merchant at Frankfort, in order to compete with the sales at Offenbach, pays the duty for the purchaser: thus greatly increasing his risk, and rendering the business far less profitable, and much more inconvenient.

“ ‘Mr. Kesler also alluded to whether England could not insist on supplying Rhenish Germany, agreeably to the negotiations of 1814 and 1815, which stipulated “ that in her commerce with the Rhenish and Lombardo-Venetian countries, she (England) should have the same privileges as before the war.

“ ‘Vast quantities,’ he added ‘ of British goods used to be, until lately, purchased at our fair, and smuggled into Austria, Lombardy, and France. The present system will nearly destroy this trade, although it will be difficult to prevent illicit commerce along the extensive boundary of Germany; yet, when people get into *the habit*, either by necessity or free choice, of using the fabrics of any country, they will from custom and even prejudice prefer them. This would long have continued to be the case with the consumption of English goods in Germany; but now that the people, from necessity, will *get into the habit* of using other fabrics, they will also, by custom, become attached to, and prefer them.’ ”

From all the circumstances of this fair, and the rivalry with superior advantages as to warehousing and payment of duties of Offenbach, established within sight of, immediately above, on the opposite side of the river to Frankfort, it was evident that Frankfort should join the league. We were again at this city during the Easter fair of 1836. Our intelligent consul there, Mr. Koch, and several British importers, considered that the rivalry of the common woollens and cotton manufactures of Westphalia and other states of the Union,

would, in cheapness, and the printed cottons of France would, by their superior designs, if no other cause existed, exclude those of England; and, that if the cheapness of German cottons and woollens of heavy weight, in proportion to value, did not compete with those of England, that the high duties (see the Tariff), caused by their being levied by weight and not in regard to quality or value, would effectually exclude low price English fabrics. The printed cottons of Neufchatel being admitted at half duties, and those of Zurich and other places being, as was well known, smuggled into Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria. The following extracts from Mr. Consul Koch's reports of the fairs of Frankfort will further illustrate the business transacted: "I have the honour to report the information I received respecting the sale of British manufactures at the Frankfort spring fair 1841, which ended last week. The quantity sold was, upon the whole, very inconsiderable, and mostly confined to fancy articles of tasty patterns; such as *mousseline-de-laine*, Valencias, buckskins, coatings, a small quantity of flannel, and some jaconets, plain white, on which latter the duty is about 7*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. Calicoes, of patterns suiting the country-people's taste, have been sold at low prices, though with some profit, but can hardly bear competition with those made at Ettlingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, which manufactory produces the article of good quality and tasty patterns, and supplies the Prussian and other Germanic states with it, as well as with shirtings. Every new pattern made in England is sent over by letter, and imitated in a very short space of time. No sale for cambrics now manufactured in Silesia.

"During the last Michaelmas fair, 1841, there was a tolerable sale for the following articles:—Valencias, lastings, woollen trousers, figured and printed merinoes, *mousseline-de-laine*, mohairs and Orleans. The lower sorts of woollens, such as coatings, castoreens, calmurks, Siberiennes, pilots, &c., will meet with no sale again, on account of the high duties on such inferior articles. Upon the whole, there is hardly any demand for British cotton goods, with the exception of quiltings, velvets, and velveteens, with which the German manufactures cannot yet compete."

Unequal as the rates of duties in the tariff are, it appears evident that the natural competition of German manufactures in the home markets, and not the tariff duties, forms the chief cause of exclusion, to any article of British manufacture: otherwise the fabrics of Germany and Switzerland, would not compete with those of England, as they certainly do, in the markets of the United States and South America, and in the Mediterranean and Levant.

The sales of Rhenish, Franconian, and French wines are important at the fairs of Frankfort. The sale of books, though on a less extensive scale than at Leipzig, is also very important; and there is scarcely any article, Colonial or European, that does not appear at the fairs of this mart.

The capital of bankers is vaguely estimated at 250 millions of florins, or somewhat more than 20 millions sterling, and the annual transactions in bills of exchange, at 140 millions of florins, or $11\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling. The usual current monies are thalers and florins; but four other values are still in use. 1. Money of the convention of 20 florins to the Cologne mark. 2. Money of 22 florins seldom used except in paying octroi, or like duties. 3. Money of the empire of 24 florins to the mark. 4. Money of exchange of $6\frac{2}{3}$ thalers, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ florins of 20 for 11 florins of 24 to the Cologne mark. Merchants or bankers keep their books in thalers, and in florins of 24 to the mark.

Bills are drawn in various monies, and are payable 14 days after sight. The weights and measures, and monies of the states of the Union, although custom may, in ordinary transactions, adhere to ancient usages, will now become those of all the fairs of the country.

LEIPZIG FAIRS.—Leipzig has been so long and so universally famed for its fairs that we shall confine our statements to the years from 1832 to the present time, being the period during which Saxony has been united to the German league.

The fairs of Leipzig are held three times a year. The first and least important in January, the second or *jubilate*, third Monday after Easter, and the third in October. The population of the city is from 50,000 to 55,000, but the concourse of buyers and sellers during the fairs are considered to increase the whole number to 100,000. We visited Leipzig during the spring fair of 1836, and through the courtesy of the authorities, and of the principal publishers, and of several merchants, especially Mr. Behrens of Hamburg, and the Hanoverian Consul, Mr. Claus, we were enabled to obtain numerous details relative to the transactions of the fairs since the commencement of the Union of Customs.

The concourse assembled from different countries were, Germans from all the manufacturing districts and towns of the Union, and from the Hanse Towns and States which had not joined the league. English manufacturers and dealers; Dutch Belgians, French, Swiss, Americans, Poles (chiefly Jews), Russians, Galizians (chiefly Jews from Brody), Italians, Greeks, Turks, Wallachians, Moldavians, Anatolians, Armenians, Georgians, and Persians. The latter, and the Asiatic dealers, were chiefly ready-money purchasers, and were generally rich men who had, to a great extent, monopolized the trade in the sale of European goods in the countries from whence they came. There were a few purchasers from South America, and one from Van Diemen's Land. The weight of the goods bought annually at the fairs of Leipzig is stated at from 250,000 to 270,000 centners, and the value estimated at from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 thalers, or three millions sterling. The countries of production and manufactures are Saxony, and the states of the league, for woollen cloths, merinoes, calicoes, and printed cottons, damasks, linens, hosiery, hardwares, glasswares, wool, books, paper, some silks,

leather, and manufactures of leather ; England for white embroidered and printed cottons, cotton twist and thread, a few woollens, linen yarns, Birmingham and Sheffield wares ; France for shawls, silks, modes, lace, veils, jewellery, and watches ; Nuremberg and the Erzgebirge of Saxony for toys ; Russia for glue, bristles, and cantharides ; Austria and Bohemia for plated goods, glass, and fine cloths, shawls, and embroidered goods ; Switzerland for embroidery, clocks, watches, and printed cottons, especially Turkey reds, so much in demand for the east. British manufactured cottons and Birmingham wares were chiefly purchased for Persia, for Mesopotamia, and other places in the east, and more extensively by the Jews of Brody, to be smuggled in transit through that city into Russia.

The contraband trade from the states of the Union, and especially from Leipzig, is conducted on a systematic and extensive scale, into those countries where high duties and prohibitions of foreign goods exist. In this way the Poles and Russians are supplied abundantly with many articles of German, Austrian, British, French, and Swiss manufactures, the legal importation of which are absolutely prohibited, or practically so by high duties. Goods to be smuggled from Leipzig to foreign countries are, as to delivery, free of seizure, ensured at various rates, and seldom at more than 10 to 12 per cent of the value.

THE following are the Weights of the principal Articles imported to the Fairs of Leipzig during the Year 1836.

ARTICLES.	Produce or Manufactures of the League.				Produce or Manufactures of Countries not in the League.			
	Prussia.	Saxony.	Other States.	TOTAL.	Quantities which have paid Duty.	Quantities sold to be re-exported.	Quantities remaining unsold, in Warehouses.	TOTAL.
	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals.	quintals	quintals	quintals.	quintals.
Thread, not cotton twist	2,900	200	900	4,000	8,100	5,000	2,400	31,000
Instruments of all kinds	80	250	70	400	70	25	45	280
Skins and leather, unwrought . . .	17,000	4,500	4,500	26,000	260	25	115	800
„ wrought	600	550	250	1,400	75	35	70	360
Earthenware and porcelain	200	950	50	1,200	120	70	210	800
Common hardware, japanned wares, toys, &c.	6,000	3,500	2,500	12,000	1,750	700	1,050	7,000
Fine cutlery, jewellery, perfumery, and fancy wares	8,000	200	700	1,700	120	250	180	1,050
Woven cottons	13,000	20,000	2,000	35,000	3,800	23,000	20,200	94,000
Woven woollens	12,000	12,500	1,500	26,000	2,900	7,000	8,000	29,900
Woven linens	3,000	5,000	..	8,000	150	100	200	900
Silks	750	200	250	1,200	550	15,000	1,150	19,900
„ mixed	550	200	650	1,400	400	700	400	3,000
Glasswares, crystals, mirrors, &c. .	500	300	300	1,100	1,200	300	500	4,000
Total centners	57,380	48,350	13,670	119,400	19,495	52,205	35,520	192,990

The book fair opens immediately after the general fair. The book exchange, a spacious and beautiful structure, admirably placed for its destined use, was opened with ceremonial solemnity while we were at Leipzig, in May, 1836. It was built by the Society of German Publishers, which consists of more than 600 members. There are in this city above 110 publishing establishments, 23 great printing-houses, with 260 presses. There are also large foundries for the manufacture of printing characters and music characters;—oil-mills; several paper and other manufactories;—as those of musical, optical, and other instruments; of bronzes, hats, leather, and some hardwares. At the Easter fair 300 or more publishers assemble to sell and purchase, and to settle their accounts, from all parts of Germany, from Basel, Strasburg, Paris, London, Vienna, Pest, Athens, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Brussels, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiana, Riga, Dorpat, St. Petersburg, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The warehouses are commodious, and generally fireproof, having little or no wood in their construction; the roofs of each story being arched with stone. Its university, and its various scientific and literary institutions, its tribunal of commerce, its general exchange, savings-banks, bank of discount, and assurance companies, appeared to have been all well administered. The railroad, now complete from Dresden by Leipzig and Magdeburg to Berlin, and the various good post-roads diverging from Leipzig, extend to it the easy facility of communicating with other places.

A considerable trade in the furs of America and Russia centralizes in this town, and the special wool-fair, established in the month of June, is also, as well as the home fair, important. The legal weights and measures are those of the Union.

Credit sales are made on an extensive scale: losses are sustained, but not more frequently than on credit sales elsewhere. It is stated that on such sales to oriental merchants, losses by nonpayment very seldom occur. Among the purchasers at the Leipzig fair the Moldavians and Wallachians are among the most extensive; next to them are the Jews of Poland and Galizia; English goods have been chiefly purchased by the Jew smugglers, and by the oriental merchants.

The following extracts of letters, written by a trustworthy authority, contain further information relative to the sales at the Leipzig fairs:

“The following particulars of our last Easter fair, I have (not without a great deal of difficulty, as I was anxious to get them as correct as possible) obtained from such authorities as to enable me to state as a positive fact, that the total quantity of goods imported for sale during the fair amounts to about 250,000 cwt., and is composed of

	Centners.			Thalers.
Silk goods, about	3,000, at the average price of 1500 thalers, per cntnr.			4,500,000
Cotton goods „	90,000, „ „ 120 „			10,800,000
Woollen goods „	70,000 (150,000 pieces, woollen cloth included), at the average price of	140 „		9,800,000
Leather, about	25,000 „ „ 30 „			750,000
Linen, „	15,000 „ „ 200 „			3,000,000
Articles of food „	17,000 „ „ 50 „			850,000
Furs, „	20,000 „ „ 100 „			2,000,000
Hardware, „	10,000 „ „ „ „			1,000,000
	240,000		Total value	32,700,000

Or at $6\frac{2}{3}$ thalers per pound sterling . . £4,905,000/.

N.B.—The Leipzig centner is equal to about 113 lbs. English.

“ The estimate that about two-thirds of all these goods have been disposed of being a safe one, it results, that at a fair not entitled to be called very favourable, the total amount that changed hands, is about 22,000,000 thalers, or 3,250,000 pounds sterling.

“ Of the above 240,000 centners, not more than 70 to 80,000 centners, at the utmost, may be estimated to be foreign goods. The quantity by far the greatest is consequently produced and manufactured in the states of the Customs Union. This proportion of the goods was by no means of a heavy sale, while, generally speaking, English cotton goods moved off much slower than formerly. In some degree this may be accounted for by the absence of large foreign buyers, principally from Moldavia and Wallachia, where the last cold winter has had the effect to check the sale of such goods. English woollen goods went off much better, as, first of all, the duty on them is lower, and as, secondly, there are amongst them many articles which it is still either difficult or impossible to imitate in Germany.

“ In former years there have been scarcely imported 100,000 centners of goods of all descriptions, even when the fairs were called large, and this was the case even immediately before the Customs Union. It is an undeniable fact, that the consumption increases every year, although many complaints are continually made by the manufacturers. But whether it increases in the *same degree* as the production, is a matter on which I must decline giving an opinion. Certain it is, that of some articles the production is carried too far, and I think I may name *twist*. It is but natural, therefore, that in England as well as in Germany, yarns pay badly. I cannot foresee the period when a change may be expected. With us, cotton-mills have almost no value. As a proof of this, I will only remark, that a very short time ago, a mill, originally bought, only four years ago, for 80,000 thalers, was sold for 18,000. Now, that one mill after the other is ruined, our manufacturers petition for another protecting duty of 4 thalers. But our governments, averse to such a step, have frankly answered, your mills

have not been established on the ground of a protecting duty, and it is therefore your own business to take such measures as to enable you to compete with England.—*Leipzig, June 13, 1841.*”

“ In answer to your further inquiries, I beg to state that the quantity of English manufactured goods at our last Easter fair might be estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 cwt. of all descriptions, and the total value at from 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 thalers, or about 950,000*l.* You will observe that this amount forms about one-fifth of the total estimated value of goods brought for sale at the late Easter fair, as stated in my letter of June 13. It is supposed that about one-half of all the English goods brought to the fair has been actually disposed of during its term.—*Leipzig, July 4, 1841.*”

At the fair, in Easter, 1840, there was not one Italian purchaser, and but few Swiss and Poles: but as usual the Jews were numerous from southern Russia, Brody, and Austrian Galicia. The Persians of Tiflis proceeded from Leipzig to make their purchases of English goods at Hamburg. This is a great loss to the Saxons, as the orientals pay in money; 160,000 pieces of milled woollen cloths sold, chiefly Prussian and Saxon manufacture. The merinoes and Thibets of Saxony, the fine cloths called *lamas* for *mantles*, and cloths of mixed thread, wool, and cotton, have been nearly withdrawn. *Mousseline-de-laine*, and other similar goods, were in fair demand.

BRAMINAS, a new description of cloth, and a woollen fabric printed or coloured, for shawls and dressing-gowns, and light cloths of half wool, for pantaloons, were extensively sold. English, Swiss, and French cottons were rather extensively in demand; the former on account of their low prices to be carried in transit; the second for their superior dyes and quality, the third for their beautiful designs.

A new cotton-manufacture of Voigtland, being a checked muslin with bright silk threads, which impart to the cloth a silvery or golden appearance, were much sought after to be used as scarfs. Transparent Scotch muslins sold well. *Hosiery*, an article so very important to the Saxon manufacturers, was but little in request. *Silk manufactures*, figured thick silks, and cloths of silk and other material mixed, lately produced by a Jewish house in Berlin, were much sought after. The silks of Rhenish Prussia, Berlin, Anneberg, and Penig, in Saxony, and those of Zurich, competed successfully with those of France: the prices and quality of the former being inferior to those of France, cheapness alone created a demand for the German and Swiss in preference to the better silks of France. The silk ribbons of St. Etienne still maintained their pre-eminence in quality, price, and demand in the market.

Linens were purchased in small quantities for South America and Mexico.

French clocks, watches, jewellery, real and artificial, were sold to a considerable value: but the clocks, watches, and jewellery, and even the fine fire-arms of Germany, now compete with those of France. French books are complained of as being extensively pirated by the German printers. Silver money was as usual rare, gold coins were the monies in which cash payments were chiefly made. The Jews monopolized the trade in bullion and ingots. Prussian paper money was generally current. The wool fair of Leipzig, in June, 1840, was dull, the purchasers were chiefly for the German manufactures, there were few purchasers for England. The Leipzig Easter fair of 1841 was, in respect to sales and purchase, much the same as that of 1840. The Saxon and German manufacturers all complained of foreign competition, notwithstanding the enormous duties.

BRESLAU FAIRS.—The fairs of this city are important and animated. Its central and convenient position upon the Oder, amidst the manufacturing and productive districts of Silesia, of which it is the capital and the entrepôt, and the advantages of inland navigation, and the roads leading from it to all parts of Germany, to Bohemia, Austria, Silesia, Poland, and Russia, have combined to render Breslau one of the most thriving manufacturing and commercial cities in Europe. It is alike an entrepôt for the fine and coarse woollen cloths, cottons, linens, silks, hardwares, glasswares, and wool, hemp, and flax of Silesia; for the wines of Hungary, and for the sugar, coffee, spices, and dye stuffs of the tropics. The oxen of the Ukraine and Moldavia, and the corn and cattle of Silesia and Posen, the produce of its own distilleries, tanneries, and type-foundries, find an equal and regular market at Breslau. It has four fairs annually; those beginning on the third Sunday in Lent, and on the first Sunday after Lady-day in September, are the most important.

Wool is one of the great staples of the Breslau fairs. The average quantities sold at the June fairs are about 7,000,000 lbs.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER.—Three fairs are held in this city. The first, or *Reminiscere*, in February or March; the second, or St. Margaret's, in July; the third, or St. Martin's, in November—every facility is extended to the merchants attending these fairs. The weight of German and of foreign goods brought to this city is stated at about 170,000 centners per annum. Woollen, cotton, linen, and silk manufactures; skins, hides, and leather; feathers, wool, hardwares, iron, porcelain, glass, are among the principal articles sold. The following table, drawn up by Dieterici, shows the progress of German manufactures in excluding those of foreign production in the markets of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and of Naumberg.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER.

YEARS.	Fairs.	Weight of Goods.			Total Yearly Quantities.			Proportions.	
		Foreign.	National.	TOTALS.	Foreign.	National.	TOTALS.	Forgn.	National.
1832	Reminiscere	19,529	40,996	60,525	63,876	129,449	193,325	33.0	67.0
	Margaret . .	24,630	47,793	72,423					
	Martini . .	19,717	40,660	60,377					
1833	Reminiscere	18,900	40,377	59,277	58,514	131,353	189,867	30.8	69.2
	Margaret . .	22,745	48,174	70,919					
	Martini . .	16,869	42,802	59,671					
1834	Reminiscere	9,601	44,351	53,952	34,662	143,362	178,024	19.5	80.5
	Margaret . .	13,540	52,501	66,041					
	Martini . .	11,521	46,510	58,011					
1835	Reminiscere	11,561	44,718	56,279	33,513	143,260	176,773	19.0	81.0
	Margaret . .	12,592	53,682	66,274					
	Martini . .	9,360	44,860	54,220					
1836	Reminiscere	9,686	44,844	54,530	30,386	149,162	179,548	16.9	83.1
	Margaret . .	11,646	57,988	69,634					
	Martini . .	9,054	46,330	55,384					
NAUMBERG.									
1832	Spring . .	7,852	9,616	17,468	9,959	17,777	27,680	36.0	64.0
	Autumn . .	2,107	8,105	10,212					
1833	Spring . .	1,862	7,737	9,599	3,097	14,680	17,780	17.4	82.6
	Autumn . .	1,235	6,943	8,179					
1834	Peter Paul's Fair . .	710	10,724	11,434	710	10,724	11,434	36.2	63.8
1835	Ditto . .	20	6,927	6,747	20	6,727	6,747	.3	99.7
1836		62	6,558	6,620	62	6,550	6,620	.9	99.1

The fair of St. Margaret, 1841, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, is reported to have been very animated, and the number of strangers who transacted business there, was above 11,000, bringing with them about 90,000 centners of merchandize. The price of wool was greater than for some years before, and about 860,000 lbs. were sold. German woollen manufactures were those which commanded the market. Some English cottons, however, still found a certain degree of favour. 1300 horses were brought to this fair, and all those for draught sold well. Among the other fairs of the Union are those of Berlin, Magdeburg, Stettin, Königsberg, Dresden, Posen, Landesberg, and Stralsund; Schweidnitz and Brieg in Silesia, and Sprenberg in Brandenburg, are the other principal wool fairs. At the *small fairs*, which are held in almost every little town, the business is more that of retail trade in the booths fitted up for the purpose. The removal of the customs barriers between the several states of Germany and the consequent facility of passing with commodities over the several frontiers without, has greatly favoured the *small fairs* of the country.

The quantities of wool sold in the wool-market of Berlin and Breslau, from 1832 to 1837, with the prices, were—

AT BERLIN.

YEARS.	Brought for Sale.	Sold.		Unsold.	Prices per Centner.		
		For Home Use.	For Export.		Fine.	Middling.	Ordinary.
	centners.	centners.	cwt.	cwt.	D.		
1832	22,966	9,854	11,528	1,584	85 to 125	67½ to 80	45 to 67½
1833	22,210	9,621	10,361	2,228	70 110	65 70	40 66
1834	37,202	16,940	16,004	4,258	105 140	85 95	42½ 72½
1835	45,339	18,558	22,928	3,853	100 125	82 96	40 75
1836	48,357	17,972	22,270	8,115	105 120	80 100	36 75
1837	68,169	41,705	8,083	18,381	105 115	60 70	33 60
1838	72,000	57,000		15,000			

AT BRESLAU.

Brought for sale.		Prices per Centner.						
		One Shearing.				Two Shearings.		
		cwt.	fine.	middling.	ordinary.	fine.	middling.	ordinary.
1832	{ Spring . . .	36 938	95 to 125	75 to 80	60 to 68	62 to 65	58 to 60	52 to 55
	{ Autumn . . .	8,631	90	... ..	... ..	65 72	62 66	58 63
1833	{ Spring . . .	39,040	110 150	80 100	70 75	75 85	70 72	65 68
	{ Autumn . . .	7,839	86 100	78 83	68 80	65 70		
1834	{ Spring . . .	44,337	100 106	85 95	75 80	85 95	75 80	65 70
	{ Autumn . . .	7,809	90 95	85 90	50 55	80 86	65 70	
1835	{ Spring . . .	51,103	95 160	85 90	78 80	73 84	65 68	58 60
	{ Autumn . . .	9,900	85 98	75 85	60 65	80 85	65 70	
1836	{ Spring . . .	48,928	95 155	86 92	65 76	82 92	75 80	70 72
	{ Autumn . . .	3,443	80 110	70 80	60 69			
1837	Spring . . .	50,708	75 125	70 75	60 70	55 65	50 55	42 50

The comparative prices of wools in the Saxon markets in 1838 and 1839 were,

	1838.	1839.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Super electoral per centum	125	120 to 122½
Electoral	100 to 115	97 100
Fine	90 108	85 100
Middling fine	75 90	70 80
Middling	55 75	52½ 67½
Ordinary	38 50	40 47½

From an official report of the Berlin June wool-fair, in 1839, it appears that

72,000 centners, or 7,920,000 lbs. were offered for sale. The prices were (in thalers of 3s.) per each centner of 110 lbs. as follow: viz.—

	1838.		1839.
	Thalers per centner.		Thalers per centner.
Superfine	125	.	120 to 122½
Extra fine	100 to 115	.	97 110
Fine	90 108	.	85 100
Middle fine	75 90	.	70 80
Middle	55 75	.	52½ 67½
Ordinary	38 50	.	40 47½

“Of the whole quantity offered for sale, 57,000 centners may be estimated as having been sold, and 15,000 centners as not having found sale, and which consist chiefly of middle fine, middle and fine wools which have been deposited here in the hands of Commissioners.

“The number of purchasers from the interior of the country, and from foreign countries, was greater this year than it has ever previously been. A manufacturer from Norköping, in Sweden, likewise appeared for the first time at this market.

“The English showed the least inclination to buy, and particularly at the commencement.* Good conditioned wools found ready purchasers at the best prices, whereas those that were either ill-washed or were otherwise blemished, were in some cases sold under the lowest rates above reported, as this year’s shearing and washing turned out, upon the whole, very satisfactory.”

Amongst the wools chiefly distinguished for the manner in which they were washed, were those of the Domain Prillwitz, belonging to H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia. They had undergone the ordinary process of washing by immersion, no artificial means having been employed to prepare them.

The linen fairs of *Damm* and *Stargard* in Pomerania; the horse fair of St. George-Gnesen, in Posen; and the fairs for general merchandize and produce at Cologne, Düsseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, Mayence, Munich, Manheim, and Stuttgart, are all fairs at which extensive purchases and sales are made.

The fairs of the Union are regulated by special laws, to which all who frequent them must conform. Great facilities are afforded to those who bring foreign goods to these fairs, especially to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Leipzig, and to Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Foreign goods on entering those towns only pay duty when entered for home consumption. The importer is debited the duty in the custom-house books when the goods enter, takes them to private or public warehouses, exposes them for sale, receives credit for all those sold for re-exportation, passed in transit, or withdrawn from the fair, and pays duty only for the actual quantity sold for consumption within the Union of Customs.

* Unless it were wools brought in from Hungary to be re-exported, the export duty on German wool of six shillings per 110 lbs., forms almost a prohibition to the purchase of German wool for the British market.

STATEMENT showing the *ad valorem* and rated Duty on certain British Manufactured Goods in the German Commercial League, from weights and calculations ascertained at the fairs by a house at Hamburg.

ARTICLES.	Number of Pieces to the Centner.	Cost Price, including Expenses to Germany.	Value.	Duty per Centner.	Duty on the Value per Cent.
1. Cotton Goods.		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
Jaconets . . .	48	8 0	19 4 0	50 thalers or 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cambrics . . .	46	4 6	10 7 0	"	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prints . . .	32	10 0	16 0 0	"	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Velveteens . .	13 containing 390 yds.	0 8	13 0 0	"	57
Velvets . . .	20 " 440 "	0 10	18 6 8	"	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ Nankeens . .	14 " 830 "	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 4 9	"	66
Beaverteens . .	7 " 392 "	0 6	9 16 0	"	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shirtings . .	18	9 0	8 2 0	"	91
$\frac{7}{8}$, 28 yds. Printers	33	5 3	8 13 3	"	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{9}{8}$, 24 " do.	27	5 3	7 1 9	"	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
30-inch Domestics.	7 " 500 "	0 3	6 5 0	"	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Woollen Goods					
$\frac{5}{8}$ Pl. Backs . .	22	14 0	15 8 0	30 thalers or 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	29
$\frac{3}{4}$ Merinoes . .	19	17 6	16 12 6	"	27
do. . . .	10	33 0	16 10 0	"	27
Moreens . . .	14	19 6	13 13 0	"	33
Damasks . . .	10	39 0	19 10 0	"	23

OTHER COTTON GOODS.	Prices in Sterling Money.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s. gr. per <i>ls.</i> Sterling.	Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 50 Thalers of 3 <i>s.</i> for 110 lbs., including Transit Expenses.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	Thalers. s. gr.	lbs.	Prussian Centner per piece. Thalers. s. gr.
$\frac{6}{4}$ Cambrics, 12 yards, at	0 4 0	1 10	2	0 25
$\frac{9}{8}$ Jaconets, 20 "	0 6 0	2 0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 0
$\frac{6}{4}$ Ditto "	0 12 0	4 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
Domestics (30 junks), 65 yards at 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>d.</i>	0 15 7	5 4	12	5 15
$\frac{9}{8}$ Shirtings, 38 yards (low)	0 7 0	2 10	6	2 20
Ditto " (better)	0 12 0	4 0	7	3 6
Ditto " "	0 15 0	5 0	8	3 20
$\frac{9}{8}$ Printers, 24 yards	0 9 0	3 0	5	2 8
$\frac{9}{8}$ Long cloth, 36 yards	0 12 0	4 0	9	4 4
$\frac{6}{4}$ Books, 10 yards	0 6 0	2 0	1	0 12
$\frac{3}{4}$ Nankeens, 120 yards, at 3 <i>d.</i>	1 10 0	10 0	18	8 8
and $\frac{7}{8}$ Scotch bandanoes per doz.	0 4 0	1 10	$\frac{5}{8}$	0 10
$\frac{6}{4}$ Zebra shawls and dresses	0 4 0	11 10	$\frac{3}{4}$	0 10
$\frac{3}{4}$ Velvets, 57 yards, at 12 <i>d.</i>	2 17 0	9 0	15	6 24
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ell velveteens, 60 yards, at 8 <i>d.</i> . . .	2 0 0	13 10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 3

(continued)

OTHER COTTON GOODS.	Prices in Sterling Money.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s.gr. per ls. Sterling.	Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 50 thalers of 3s. for 110 lbs., including Transit Expenses.
	£ s. d.	Thalers. s.gr.	lbs.	Prussian Centner per piece. Thalers. s.gr.
$\frac{3}{4}$ Ell velveteens, 58 yards, at 14 <i>d.</i>	3 7 8	22 15	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 20
$\frac{3}{4}$ Satteens, 38 yards, at 12 <i>d.</i>	1 18 0	12 $\frac{2}{3}$ 0	9	4 4
$\frac{3}{4}$ Jeans and jeanets, 52 yards, at 4 <i>d.</i>	0 17 4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 18
$\frac{3}{4}$ Dyed satin tops, 108 yards, at 5 <i>d.</i>	2 5 0	15 0	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 8
$\frac{3}{4}$ Cantoons ribs, 76 yards, at 5 <i>d.</i>	1 11 8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	27	12 9
$\frac{3}{4}$ Cotton fancy trousers, 48 yards, at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i>	1 5 4	8 $\frac{5}{2}$ 0	18	8 8
$\frac{3}{4}$ Printed quiltings, 37 yards, at 11 <i>d.</i>	1 13 11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	8	3 20
Printed calicoes	0 6 0	2 0	3	1 9
	0 8 0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 18
	0 10 0	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ 0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 20
	0 12 0	4 0	4	1 25
	0 15 0	5 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1
	0 16 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1
	0 18 0	6 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1

2. WOOLLEN GOODS.	Prices in Sterling Money.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s.gr. per ls. Sterling.	Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 30f. per cent. of 110 lbs., about 64.8 ggr. per lb., Transit Expenses, &c.
	£ s. d.	th. s.gr.	lbs.	Prussian Cwt. Thalers. s.gr.
Lustres (cotton and wool mixed), 48 yds. at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	1 6 0	8 20	7	2 20
Cassinetts do. 65 yds. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	2 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 15	13	6 25
Buckskins, 3s. 6 <i>d.</i>	0 3 6	1 5	per yd $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6
Moreens	0 17 0	5 20	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0
Damasks	2 0 0	13 10	11	3 2
$\frac{6}{4}$ Figures	2 8 0	16 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3
$\frac{3}{4}$ Merinoes	0 18 0	6 0	6	1 20
$\frac{6}{4}$ do. low	1 16 0	12 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25
„ do. finer	2 5 0	15 0	11	3 2
„ do. „	2 10 0	16 20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3
$\frac{5}{8}$ do. (Plainbacks)	0 13 0	4 10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8
$\frac{3}{4}$ Lustrings	2 10 0	16 20	13	3 18

MISCELLANEOUS COTTON GOODS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	per		
Velveteens which cost	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to	0	9	are subject to a duty of	0	4	to	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	yard
Velvets	1	0	to	1	2	„	0	4	to	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Plain cantoons	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	to	0	6	„	0	4	to	0	5	
Fancy do.	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to	0	8	„	0	4	to	0	6	
Nankeens	0	3	to	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Cotton drills	0	4	to	0	10	„	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	to	0	6	
Printers	5	0	to	7	0	per piece	4	9	to	5	6	
Shirtings	10	0	to	15	0	„	8	6	to	10	0	
Cambrics	4	0	to	7	0	„	2	3	to	2	6	
Long cloths	12	0	to	18	0	„	11	0	to	16	0	
Sarcenets	5	0	to	7	0	„	4	0	to	5	0	

	s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s.
Coatings value . . .	2	2 6	3	3 6	to 4 per yard
Duty equal to . . .	31	30	27	28	24 per cent.
	—	—	—	—	—
Calmucks at . . .	2	2 6	3	3 6	4 per yard
Duty equal to . . .	74	61	49	48	42 per cent.
	—	—	—	—	—
Duffils at . . .	4	5 0	6 per yard		
Duty equal to . . .	40	32	27 per cent.		
	—	—	—		
Wool-dyed pilot cloths at	7	8 0	9 per yard		
Duty equal to . . .	18	15	13 per cent.		
	—	—	—		

	Width	Weight. lbs.	Value. s.	Duty. s. d.
Worsted stuffs 1 piece	$\frac{5}{8}$	4	15	3 0
	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	20	3 9
	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	40	6 9
Lastings . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	11	50	8 0

At Frankfort-on-Maine the government allows 5 per cent direct on the duties during the three fairs held there, which the Prussian Government refunds to the United Tariff Government.

EXTRACTS from a Memorial, addressed by the Royal Chambers of Commerce at Elberfeld and Barmen, to the Finance Minister, relative to the state of Trade and Industry during the Year 1840.

(Translation.)

“ Amongst the grievances alleged by the memorialists, are the following :

“ That the decreased exports of cotton manufactures from Great Britain to the United States, have been the means of glutting the Prussian market with the like goods ; and that the effect of such influx of British cotton wares has been more sensibly felt, owing to the existence of the present system of the “ Customs Union ” in Germany.

“ At most of the leading factories, silk, and mixed goods of silk, &c., are now manufactured ; all which were before sought in the English market. That in the petitioners’ immediate neighbourhood upwards of 1000 persons are employed in these manufactures : that the silk dyeing and printing establishments have fully answered all the expectations originally formed in their favour. The petitioners, however, have to lament, that such promising advancement in manufacturing industry, has been rendered almost abortive from the depressed condition of the operatives.

“ For *political* and other reasons it becomes essentially requisite that the states of the *Zoll-Verein* should be in a position to manufacture for, and supply themselves ; and in this view it is doubly necessary to secure their trade, &c. from *foreign invasion*.

“ That the export trade between the states of Germany and foreign countries, especially with the United States, has greatly decreased. And that between 1839 and 1840 such diminution has amounted to more than 57,000,000 dollars.

“ In regard to *half-silk goods*, the above chambers of commerce have for some time past in their memorials to government sought an increased rate of duty on articles of this description, without success ; they unite at present in the following request :

“ That every assistance should be provided in the states of the union for encouraging and prosecuting designs and patterns in respect to the silk manufacture, and that all de-

scriptions of foreign improvements and designs may be procured with the utmost facility; and also, that the duty upon *mixed silk wares* may be equal to that upon goods wholly of silk manufacture.

“PRINTED CALICOES.—This branch of trade, which was at first very active and promising, has experienced a considerable depression, and the petitioners complain that such depression may be attributed to an unfortunate competition with foreign calicoes, owing to the duty imposed by the tariff of the *Zoll-Verein*, being much too low upon the manufacturers of *England* and *Switzerland*.

“As regards *foreign woollen manufactures*, again they urge that so long as the rate of duty upon such fabrics remains at its present *moderate rate* in their tariff, both *France* and *England* will not cease to inundate them with their manufactures. They contend that *England* can produce at a cheaper and better rate than themselves, and that she possesses other most peculiar and commanding advantages, in comparison to which they have nothing to offer. However, they admit, that as regards both the method of dyeing in the piece, or the yarns, such progress has been made in *Germany* of late, that in this respect they have little to fear from *foreign* competition.

“An increased protection, of from 3 to 6 rix-dollars per centner, is called for upon woollen yarns, in consideration of the present duty on them not being equal to that levied (50 r.d.) on woollen manufactures generally.

“RIBBON MANUFACTURE.—The memorialists deplore the falling off in this branch of trade; there having been a considerable business carried on as regarded the export of home made ribbons, &c. Now only the commonest sorts can be profitably exported. This they contend is owing to the heavy rates of duty imposed in foreign countries, especially in *France*, upon their manufactures.

“It is also stated that the continued *exportation of machinery* from the memorialists' vicinity, is attended with great risk and danger to their industry.

“In regard to the linen manufacture, especially in respect to the production of yarns dyed and coloured, they contend that without increased protection this branch of Industry will be almost destroyed.”

The memorialists conclude by a general request in the following terms:

“That full security may be afforded to native industry by most efficient protective duties being levied generally upon foreign manufactures.”

It is not probable that the *Prussian* government will further increase the duty on woven goods: the duty being already enormous. The complaints of the memorialists are, like those of all others, seeking protection by imposing high duties on similar foreign goods to their own, proofs that no manufacture can be in a sound condition, unless it can be maintained on the principles of free competition in the markets of the world.

SEAPORTS OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

By the treaty of navigation and trade, signed at London the 2d of March, 1840, the ports at the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or at the mouths of any navigable river lying between the Meuse and Elbe, are placed, in regard to navigation with the ports of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions abroad, upon the same footing as if those ports were, in regard to the ships of the Germanic Union of Customs, within the territory of any one of those states. Ships of those states arriving with their cargoes in British ports, from Rotterdam, Brielle, Amsterdam, Embden, Bremen, or Hamburg, for example, enjoy, in regard to the British act of navigation, the same privileges as if they arrived with their cargoes direct from the Prussian ports on the Rhine, or the Baltic.

PRUSSIAN PORTS ON THE BALTIC.—The northernmost and easternmost port of Prussia is MEMEL, which takes its name from the river frequently so called; but named also the Niemen. Memel is situated upon the *Courish-Haff*, about two miles from the Baltic sea.

A small river, the *Dange*, which admits vessels drawing nine feet water, even a mile above the town, runs through the city, and affords great convenience for loading grain, linseed, and other articles directly from the warehouses, and without the expense or risk of lighterage. Like all the ports on the south shore of the Baltic, Memel has a sandbank across its entrance, but with the advantage of having generally from thirteen to eighteen feet of water over this bar. When the ice breaks up in spring, with a westerly or N.N.W. wind, the bar remains unmoved. If the wind should, at the time of the ice breaking, blow from the south-east, the ice is driven against the sandhills, and the depth over the bar is often greatly lessened. During one spring it was shallowed to only seven feet depth.

Ships requiring a large draft of water can pass over the bar, but must load in part without in the roads; where the anchorage is only tolerable, and dangerous with strong north, and north-west winds, which have driven ships ashore; when the winds blow from the eastward, the rafts of wood brought out to be shipped are often driven from the vessels into the Baltic.

The port charges have always been moderate, consisting chiefly of pilotage, loading, and ballast charges.

The navigation generally closes about the middle or latter end of December (when severe frost sets in), and opens about the latter end of March. The legal monies, weights, and measures are now those of the realm.

Memel owes its importance to its situation, and to the river of that name,

which takes its rise in the forest highlands between Wilna and Minsk, in Russia, and it falls into the *Courish* or *Currishe Haff*, after dividing itself into two arms, about sixty miles south of Memel.

The Memel in its course receives at Kowna the Wilna, which takes its rise not far from where the Beresinski canal joins the Dwina and the Dnieper. The river of most consequence falling into the Memel is the Szecara, which runs by Slonino, and unites the Baltic and the Black Seas, through the canal of Oginsky. This canal lies within the division of Poland, which is under Russia, and will be more properly noticed when we treat of that empire.

Memel has been, and continues to be, chiefly important, on account of its trade in Timber. This trade was of little value until 1764, from that time it has rapidly increased,—partly from the convenience of the port for shipping, and partly from the greater supplies at a more reasonable rate, of good quality, and better squared than that from other Baltic ports. Such has been, for a long time, the demand, and such the quantities shipped, that it is not unlikely, in a short time, that its resources will be exhausted; the supplies were from the forests of the Prince de Radzivill; his grandfather would not allow any part of those forests to be cut down in his time. This made the fortune of the son, whose timber rose to double the former price, within twelve years of the time he came into its possession. Supplies of timber are now brought down the Memel a distance of 800 to 1100 miles from the shipping port. It is floated in large rafts as far as Russ, near the mouth of the river. It is then joined more strongly by crossing the logs, in order to bring it safely down the *Currishe-Haff* to Memel, in floats of 1200 to 1500 pieces each; during heavy gales of wind these are frequently broken adrift. Formerly, the king of Prussia prohibited the cutting of its forests; afterwards this was abandoned, and timber, actually the growth of Prussia, was shipped from Memel. All the accounts which we have been able to procure agree in stating that increased demand will increase the price of timber, as the cost of procuring it from a greater distance is becoming yearly so much more expensive. Square timber is distinguished by three sorts, the best, middling, and *brack*. The assorting being chiefly regulated by the demand from abroad; the round logs are sawn into deals or battens, and wood used for sawyers is split into lathwood.

There are numerous saw-mills moved by the wind, which, generally cut the logs into deals or battens of three inches, and two-and-a-half inches in thickness: a few one-inch-and-a-half, and two-inch deals, are cut for exportation, chiefly to France.

There are also numerous timber ponds; or, properly speaking, a part of the river *boomed* round near the shore, to prevent the timber enclosed within from floating away.

The estimated annual quantity of produce brought down to Memel up to 1802, was, according to Mr. Oddy,

" Square timber, on an average, annually	5,000	to	6,000	shock (of 60 pieces)
Round ditto	1,200		1,500	"
Oak staves	10,000		15,000	"
Fir ditto	4,000		6,000	"
Flax	120,000		150,000	stones
Linseed	2,000		2,500	lasts
Hemp	40,000		60,000	stones
Tallow	5,000		10,000	"

Grain, according to the demand of the year, besides many articles of less importance, see the export list.

" They have a bracker here, who is appointed by the magistrates, under particular rules and regulations, for certain goods only, whose decision is definitive in all cases of dispute about the quality.

" The hemp is assorted into three different sorts, called *rein*, clean, *chucken*, and *pass*; the two latter sorts are chiefly exported.

" Flax is generally brought to town in winter, and made into three sorts, *rakitzer*, *four-brand*, and *three-brand*.

" The greatest part of the linseed exported for sowing is produced in Lithuania and Szamaiten, and exported to Holland, Bremen, Lubec, and Stettin. From the latter place it is sent to Silesia and Bohemia; the sowing seed is bracked by a person properly appointed for that purpose, and each barrel is marked M. At Liebau the exportation of linseed is considerable in barrels, which are marked L. B., in contradistinction to Memel. The French, who did not know the meaning of these letters, took the L. B. for *le bon*, and the M. for *mauvais*. This blunder caused the loss of the trade of Memel to France. The crushing linseed of Memel is much esteemed, from its great produce of oil." The above remarks of Mr. Oddy are still applicable.

The importations into Memel have been of but trifling value; Königsberg having always had superior advantages in regard to markets. Formerly there was a brisk transit-trade from Memel into Russia. The prohibited system of the latter has destroyed this commerce, and other points are far more favourable than Memel for the extensive smuggling into that empire.

EXTRACT from a Vice-Consular Despatch.

British Vice-Consulate, Memel, September 4, 1839.

" ACCORDING to the opinion of those merchants who have the most extensive business in this place, the Prussian Commercial League has but little effect on the trade of this town with Great Britain or her colonies, with the exception that bristles, hides, and calfskins go more to Germany; and in the shops, one now meets principally with German manufactured goods, whereas, they formerly contained exclusively British; but the import being merely for the town itself, the effect cannot be very great.

" The town of Memel has, in fact, no import trade, and the real commerce is confined

chiefly to the exportation of goods brought down the Memel river from Poland and Russia, which consist of timber, corn and grain, hemp and flax.

"The supply of hides, skins, and bristles, has been continually decreasing for several years, which may be attributed to the rise of the manufactories in Russia and Poland, as well as the influence of the League in facilitating the commerce of Middle Germany, whereby many articles which had to be brought down to a sea-town for exportation, are now sent with more advantage to the manufacturing districts of Germany:—the Prussian tariff has little effect on the commerce of a town possessed of no important trade.

"The excessive British duty on timber and wood articles of all descriptions, and the present system of the corn laws, are, without doubt, very detrimental to the commerce between this place and Britain, as the increasing poverty of the town itself sufficiently shows. Houses and grounds which were formerly worth 20,000 dollars, are now sold for 5000, and saw-mills, timber-ponds, and warehouses have fallen in the same proportion. Estates have lost a great part of their value, and the landed proprietors sow less corn and grain every year. Each large estate has now a distillery, and consumes its own produce—and the breeding of sheep and horses, and the fattening of cattle, are become the chief occupations of the owners.

"The timber duty is so high that there is no demand in Britain for timber, which is not of the most faultless description, and the tariff which regulates the dimensions of some description of wood articles is very pressing. The loss which is incurred by this reason is incalculable. Large parcels of the forests are cut down, and that which the present state of the British tariff enables them to make use of, is taken out, and all the rest must be left on the spot to rot: this is, of course, most severely felt, and the ravages which are committed yearly in the forests are immense. *If the British tariff would allow deals of 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, &c., inches thick to be cut, of any length and breadth, for British consumption, and the duty were to be levied according to the length and thickness, a great difficulty would be got over, as the present system is so very pressing on the Prussian exporters and British importers. Of oak staves the same may be said—the present system ruins the forests, increases the price, and totally prevents the importation of many sorts of this article, which might be very useful, but which have not the exact dimensions.*

"On account of the excessive British duty on oak plank, the commerce with this article has entirely ceased; the only importations now made are by the British government. The forests are naturally increasing in distance from the water; but still, were it possible to make use of them, many oak-planks might be worked on the spot, and brought down in places where the size and weight of the oak itself renders it impossible to bring down oak timber on account of the forest roads. The trade of Memel has been, since 1828, as follows: viz.—

ARRIVED.

YEARS.	British Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Prussian Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Foreign Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.
1828	469	60,405	219	27,148	181	11,640
1829	467	61,931	254	34,345	156	10,760
1830	329	32,900	213	31,920	154	16,756
1831	285	39,518	219	30,377	145	7,910
1832	238	30,847	342	45,478	201	11,277
1833	290	28,765	355	49,223	112	6,421
1834	130	17,446	363	51,765	140	9,052
1835	84	11,501	392	55,316	153	10,526
1836	147	19,205	404	61,220	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	302	24,976	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	414	64,293	162	9,630

DEPARTED.

YEARS.	British Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Prussian Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Foreign Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
1828	468	60,275	224	27,184	183	11,842
1829	465	61,711	254	34,330	156	10,760
1830	332	33,087	213	32,422	154	16,156
1831	285	39,518	213	29,747	145	7,900
1832	238	30,842	331	42,734	202	11,309
1833	199	28,496	373	52,708	121	6,383
1834	131	17,899	376	54,045	141	9,093
1835	82	11,279	387	53,864	153	10,526
1836	149	19,576	439	62,046	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	297	45,698	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	411	63,113	162	9,630

THE following British, Prussian, and all others have been laden with Timber :

Year.	Ves- sels.	Lasts.	Cargoes.		Year.	Ves- sels.	Lasts.	Cargoes.	
1828	720	87,054	Pine and Oak of va- rious sorts of Wood.		1836	611	82,126	Pine Beams Battens Deals Oak Staves Beams Cart Timber	98,760 460,500 307,000 1,655,580 6,240 1,416
1829	688	90,149	"						
1830	540	69,300	"						
1831	457	63,398	"						
1832	510	57,178	"						
1833	520	74,372	(a.) Pine Beams Battens Deals (b.) Oak Cart Timber Battens Planks	55,020 420,000 280,000 985 2,160 3,600	1837	454	65,641	Pine Beams Battens Deals Oak Staves Beams Planks Mountain Wood Cart Timber	97,500 574,500 381,000 1,308,000 3,660 480 1,500 2,820
1834	487	65,517	Pine Beams Battens Deals (c.) Oak. Staves Battens Planks Cart Timber	722,220 60,000 420,000 280,000 720,000 6,000 3,780 600	1838	584	81,626	Pine Beams Battens Deals Oak Staves Beams Planks Mountain Wood Cart Wood	69,000 510,000 340,000 858,000 4,500 900 13,200 3,300
1835	465	65,780	Pine Beams Battens Deals Oak Staves Beams Planks Cart Timber	68,880 438,900 292,600 796,640 5,280 1,800 586	These shipments of Timber do not always imply that the whole ship is laden with this article. It has also on board often Hemp, Flax, and other articles.				

"The vessels all arrive here in ballast, with the exception of a few which bring coals, which are also considered as ballast.

"The only manufactory is a chain and cable one, established a few years back by a Scotch merchant with British workmen: it answers well, and a steam-engine of ten-horse power is to be sent from England to blow the bellows, and at the same time to turn a grinding-mill. The raw iron is imported ready for use from Britain; the British workmen receive a higher rate of wages than in Britain. The present saw-mills are of a very ancient description; but one of the first timber merchants is now building a steam one to crush linseed at the same time. The want of inland exportation, occasioned by the Russian *blockade* of the frontiers and the high rate of wages, will prevent Memel in its present political situation from ever arriving at any height in this line. The great rise which ship-building has taken here for some years has had the effect of considerably heightening the value of labour, Memel having, at the present moment, 64 vessels with 12,772 lasts of 4000lbs. each, whereas, in 1828, there were only 23 vessels with 4600 lasts, and at the present moment 9 vessels are on the stocks. The condition of the labouring classes of people betters itself continually from year to year. A commercial treaty between Russia, Poland, and Great Britain, making the exchange of commodities lighter on each side, would open a large field for the exportation of British manufactured goods, to which the Poles in particular are very partial. Were such a treaty ever to be made, Memel would be the export and import harbour. The harbour is by far the best in the Baltic, and any depth of water may be attained at the entrance, and the interior is so favoured by nature for commerce, that were the unnatural and artificial restraints that now damp every attempt of increasing the commerce of the town set aside, it would, in a few years, become a town of great importance.

"It is supposed that the Russian Government puts every difficulty in the way to suppress the commerce of this town: amongst others, the projected railroad from the Austrian frontiers to Riga or Libau, to prevent the Prussian Government from rightly valuing its importance, and by these means of, in time, possessing it as an arsenal and harbour for the ships of war. The harbour is open almost all the year round, and capable of holding any number of vessels.

"There are no printed price-currents of goods at Memel, which makes it impossible to procure the same for any series of years.

"The home consumption of timber has been nearly the same for many years.

"The average yearly exportation is about

75,000 to 80,000 loads of timber (fir).

5,000 loads of oak timber and plank, of which very little to Britain.

700 mill-oak pipe-staves.

600,000 fir and pine planks.

"An alteration of the duty would have the effect of considerably increasing this branch of trade between Great Britain and Prussia, and an increased supply could easily be effected by a slight advance of price.

(Signed)

W. J. HERTSLET, Vice-Consul."

The importations into Memel have been chiefly salt, tropical productions, and manufactured goods; being chiefly articles required for the consumption of the town and neighbouring countries. It must be remarked that the ports of Prussia on the Baltic, although great exporting outlets, are by no means those by which the importations for general consumption are made. The Rhine and the Elbe are the great inlets for the importation of foreign productions for the general use of Prussia and the other states of Germany. The number of ships which arrived in 1707, were only 16. In 1749 the number increased to 110. In 1796 to 774: from which time the number decreased, in 1800, to 567 arrivals.

In 1802 there arrived 908, and in 1804 the arrivals were 475 British, 214 Prussian; 50 Danish; 25 Swedish, and 7 Mecklenburg, total 771 ships—98,080 lasts. The last is the measure of capacity for timber, and generally for ships' cargoes; in other respects the measures, weights, and monies are legally, though not in all respects generally, in use; for here, as many other German towns, old usages are still customary from convenience.

KÖNIGSBERG was formerly one of the principal cities of the Hanseatic league; before Russia extended her aggressions over Poland, this city enjoyed the principal trade of that kingdom.

It was at Königsberg, on the 28th of January, 1701, that Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, was crowned King of Prussia. It is situated on the Pregel, a little above the Lagune called the *Frische-Haff*. This river flows from the frontiers of Poland, but it would be of little navigable service to the trade of Königsberg were it not for the canal which connects it with the river Memel from the left arm of that river, before it falls into the *Courish-Haff*. This canal, called *Friedrichs-Gruben*, parts from the Memel by the *Gilge* river and canal, and traverses the country to Lapiau, and thence to Tapiau, where it joins the Pregel about twenty miles above Königsberg.

This canal was in its execution greatly facilitated by means of two small rivers flowing in opposite directions along the course of the canal; Königsberg has, in consequence, a complete interior navigation into Poland, Lithuania, and even to the Black Sea, by the Oginsky canal. This canal connects the Dnieper with the Memel from a navigable branch of the latter, to the Prep, which flows into the former. Count Oginsky, who executed this canal, is said to have had a vessel loaded at Cherson, and unloaded at Königsberg. At Slonin, which is a branch of the Memel, vessels have been built as far back as 1800, and sent through the Oginsky canal down the Dnieper to the Black Sea, there to be sold; but the dangerous rapids between Jekaterinsla and Alexandrowskaja, an inconsiderable distance it is true, renders the Dnieper, otherwise so deep and navigable from Smolenska downwards, impractical except at certain periods, in that part of its course. See Russia, &c., hereafter.

A ship or two used formerly to winter here, for the purpose of taking the Ermland yarn *early to Hull* for the *manufacturers at Manchester*.

In 1768 no less than 763 vessels of all nations arrived at Königsberg.

In 1820 there arrived in all 793 vessels, measuring 64,962 tons; of which 106 British, 176 Prussian, and 418 belong to all other countries.

In 1838 the vessels were 779: viz., 89 British, 200 Prussian, and 490 from all other countries. Total tonnage 66,370.

There has always been a *brack* at Königsberg for the inspection of hemp, all kinds of flax, ashes, sowing linseed, and bristles.

Hemp is divided into the following sorts: viz., *rein*, or clean, the first and best sort; and *cut*, or *Russchucken*, *Lithuania chucken*, *pass*, and *tow*.

Flax is divided into *Rakitzer*, crown and *brack*; *Drujanian*, crown and *brack*; *Olschaner*, crown and *brack*; *Oberlands* and *Podolia*, crown and *brack*.

Linseed.—The best sowing seed is packed in barrels, whereof 24 contain $56\frac{1}{2}$ scheffels; the crushing seed is sold by the barrel or in bulk.

Ashes.—*Crown* pot and N. B. pot; crown pearl; N. B. pearl; *brack* pearl, and blue pearl. This article is sold by the ship-pound, $6\frac{2}{3}$ of which are equal to an English ton.

Linen yarns of Königsberg are Ermland of 6 to 20lbs. per bundle, being the first quality; Lithuania from 18 to 30 lbs. the bundle; and from 22 to 40 lbs. the bundle.

The qualities were made to vary according to the weight of the bundle, and this city at one time supplied foreign countries with linen yarns: but England and Belgium has supplanted this trade.

The corn shipped from Königsberg was formerly nearly all the produce of Prussia or Posen, but a considerable quantity now flows in from Russian Poland.

The granaries and warehouses are spacious and commodious. Timber trees have never been extensively exported from this port to England; being of a smaller size and chiefly cut up into different forms at the wind saw-mills, and exported to Holland.

There were, in 1804, about from seventy to eighty ships belonging to this town; their general burden was from 150 to 300 tons each; some few were larger: at present the number is only 26. Pillau is the seaport of Königsberg, and is situated at the mouth of the Frische-Haff on the Baltic, about thirty miles below Königsberg. The harbour of Pillau is commodious and safe; the entrance to it from the sea has a sandbar across, over which the water varies at different times in depth, from eleven to fourteen or fifteen feet, but storms subject it to great variations.

The navigation betwixt Königsberg and Pillau is obstructed by two shallow places or bars, on which the depth of water alters from six to nine feet, according to the weather, and vessels that cannot take in all their cargoes at the warehouses in the town of Königsberg, must load or fill up at Pillau, or in the roads. In this they are aided by good lighters of from 20 to 100 tons each.

Elbing, Braunsburg, and all places within the Frische-Haff, are subject to the same inconveniences.

The imports into Königsberg are chiefly *sugar*, *coffee*, *spices*, *dyewoods*, and other tropical productions: tobacco, salt, and various raw materials and manufactures, nearly all used or consumed in the town, or at no great distance from it

in the surrounding circles. The imports from Great Britain, and total value of imports reduced to sterling money, were as follow : viz.—

	£	£
In 1829 from Great Britain	44,976	Total unknown.
1834 " 	43,288	„ 427,409
1835 " 	48,335	„ 265,203
1836 " 	59,919	„ 422,969
1837 " 	32,592	„ 420,959
1838 " 	99,247	„ 421,212
1839 " 	94,175	„ 486,170

THE Exports of Königsberg were, during the following Years,

	1817.	1825.	1830.	1838.
Wheat lasts	5,777	816	7,550	13,570
Rye „	18,449	657	25,420	6,929
Barley „	5,195	1,531	1,687	1,104
Oats „	2,735	593	8,310	1,194
Peas „	2,220	712	2,360	592
Beans „	...	...	99	87
Tares „	...	716	141	138
Linseed „	2,392	2,271	3,356	4,382
Total „	36,768	7,296	48,843	27,996
Total imperial quarters	386,064	76,608	412,851	293,958
Flax stones*	...	...	75,230	75,512
Hemp „	...	...	60,276	16,859
Linen yarn bundles	...	...	8,000	660
Bristles stones	...	...	5,091	5,116
Ashes „	...	...	2,490	none.
Feathers „	...	...	420	1,633
Hides and skins „	...	...	1,630	1,950
Wool „	...	...	...	20
Linen „	...	...	...	18,963
Oilcakes „	...	...	...	70,243
Bones tons	...	...	...	928
Tallow stones	...	...	...	776
Salted pork „	...	...	...	none.
Miscellaneous, not specified, but included in the total value.	...	...	...	...
Total value	...	...	...	£555,195

BRAUNSBURG is an ancient town, and the principal town of Ermland, nearly midway betwixt Königsberg and Elbing, and not far from the Frische-Haff, with which it has communication by a river, which is navigable for smallcraft up to the town.

“The produce exported,” says M. Oddy, in 1800, “is principally yarn, grain,

* The Prussian stone here used weighs 33 lbs.

and Oberland flax; the yarn bears the name of Ermland yarn, and is chiefly exported to *Hull* for the Manchester manufacturers; its quality is much esteemed, being next to that of Hamburg and Bremen.

“Towards the approach of winter, the people in the country begin to spin this yarn, and during the whole of that period they bring it to market from the small towns and villages, when it is bought by the merchants who deal in that article, chiefly at Braunsburg, and some few at Elbing.

“The flax employed in making the Ermland yarn is principally grown in Old Prussia; when there is a great crop of flax, it is calculated that 30,000 pieces more of yarn are produced than in ordinary years.

“From each stone of flax weighing 33 lbs., they reckon 40 pieces of yarn to be spun on the average. In the year 1804 the quantity of Ermland yarn exported was, from

	Shocks.
Braunsburg	85,943
Elbing	15,075
Königsberg	22,635
	123,653

of which 112,145 shocks were shipped to Hull, the remainder to Stockton, Kirkaldy, London, and Dundee; the estimated value of the whole, at a medium exchange, is about 127,917*l.* sterling, in the first cost.

“The yarn exported from Königsberg is generally in bundles of from 20 to 30 lbs., and sometimes as far as 40 lbs. each bundle, containing 30 pieces; this heavy yarn is chiefly drawn from Lithuania.”

This export trade has vanished with the appearance of machinery, but it is spun for the linen manufacturers of Germany as formerly; and the maritime trade of this place is of insignificant importance. It exports some corn and timber.

ELBING, on the river of the same name, which flows from the lake Drawsen, about five miles above the town, was, until the year 1660, one of the Hanseatic league, and numbered as one of the seven great towns of Prussia. In the year 1577, an English association was established in this place, and continued to transact business until 1660, when it was dissolved.

Elbing was taken possession of by the King of Prussia, in the year 1772. Ship-building commenced here in 1794, and about twenty-six sea-going vessels, besides smallcraft, belong to the place.

It has an exchange, bank, bonding warehouses, sugar refineries, and several manufactories. It exports corn, hemp, flax, staves, some timber, butter, and wool.

PILLAU is, however, the port of Elbing, from which it is distant about fifty miles, and the shallow water subjecting it to the same inconveniences as are experienced by Königsberg.

By means of the short Krafuhll canal, from Nogat, a branch of the river

Weichsel (or Vistula), the productions of Posen are brought down to Elbing, and exported, either direct, or from Pillau.

DANTZIC, one of the oldest and most important cities on the Baltic, was formerly one of the most considerable cities of the Hanseatic League, and at that time possessed great power, riches, and consequence. It is situated about a British mile from the banks of the Vistula, about four British miles from whence it falls into the Bay of Dantzic.

The river Motlau runs through the city with sufficient depth to float vessels drawing eight or nine feet, to the upper part of the town; betwixt the lower part of which and the Vistula there is an harbour for larger vessels, and on the banks of the latter river large ships have been long built.

The mouth of the Vistula is shallowed by the sandbars, and small vessels only can enter it. This inconvenience has been provided for by a canal which enters from the bay a few hundred yards from the mouth of the Vistula. It was begun in 1717, and soon executed, across a neck of land of about three-quarters of a mile directly into the bay; the breadth is from 120 to 180 feet in some places and the depth of water about 15 feet. From the end next the sea, of this canal, there are piers running out about 500 yards into the bay, from whence ships can enter the canal with security and with almost any wind; the bay of Dantzic has excellent anchorage and holding-ground; secure against all storms, except those from the north-east and east.

The Vistula, or Weichsel, as it is also called, rises in Galizia, at the foot of the Carpathians. It flows through, and becomes navigable at Cracow, thence through Poland to Warsaw, and carrying down the timber and produce of the countries through which it and its several tributaries flow, entering Prussia above Thorn, and thence through Prussian Poland by separate branches to Dantzic and Frische-Haff.

The Zahm brings into the Vistula wood and ashes from Galizia. The Bug brings into the Vistula the wood, wheat, and other products of the Ukraine and Lithuania. The Muckawitz, a navigable branch of the Bug, is connected with the Pripetz, a navigable branch of the Dnieper. Numerous branches join the Vistula below Warsaw, bringing down timber and corn; and below Thorn in the Prussian dominions, the river Braa, which flows by Bromburg into the Vistula, is connected by a canal with the Netze, a navigable branch of the Oder.

Dantzic owes its commerce and its prosperity to this extensive inland navigation, an advantage which many navigable rivers extends to every part of the Prussian dominions. The former trade of Poland by the Vistula was of great amount and value. The number of Polish vessels which came down the Vistula were, in 1765, 1230; in 1780,—820; in 1781,—519; and in 1783,—725.

Formerly the products of Poland and the Ukraine were all exported by way of the Baltic; but, in consequence of the restrictive duties imposed by Russia,

the exports by the Vistula have been greatly diminished, and much of the produce of the Ukraine and Poland which should descend by this natural outlet, is either kept in the country of production, or directed to other channels.

Timber-trade.—Fir timber has principally been brought down the rivers to Dantzic in its natural state, without being dressed or squared. It has been usually hewn or sawn in this port, either at the time it is purchased for shipping, or during the winter.

All oak timber, planks, and staves, as well as ship timber, are inspected at the brack (pine only is excepted); and sworn inspectors are appointed for the purpose, who are responsible for the quality of the article inspected. All oak plank and staves brought down the Vistula, and intended to be shipped off, are *bracked*.

The number of ships belonging to the port of Dantzic, in the year 1802, were 95, and capable of carrying 20,921 lasts; on the first of January, 1804, the number was 91 ships—20,104 lasts; in 1832 the number of ships belonging to Dantzic was, in all, 74, of 23,484 lasts; in 1836, of Saxony vessels only 39, of 12,913 lasts; and in 1841, only 70 vessels of all kinds, 13,709 lasts, and 2 new ships on the stocks.

The Ukraine yielded the best timber for building, masts, salted provisions, hemp, flax, horsehair, sheep's-wool, coarse linen, raw and dressed hides, saltpetre, tallow, linseed-oil, honey, butter, wax, tobacco, grain, potashes, &c. &c.; all which were formerly exported in great quantities from Dantzic. The latter supplied, in repayment, Poland and the Ukraine, with various kinds of merchandize, such as manufactures of wool, cotton, and silk, wine, coffee, sugar, spices, drugs, salt, olive and other oils, herrings and other fish, cloths, hardwares, porcelain and glasswares.

Dantzic formerly received coffee, sugar, and spices from Holland; copper, iron, herrings, from Sweden; peltry, &c., from Russia; salt (about eight thousand lasts), beer, sugar, rum, and manufactured goods from England; wine, coffee, salt, cloths, and silk articles from France; wine, wool, and salt from Spain; wine from Portugal; and silks and oils from Italy. These were forwarded to supply the interior, and paid for the large exports which came from Poland, Galizia, and the Ukraine: the prohibitory systems of Russia and Austria, especially the former, has nearly destroyed this trade, at least, the supplying of those countries by Dantzic. Corn and timber have always, and still constitute, the staple exports of Dantzic. In the beginning of the last century rye was the grain chiefly exported. In the seventeenth century there was an annual average export of about 95,000 lasts of rye, at an average price of from 50 to 56 florins the last, making no allowance for the variations of the times, or depreciations of the money, or about 4s. 6d. to 5s. per Winchester quarter. Rye was at that time even the standard measure and value, and which regulated the commercial transactions of this city.

Corn from Poland and other places is brought down to Dantzic in river-craft, from the end of May until November. The corn trade of Poland, like many other branches of buying and selling, has long been monopolized by the Jews. In 1618, there was brought down the Vistula to Dantzic, and warehoused,

	Lasts.
Wheat	15,512
Rye	96,481
Barley	2,310
Oats	110
Peas	184
Total	114,597

and exported in all, during the year, 128,789 lasts of all kinds of grain. The price of rye this year was from 51 to 56 florins.

The exports of corn from Dantzic were,

	Lasts.
In 1649, Wheat	5,951
Rye	76,899
Barley	16,958
Total	99,808
In 1656, Wheat	4,564
Rye	6,046
Buckwheat	751
Total	11,355
In 1700, Wheat	3,200
Rye	9,642
Barley and Malt	1,095
Peas	58
Total of the above and other grain	15,445
In 1739, Wheat	8,576
Rye	10,239
Barley	285
And in all sorts	19,574

In October, 1740, the exportation of all kinds of grain was prohibited until February, 1741, in which year 19,872 lasts were exported.

In January, 1741, the price of rye was 265 to 279; wheat 375 to 470 florins per last.

It was ordered in February, 1741, that the merchants of Dantzic should always retain a stock on hand: viz., of rye, 1000 lasts; wheat, 500; barley, 100; and oats, 100 lasts.

In October, 1770, the exportation of corn was prohibited until the 30th of April, 1771; the prices were then for rye, 300 florins; wheat, 380 to 420; oats, 150 to 160; barley, 240 to 250 florins per last.

THE annual average Exports of Corn from Dantzic were,

YEARS.	Wheat Quarters.	Rye Quarters.	Barley Quarters.	Oats Quarters.
From 1651 to 1675	81,775	225,312	12,718	1,299
„ 1676 „ 1700	124,897	227,482	20,319	1,486
„ 1701 „ 1725	59,795	170,100	5,905	1,930
„ 1726 „ 1750	80,624	119,771	4,988	2,773
„ 1751 „ 1775	141,080	208,140	12,755	6,033
„ 1776 „ 1800	150,299	103,045	17,240	10,086
„ 1801 „ 1825	200,330	67,511	13,891	4,216
„ 1826 „ 1830				
„ 1831 „ 1835				
„ 1836 „ 1840				

Mr. Meek, in his report states, that

“Wheat of moderate quality in ordinary seasons cannot be brought from Poland and delivered at Dantzic at less than 35s. per quarter, and that only when no excitement exists in foreign markets. Some time since a very large accumulation of grain had, in the course of several years, taken place in the granaries at Dantzic; but the great export which has occurred during the last three or four years has so reduced the magazines, that the stock at the close of the present season was not expected to exceed from 80 to 100,000 quarters. The demand has been so great during the last two or three years, that every effort has been made to collect in Poland all the supplies that were available, and to bring them to Dantzic for exportation. Not more than 5000 quarters are consumed annually in Dantzic by a population of 62,000 persons, the people generally preferring and living upon rye bread. Of the corn exported from Dantzic, one-third comes from that part of Poland which belongs to Prussia, and the remaining two-thirds from the Russian territory.

“Of the timber and staves shipped at Dantzic, nearly the whole comes from Russian Poland. Prussian timber is becoming scarce; and even that from the Russian territory that is of good quality is much reduced, and has of late not been so good as formerly. This is owing, principally, to most of the good timber that could be conveniently got afloat, having been felled. There is, it is said, but little of good quality now to be had without going much further back from the shipping-places, which the discouragement given by the present timber duties prevents. On pressing one of the most intelligent merchants in Dantzic to state what price was paid to the landed proprietor or farmer in Poland for a quarter of wheat on the estate where it was grown, or at the nearest market to that estate, he replied that it was generally bought by the Jews upon the estates from the landowners or their agents, and afterwards sold by the former to the merchants at Dantzic, deliverable at Dantzic; that in some instances the princes and great landowners sent their own commissioners to Dantzic to effect sales to the merchants; that a Russian prince who had 10,000 serfs had acted upon the principle very recently; that under such circumstances, it would not be right to take less than 35s. per quarter as the price at which wheat, when there was a fair average crop, could be delivered at Dantzic; from which, deducting 12s. per quarter, for the expense of bringing it from the place of growth to Dantzic, including waste, which is generally very considerable, cost of the boats, which are broken up and sold for a trifle compared with their original cost (amounting perhaps to 400 or 500 thalers, whereas they are only sold for about 40), the expense of the peasants and other persons navigating them for a voyage, sometimes of three or four months, and returning back to Poland on foot, there would be left 23s. per quarter, as the price paid to the proprietor at the place of growth, out of which he had to bear the expense of cultivation, to pay the interest and redeem the capital of any mortgage which might exist, the residue being what would remain for rent and interest of capital embarked in the soil. He added, that this was generally considered as an average estimate of the expenses, but that they would vary a little, dependant upon the distance, either greater or less from which the corn was brought. A considerable quantity of bones are exported from Dantzic to Great Britain, many of which are collected and sent down from Cracow. Complaint was made to the Consul by the merchant principally employed in this trade, that a heavy transit duty of 2s. per cwt. had recently been levied for the nominal purpose of repaving the turnpike-road, that it was a heavy tax in proportion to the value.”

IMPORTED into Dantzic by Sea in 1840.

A R T I C L E S.	Prussian Weight or Measure.	FROM								Total Quantity.	Average Prices.	Estimated Amount in Sterling Money.
		Britain.	Belgium.	Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubec.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.			
Ashes, pot	centners	"	"	5	"	"	"	561	"	566	20s.	£ 566
Brandy, rum, and arrack	do.	19,71	"	728	"	141	"	418	"	3,330	70s.	11,655
Cotton, raw	do.	5,498	"	164	"	"	2,036	"	"	7,698	54s.	20,785
— yarn	do.	203	"	89	"	"	"	"	"	292	300s.	4,380
Coffee	do.	489	"	6,864	"	"	4,606	"	"	11,959	88s.	52,619
Coals	do.	89,768	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	89,768	9d.	3,366
Dyewood	do.	567	"	7,055	"	150	"	6	"	7,778	13s.	5,056
Drugs, &c.	do.	286	"	1,131	"	340	14	107	"	1,888	60s.	5,664
Herrings	do.	6,420	"	51	187	"	410	"	46,942	54,010	18s. 32s. 80s.	54,532
Iron and steel wares	barrels	3,257	972	49	"	5	"	"	9,965	14,248	18s.	12,823
— new	centners	7,982	"	"	"	"	"	93	6,823	14,898	15s.	11,173
— old	do.	17,780	"	10,900	6,390	"	30,700	13,680	1,360	80,810	7s.	28,283
Indigo	do.	130	"	9	"	"	31	"	"	170	41l. 5s.	7,012
Lime and plaster	barrels	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,230	2,230	3s.	335
Malt liquors	centners	4,031	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	4,032	33s.	6,653
Oil of all kinds	do.	"	"	21	"	354	"	"	"	375	70s.	1,312
Rice	do.	3,016	95	994	116	"	806	"	"	5,027	31½s.	7,918
Spices of all kinds	do.	1,435	159	679	"	"	217	"	"	2,490	60s.	7,470
Sugar, raw	do.	"	"	7,135	"	"	4,625	"	"	11,760	45s.	26,460
— manufactured	do.	121	662	402	"	"	2,192	"	"	3,377	70s.	11,820
Salt	do.	192,335	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	205,185*	45s. pr 4050tes	12,539
Southern fruits of all kinds	do.	313	"	921	450	161	"	"	"	1,886	30s.	2,829
Tallow	do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tar, pitch, &c.	do.	3,014	"	921	1,967	"	"	56	162	6,120	4s. 6d.	1,377
Train-oil	do.	"	"	"	850	"	"	"	72	922	300s.	1,383
Tea	do.	3	"	72	"	"	"	"	"	75	30s.	1,125
Tobacco, leaf	do.	119	"	3,869	"	"	374	"	"	4,362	60s.	13,086
— manufactured	do.	"	"	363	"	"	1,150	"	"	1,513	120s.	9,078
Wine	do.	440	"	948	"	17,192	15	"	"	18,597	50s.	46,493
Sundry petty imports	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12,488
<i>Recapitulation: viz.—</i>												£380,280
Gross value of the goods imported from the respective countries, 1840	£	96,629	3,935	89,706	5,486	46,060	72,571	7,745	57,563	380,280	sterling.	
Ditto " 1839	£	90,395	1,580	85,055	6,329	53,502	70,750	34,951	36,852	380,213	sterling.	

* There were imported from Spain and Portugal 12,850 centners of salt.

EXPORTED from Dantzic, by Sea, in 1840.

ARTICLES.	Prussian weight or measure.	TO										Total Quantity.	Average Prices.	Estimated Amount in Sterling Money.
		Great Bri- tain, Jersey, and Guern- sey.	Belgium.	Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck.	Denmark.	France.	Hanover and Duchy.	Holland.	Russia.	Spain.	Sweden and Norway.			
Wheat	{ Last of about 10 impl. qrs.	39,916	105	"	102	1,101	"	5,924	146	"	18	47,312	498½f.	£ 1,179,252
Rye	do.	719	1,568	97	487	1,960	"	3,403	1,861	"	2,202	12,297	212½f.	130,656
Barley	do.	3,432	"	"	"	57	"	24	"	"	16	3,529	189f.	33,349
Oats	do.	533	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	533	123f.	3,278
Peas	do.	4,151	"	4	"	"	"	82	171	"	33	4,441	23 5f.	52,293
Linseed	do.	168	82	1	"	297	"	307	"	"	"	855	425f.	18,169
Rapeseed	do.	19	227	"	"	4	"	678	"	"	6	934	550f.	25,685
Potatoes	sheffels.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	734	"	"	734	"	48
Flour	barrels.	6,760	"	"	"	2,533	"	60	9,015	"	587	18,955	24s.	22,746
Biscuit	centners.	8,756	"	1,060	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,816	12s.	5,889
Salt provisions	do.	10,298	"	39	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	10,354	70s.	36,239
Wood - articles, barks, fir, about 47,300 loads	pieces.	35,289	582	353	147	8,959	2,697	14,358	"	83	563	63,031	27s.	63,855
— deals and deal ends, 26,200 loads	do.	121,643	32,013	51,587	7,181	34,433	16,166	48,635	57	628	1,528	313,871	49s.	64,190
— masts and spars	do.	158	"	"	"	292	27	114	"	24	80	695	4l.	2,780
— lathwood	fathoms.	1,241	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,241	4l. 5s.	5,274
— treenails	shock, 60 ps.	1,082	"	"	"	12,082	50	"	"	"	161	13,375	1s. 6d.	1,003
— clapboards	pieces.	1,608	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,608	2s.	161
— staves of all kinds	mille.	84	"	"	69	195	18	12½	"	"	"	362½	60l.	21,768
— oak timber, about 3300 loads	pieces.	1,408	"	"	649	1,232	"	681	"	"	2,624	6,594	4l. 2s. 6d.	13,612
— do. in planks, 4580 do.	do.	39,227	1,214	"	1,465	2,424	"	"	"	"	1,514	45,844	5l. 10s.	25,190
Sundry petty wood exports	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,883
Ashes, weed	bl. of 3 centurs.	"	3,433	10	"	"	"	1,391	"	"	10	4,844	35s.	8,477
Bones	centners.	14,065	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14,065	80s. pr. 20 cwt.	2,813
Black beer	kegs.	30,411	"	"	488	"	"	"	16	"	30	30,956	5s.	7,739
Spirit, raw and distilled	cimer.	494	"	445	155	"	"	3,064	2,517	"	67	6,742	27s.	9,101
Linen	ps. of 60 ellen.	312	"	693	366	"	"	1,355	"	3158	"	5,884	9s.	2,648
Mats	pieces.	75,102	6,372	160	975	10,956	"	25,263	8,532	"	1,607	128,967	2s. per 5 ps.	2,579
Wheel, spokes or fellows	do.	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	51,977	"	"	51,999	8s. per 60 ps.	346
Spelter	centners.	26,961	"	"	"	"	"	"	7,933	"	"	34,894	21s.	36,639
Petty exports of various articles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21,060
Recapitulation, viz.—														£ 1,798,722
Gross value of the goods exported to respective countries, 1840	£	1,288,858	41,228	13,863	16,777	95,156	6,225	250,413	50,821	1,728	33,384	1,798,722 sterling.		
Ditto " 1839	£	1,264,866	26,259	20,794	14,415	28,769	4,742	152,224	9,263	"	32,498	1,584,025 sterling.		

NAVIGATION Duties levied at Dantzic upon National and Foreign Ships.

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
	th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
Port Duty (<i>hafen-geld</i>), corresponding with tonnage duty per last	0 13 4	0 22 4
This duty being due in gold, is increased by the course of exchange, and fixed at 16 per cent. It is paid into the Provinces Revenue Bank, and destined for the maintenance of the port.		
River Duty (<i>strom-geld</i>) do	0 3 0	0 4 5½
This duty is only exacted when the vessel loads or dis- charges merchandize or ballast in the rivers of Russia. The produce is paid into the Commercial Bank.		
Commercial duty (<i>commerz-betrag</i>) do.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Collected for account of the Chamber of Commerce.		
Miscellaneous Dues (<i>schisser-und bureau kosten</i>) . . do.		
Are comprised under this item, all expenses occasioned by the clearance of the vessel, also one thaler upon each vessel, national or foreign, entering the port ; which is paid into the State Bank, as a fund for the pilots. The amount of this duty must not exceed one-third, for national or privileged flags, and for flags not privileged, one-fifth of the total amount of port dues, which places the privileged and non- privileged flags in this respect, on the same footing.		
Pilot dues in the rivers on the Continent (<i>binnen pools- en-geld</i>), according to draught of water . . . do.	{ from 1 15 0 to 4 0 0	{ 2 0 0 5 0 0
(See annexed tariff.) This duty is paid on traversing the port to the town, and again on returning.		
Police passport (<i>polizdy-pass</i>), according to draught of water (see annexed tariff) do.	{ from 1 10 0 to 3 5 0	{ 1 25 0 4 15 0
Ballast dues (<i>ballout-geld</i>) do.	0 2 10	0 2 10
This duty is collected from all vessels without excep- tion, and paid into the Province Bank. If the captain furnishes the necessary utensils for dis- charging the ballast, he will only pay 2 sil. 4 pf. per last. If the vessel is laden or discharged with bal- last, within the waters of the town, the captain is obliged to pay 8 sil. per last, as an <i>inspection tax</i> .		
Careening duties do.	0 1 6	0 1 6
This duty is only payable on repairing great damages, and refitting. Being due in gold, there must be added the course of exchange at about 16 per cent. It is destined for the maintenance of careening establishments.		
Measurement duties do.	0 2 6	0 2 6

(continued)

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
	th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
This duty, as also the ballast duty, is destined to defray the expenses of repairing communications from the town to the port. It is only due by vessels not having been measured in any Prussian port.		
Bridge tolls { 1 trap	0 5 0	0 5 0
. { 2 traps	0 7 6	0 7 6
Extraordinary and supplementary duties (<i>extra geld</i>), on entering per last	.....	2 0 0
This duty, established by an order of the Cabinet, 20th of June, 1822, must, according to its institution, be collected for the profit of the national marine; but it is nearly void—this duty only affects, at the present time, the French flag which is rarely seen at Dantzic, and the Spanish flag, which is never seen.		
— on departing do.	.....	1 0 0

TARIFF of Duties on Pilotage and Police Passports.

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
	th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
PILOTAGE DUTIES.		
For a vessel drawing 6 feet water and under	1 15 0	2 0 0
ditto 7 feet of water	2 15 0	3 0 0
ditto 8 ditto	3 0 0	3 15 0
ditto 9 ditto	3 15 0	4 0 0
ditto 10 ditto	4 0 0	5 0 0
POLICE PASSPORT TAXES.		
For a vessel of 25 lasts 50 tons and under	1 10 0	1 25 0
ditto 50 100 tons	1 17 6	2 0 0
ditto 100 200 tons	1 25 0	2 5 0
ditto 200 400 tons	2 7 6	3 5 0
ditto above 400 lasts	3 5 0	4 15 0

STETTIN, the capital of Prussian Pomerania, is about 100 English miles from Berlin, and advantageously situated on the West side of the river Oder, about 42 English miles from *Swinemünde*, or the mouth of the *Swine*, on the Baltic. It was once a conspicuous Hanse Town, at present it is rather a handsome, and strongly-fortified city. Its population is in number about 30,000. There is good mooring for shipping, and a commodious quay, on which goods are landed from such ships as can pass over the bar at the mouth of the river. It has commodious warehouses conveniently situated for general business. Its trade by the Oder extends not only to Berlin and other parts of the Prussian dominions, but

to Saxony, Poland, and Galizia,—and, by sea, to England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, and other countries. It owes its trade and prosperity to its situation on the Oder, and the communications from that river, by canals, with the Vistula, Spree, the Elbe, &c. Stettin is, in fact, the port of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, of Breslau, and other towns, and even of Berlin. The quays of Stettin are, during the season, lined with large river-craft which have descended with produce from the interior, and return charged with colonial produce and other goods. Sea-going vessels, drawing more than nine feet water, are, however, obliged to discharge their cargoes at Swinemünde.

Stettin is a bonding port in which all goods may be warehoused free of duty, unless entered for consumption, when there is a deduction made equal to two per cent, on account of the Sound dues.

The monies, weights, and measures, are those of Prussia, generally. Salt imported for the Royal monopoly, is also warehoused at Stettin.

Stettin being now the principal port in Prussia, the ships owned here were as follow :

In 1800	.	161 vessels	.	13,296 lasts
1836	.	226 „	.	23,877 „
In Dec. 1840	.	200 „	.	24,943 „

The *last* is equal to 4000 pounds.

The former and present state of the trade will appear in the following statements :

In 1777 the vessels which arrived were 1185; in 1782,—1147; in 1783, 1186; in 1789,—1008; in 1790,—1051; in 1793,—1121; in 1839,—925 vessels.

There departed in 1777,—1242; in 1782,—1171; in 1783,—1209; in 1793,—1114. In 1839,—925, exclusive of smallcraft from Berlin and the interior.

The canal of Frederick William, executed between 1763 and 1768, joins the Oder to the Spree, and flows into the Havel, a branch of the Elbe.

The canal of Plauen, executed between 1743 and 1745, unites Plauen on the Havel with the Elbe at Parey.

The canal of Finow, above Oderberg, joins by the rivers Finow and Havel the Oder, to the Elbe.

The communication of the Oder with the interior of Germany and Poland is therefore of great extent and importance.

The river Oder rises near the borders of Moravia, and flows down into Silesia; it passes the towns of Oderberg, Ratibor, Oppeln, Brieg, Breslau, Glogau, in the Neumark, Crossen, Frankfort, Custrin, and Schwedt; and enters Pomerania by Garz, Greiffenhagen, and Stettin, where one branch, the Reglitz, forms the lake of Damm. Its principal waters flow down three arms, the Divenow, Swine, and Peene, into the Baltic. It receives in its course below Crossen, the Bober, Netze, and Warte.

Stettin, however, enjoys but a portion of the advantages of this magnificent

navigation, the benefits of which are greatly diverted by other superior advantages to Hamburg; which city, by its convenient situation on the North Sea, and by the improved inland navigation, draws down the merchandizes of the interior, and sends up tropical and other produce far more advantageously than can be done through Stettin, owing to the tedious and expensive navigation of the Sound and Baltic.

Of the three branches of the Oder falling into the Baltic, the *Swine* forms the seaport of Stettin. The port of Swinemünde was always deep and safe within, but a sandbank at its entrance called the *Platte*, prevented all large ships from having access to it; the depth of water over the sandbar varies, being from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 feet, so that vessels were obliged to load and unload, by the aid of lighters, a part or the whole of their cargo (according to the draught of the ship) in the road. This difficulty has been obviated in a great measure by the improvements made in the harbour, and vessels drawing 18 feet water may enter the port.

The shortest distance from Stettin to Berlin by water, through the *Finow* canal, is about 55 leagues. Stettin has an important wool-fair, and notwithstanding its disadvantages in respect to navigation and trade with countries beyond the Baltic, its commerce is more likely to increase than diminish.

Brokers usually manage the entries and clearances of ships at Stettin, and their fees are regulated according to a table for each act; the lowest single fee being 10 pfennige, or about one penny, and the highest single fee 3 thalers, or 9 shillings for the sale of a whole vessel.

NAVIGATION DUTIES OF STETTIN.

ON the entering and departing of national and foreign flags at the ports of Colbert, Rugenwald, Stolpemünde and Stralsund, same duties vary, the others are the same.

1. According to a ministerial edict, dated Berlin, June 18, and an ordinance of the regence of Stettin, dated July 1, 1816, the duties at these ports are collected as follows:

		Charged with			
		Merchandize.		Ballast.	
		cg.	pf.	cg.	pf.
Foreign vessels:					
Port duties	per last	16	6	8	3
Minor expenses, masting and passage	do.	3	6	1	9
Per last 2s. (merchandize); 1s. (ballast).		20	0	10	0
National vessels:					
Port duties	do.	8	3	4	0
Minor expenses, masting and passage	do.	3	6	1	9
Per last about 1s. 2d. (merchandize); 7d. (ballast).		11	9	5	0

Vessels having ballast or merchandize, will pay the total duties, if above five lasts. The minor expenses, masting and passage, is collected only on vessels entering the ports; the other duties pay on their entry and departure.

2. All the dues are comprised in the preceding duties, and collected at Swinemünde. There is nothing paid on going to sea.

The coasting pilotage of Swinemünde at Stettin is separate, and paid according to the following table:

TARIFF of Coasting Pilotage to be collected at Swinemünde and at Stettin.

R A T E S.	From May 1, to October 31.				From November 1, to April 30.			
	Foreign Vessels.		National Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		National Vessels.	
	r.	g.	r.	g.	r.	g.	r.	g.
Vessels from 5 to 20 lasts, at 4000 lbs. per last	3	18	3	0	4	12	3	12
— „ 21 to 50 „ „ do.	5	0	4	0	6	0	5	0
— „ 51 to 80 „ „ do.	6	12	5	12	8	12	6	12
— „ 81 to 120 „ „ do.	8	0	7	0	10	0	8	12
— „ 120 and above . . .	10	0	8	0	11	0	11	0

(*Ministerial Edict, Berlin, July 8, Ordinance of the Regency of Stettin, July 24, 1816*).

Vessels resorting to the port for safety pay, 4 silver groschen per last.

Vessels anchoring in a port, without unloading, and bound for another Prussian port, will pay 2 silver groschen per last.

The duties are paid for each voyage.

There is no quarantine.

The coasting trade is prohibited to foreign vessels.

With respect to the ships of privileged nations—viz., those with which Prussia has commercial treaties, the duties are the same as upon Prussian vessels.

(*Order of the Cabinet, June 20, 1822.*)

PRO FORMA Statement of the Dues, &c. at Swinemünde, for a Vessel of 100 lasts, or 200 tons.

PRUSSIAN AND PRIVILEGED FLAGS.

	th.	sil.	pf.
Port dues on entering, at $8\frac{1}{4}$ b. g. per last . . .	34	11	3
Minor expenses, masturage and passage, $3\frac{1}{2}$. . .	14	17	6
Port dues on departing, $8\frac{1}{4}$. . .	34	11	3
Declaration . . .	0	25	0
Leading, sealing goods, &c. . .	0	15	0
Noting protests . . .	0	20	0
Extending ditto . . .	2	22	6
Money collected for the poor, 1 s.g. 3 d. for 5 lasts . . .	0	25	0
Commission . . .	12	0	0
Coasting pilotage dues (Stettin) . . .	7	0	0

Total Prussian and privileged flags . . . 107 27 6

Sterling 16l. 3s. 8d.

Foreign Vessels non-privileged.

Port rates on entering, at 16 g. 6 d. per last.			
Minor expenses, masting, and passage, at 3 g. 6 d. ditto;	th.	sil.	pf.
20 bg. per last	83	10	0
Port dues on departing, 16 g. 6 d.	68	22	0
Flag duty on entering, 2 g.	200	0	0
— on departing, 1 g.	100	0	0
Declaration	0	25	0
Leading, sealing goods, &c.	0	15	0
Protests	3	12	0
Money collected for the poor	0	25	0
Commission	12	0	0
Pilotage (Stettin)	7	0	0
Total for foreign vessels non-privileged	476	20	0

Sterling 71*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Vessels of too large a burden to ascend as far as Stettin, are unloaded or loaded by lighters, and pay the commissioners of Swinemünde an extra sum of 10 silver groschen, or 1*s.* per last of 36 quintals, gross weight.

In general the pilots receive a remuneration of from 20 s.gr. to one rix-dollar, exclusive of the legal pilotage. If on entering or departing a boat is required, a separate charge is made.

Ships obtaining freight through brokers, the latter have a claim for stamp and charter party, 1 rix-dollar, 15 s.g.

Brokerage per last at 1 s.g. 3 d. equal to 4 rix-dollars 5 s.g.

Add charges at Swinemünde: viz.,

	th.	sil.	pf.
Harbour dues	14	24	0
Port-charges inwards and outwards	69	0	0
Commission	16	15	0
Measurement of the first time either at Swinemünde or Stettin 8 thalers and 15 s.g. per stamp	8	15	0
Total charges	157	0	0

Sterling 28*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

PRO FORMA of National and Foreign privileged Ships at Stettin.

Pilot at Swinemünde 7 thalers, fee 1 thaler	8	0	0
Declaration	0	24	0
Bridges	0	12	0
Communal dues	5	28	0
Money collected for the poor (if foreigners)	1	20	0
Inspection of crew and stores	2	27	6
Commission on entering at 3 s.g. 9 p. per last	12	15	0
Ditto departing 1 s.g. 10½ p. do.	6	7	6
Total	38	6	0
	38	27	11

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Stettin, to and from Foreign Ports and Great Britain; and of the Number of Prussian Vessels trading between the same Port and Great Britain, in each Year from 1834 to 1840.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	British.				Prussian, from Great Britain.		British.				Prussian, to Great Britain.	
	From Foreign Ports.		From Great Britain.				To Foreign Ports.		To Great Britain.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1834	8	1285	42	5,984	90	about 12,150	28	5102	22	2167	59	about 7,960
1835	5	698	31	3,430	174	20,880	6	1113	30	3015	84	11,350
1836	4	785	36	4,518	174	21,500	10	1822	30	2381	130	17,500
1837	7	956	46	5,993	213	28,700	13	2755	40	4194	126	17,300
1838	5	822	85	11,094	214	28,900	28	4923	62	6923	146	19,700
1839												
1840												

STATEMENT of the Value in Sterling Money of Merchandize imported into and exported from Stettin, by Sea, distinguishing the Trade with the several Countries, during each Year from 1834 to 1840, inclusive.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.									
	Great Britain.	America.	Belgium and Holland.	Denmark.	France.	*Hanse Towns and Hanover.	Spain, Italy, Austria, and Turkey.	Russia.*	Sweden and Norway.	TOTAL.
1834	£ 167,900	£ 10,400	£ 42,750	£ 41,700	£ 87,800	£ 39,410	£ 41,520	£ 234,450	£ 48,000	£ 714,000
1835	281,000	40,000	63,000	33,000	128,000	34,000	41,000	156,000	51,000	841,000
1836	213,750	21,800	124,500	37,500	76,000	63,000	78,900	285,000	55,500	957,000
1837	233,000	37,000	64,000	68,000	64,000	80,700	94,000	260,000	74,400	975,500
1838	251,000	32,000	105,900	41,200	122,000	60,900	50,700	218,000	72,200	965,600
1839										
1840										

YEARS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.								
	Great Britain.	Denmark.	France.	Hanse Towns, Hanover, and Rostock.	Holland.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Spain, Portugal and other States.	TOTAL.
1834	£ 56,200	£ 18,300	£ 64,000	£ 12,200	£ 10,700	£ 198,000	£ 10,700	£ 7,200	£ 374,800
1835	107,500	29,700	84,000	4,500	8,500	30,000	10,500	6,000	280,000
1836	166,200	65,600	118,500	14,500	55,300	14,200	32,500	10,700	477,500
1837	140,300	64,200	76,800	13,200	21,700	13,500	52,400	24,700	406,900
1838	210,000	40,000	98,700	9,400	24,100	20,500	52,800	17,750	482,000
1839									
1840									

STOLPE, the capital of the circle of the same name in Pomerania; lays on the river Stolpe, about ten miles from *Stolpemünde*, its port. It owns a few vessels, and has trifling trade. The depth of water only admits smallcraft.

RÜGENWALD lies about 30 miles west of Stolpe; its harbour opens directly from the Baltic, and the town is situated on a small river, called the Wipper.

It has sixteen small vessels belonging to it, and a limited trade.

COLBERG has rather more trade than the other ports of Pomerania, with the exception of Stettin, being situated about the centre of the province on the Baltic coast, where the country is more populous and better cultivated. It stands upon the river Persarte, and on its discharge into the Baltic forms a tolerable harbour.

ANCLAM was formerly one of the principal Hanse Towns. Its appearance still denotes its former importance.

It is situated upon the Pene, which falls into the western branch of the communication betwixt the Great Haff and the Baltic Sea. The river Pene is navigable up as far as Demmin; and vessels of tolerable burden can get up to the town of Anclam. Several small vessels are built here annually, and it exports some corn.

STRALSUND.—This was formerly a port of considerable importance, but although it owns eighty-seven vessels, its foreign trade is comparatively limited. Its importations are tropical produce; wines and a few necessary manufactured articles. The exports are corn, butter, wool, swine, &c. It has some ship-building yards, and a few manufactures. In 1833 a wool fair was established in this town. It has some manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, canvass, soap, tobacco, glass, household furniture, and some oil-mills and distilleries.

The remaining ports of Prussia on the Baltic are unimportant. Greifswald, Barth, and Wolgast, are the principal. The shipping in all are increasing, and Prussian vessels navigating the Rhine and other rivers are also increasing in number and commercial importance.

The Sound duties, and the tedious voyage from foreign ports beyond the Sound, will, however, cause the imports into the Baltic ports of Prussia to diminish rather than increase; and Berlin, Breslau, and even Posen will receive the Colonial produce and other foreign commodities which they require, cheaper and far more expeditiously by way of the port of Hamburg, than by any of the Baltic ports.

List of Prussian Ships, and the Ports to which they belonged in the Years 1837 to 1841.

Names of the Different Ports.	January, 1837.		January, 1838.		January, 1839.		January, 1840.		January, 1841.	
	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.
Memel.....	43	8,142	47	9,144	58	11,385	66	13,138	74	15,017
Konigsberg	15	2,260	17	2,607	19	2,836	23	3,408	26	4,016
Braunsberg.....	4	483	4	483	4	483	4	483	4	483
Pillau.....	4	517	5	765	5	985	5	285	5	985
Elbing.....	8	1,427	7	1,280	6	1,089	6	1,105	5	882
Dantzic.....	59	12,913	61	12,692	61	12,338	70	13,709	71	13,786
Stolpe.....	7	532	7	532	8	849	7	813	8	1,073
Colberg.....	20	1,870	20	2,177	24	2,954	25	3,242	27	3,481
Rügenwald.....	16	970	14	933	13	900	10	1,302	15	1,263
Stettin.....	157	17,404	168	19,025	169	18,676	187	22,845	200	24,943
Politz-Grabow ...	2	66	2	66	1	47	2	128	2	128
Uckermünde.....	24	2,861	26	3,026	29	3,536	31	3,940	32	4,546
Swinemünde.....	16	1,822	16	1,766	16	1,867	15	1,818	14	1,945
Anclam.....	9	823¾	9	823¾	9	823¾	9	813¾	9	813¾
Demmin.....	17	645	15	599	17	1,047	19	1,297	17	1,287
Wolgast.....	24	1,978	25	2,196	27	2,461	27	2,450	37	3,467
Greifswald.....	54	5,047	52	5,074	51	5,035	49	5,051	55	5,851
Stralsund.....	65	6,418	69	6,576	74	7,233	81	7,935	87	8,416
Barth.....	37	3,925	36	3,916	42	4,700	48	5,518	50	6,018
Total.....	581	70,098¾	600	73,680¾	624	79,264¾	684	90,070¾	738	98,300¾

RETURNS of the Shipping of all Nations entering and departing in all the Ports of Prussia, in the Years 1832 to 1840.

P O R T S.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Memel	1832	781	87,597	176	14,317	771	84,885	759	83,779
	1835	629	77,343	243	28,412	623	76,180	610	75,646
	1836	733	95,175	292	36,944	801	96,166	800	96,004
	1840								
Pillau	1832	719	48,965	298	21,455	698	44,722	612	35,596
	1835	359	27,705	257	16,116	364	23,252	324	18,018
	1836	681	41,427	302	18,447	688	48,202	673	40,676
	1840								
Dantzic	1832	633	47,909	297	19,652	620	48,797	276	46,801
	1835	621	62,665	261	20,078	617	62,979	580	60,548
	1836	850	86,623	268	20,432	866	91,534	854	90,436
	1840								
Stolpemünde . . .	1832	95	2,147	75	1,744	95	2,155	43	977
	1835	83	2,007	75	1,720	83	1,953	38	780
	1836	74	1,027	84	1,584	74	1,903	34	871
	1840								

(continued)

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Rügenwald . . .	1832	77	2,617	26	840	79	2,753	71	2,431
	1835	101	3,340	27	727	103	3,400	80	2,703
	1836	74	2,557	30	709	79	2,791	65	2,589
	1840								
Kolberg	1832	84	3,308	44	1,095	88	3,665	57	2,113
	1835	109	3,644	32	771	112	3,884	96	2,930
	1836	101	3,205	37	329	94	8,061	94	2,472
	1840								
Swinemünde and Stettin . . .	1832	906	69,015	808	62,238	971	76,209	562	35,677
	1835	826	58,234	691	50,661	902	58,993	683	42,617
	1836	902	64,339	769	52,540	1003	64,275	819	17,579
	1840								
Wolgast	1832	84	5,111	56	3,114	94	6,046	49	2,699
	1835	87	5,009	58	2,819	76	4,805	58	3,314
	1836	139	5,903	72	3,014	164	7,695	136	5,565
	1840								
Greifswald . . .	1832	159	11,814	83	4,943	104	6,142	72	3,109
	1835	101	7,612	36	1,836	129	9,360	75	3,344
	1836	118	7,231	33	1,315	114	7,050	71	2,498
	1840								
Stralsund	1832	303	16,944	151	6,685	306	16,427	181	7,337
	1835	335	16,779	142	6,203	323	15,371	226	7,703
	1836	433	13,769	162	5,907	451	20,787	357	12,610
	1840								
TOTALS	1832	3841	295,427	2014	136,083	3826	291,801	2982	220,555
	1835	3251	259,338	1822	129,143	3335	260,177	2770	217,603
	1836	4108	351,247	2020	141,951	4337	230,244	3283	291,100
	1840								

RETURNS of the Prussian Shipping entering and departing in all the Ports of Prussia, in the Years 1832 to 1840.

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Memel	1832	342	45,478	69	7,180	331	42,734	324	41,959
	1835	392	55,316	155	21,845	388	54,372	385	54,183
	1836	434	61,222	180	29,173	439	61,806	438	61,724
	1840								

(continued)

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Last of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Pillau	1832	199	20,978	79	9,903	187	19,012	144	12,207
	1835	130	11,681	92	8,677	133	12,434	109	7,884
	1836	167	15,600	105	9,710	173	16,657	163	14,582
	1840								
Dantzic	1832	192	24,246	89	10,506	182	25,889	177	25,522
	1835	254	40,713	78	11,568	260	40,919	252	39,813
	1836	396	58,402	96	11,232	401	58,702	396	58,457
	1840								
Stolpemünde . .	1832	85	1,840	68	1,529	85	1,868	38	851
	1835	80	1,583	72	1,596	80	1,829	38	780
	1836	72	1,811	63	1,542	72	1,897	33	829
	1840								
Rügenwald . . .	1832	48	1,397	18	508	49	1,573	41	1,251
	1835	73	2,215	21	511	77	2,333	57	1,737
	1836	42	1,204	17	372	45	1,384	35	1,120
	1840								
Kolberg	1832	63	2,569	33	794	67	2,926	44	1,587
	1835	85	2,763	30	663	88	3,203	73	2,132
	1836	81	2,691	27	484	74	2,447	64	1,859
	1840								
Swinemünde . . .	1832	592	47,430	522	42,160	658	54,601	363	24,484
	1835	546	42,735	464	38,081	623	43,565	492	31,935
	1836	598	43,025	508	38,415	617	43,891	668	29,759
	1840								
Wolgast	1832	66	4,351	39	2,389	77	5,267	45	2,580
	1835	69	4,575	43	2,461	57	4,218	47	3,026
	1836	97	4,454	54	2,340	118	6,124	101	4,502
	1840								
Greifswald . . .	1832	128	10,753	61	4,281	69	5,175	47	2,467
	1835	81	6,720	24	1,416	109	8,418	64	2,949
	1836	86	6,146	23	935	77	5,796	41	1,574
	1840								
Stralsund	1832	201	12,639	64	3,101	20	12,445	140	6,294
	1835	222	12,707	55	2,847	213	11,566	164	6,140
	1836	308	15,097	80	2,919	232	16,405	276	10,460
	1840								
TOTALS	1832	1916	171,681	1042	82,351	1911	171,487	1363	119,202
	1835	1932	181,308	1034	89,665	2028	182,657	1681	150,579
	1836	2281	210,372	1153	97,443	2348	215,169	2015	184,884
	1840								

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

THE Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Oder, Vistula, Memel, and their branches, possess great inland ports of extensive navigable and commercial consequence; which, with the numerous canals and railroads, open the whole of Germany to trade and transit at moderate expense, if the tolls and their delays did not too frequently impede the navigation.

The Rhine, now navigable for vessels carrying 300 to 400 tons, from sea upwards to Mayence, and for large river-craft from Mayence to Mannheim, Strasburg, and Basel, will be in a short time connected by the Maine and Ludwig canal with the Danube. The transport of merchandize by large vessels carrying from 200 to 600 tons, the greater part of the distance will then be open from the Atlantic to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

The Moselle is navigable through a productive country down from France to Metz and Treves to its confluence with the Rhine at Coblenz. Steamboats now ply on the lake of Constance, from which the navigation down to Basel is interrupted by the falls of Shaffhausen. These might be avoided by a canal not so expensive in construction as the Welland canal in Canada, which was completed many years ago, to ascend from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, a distance which the falls of Niagara had previously rendered impassable. Steamboats and river vessels ply between Basel, Strasburg, Mannheim, and Mayence, from which large Steamships and Rhine-boats ply to Coblenz, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Rotterdam. A steamboat plies also on the Neckar, between Heidelberg and Heilbronn, which is in the centre of Würtemberg. There is a railroad completed from Heidelberg to Mannheim on the Rhine, and another completed from Frankfort to Mayence. The railroad from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle has been admirably executed, and is in full operation. When the short distance between Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege is completed, there will then be a speedy communication by railroad from Ostend on the Channel to Cologne on the Rhine; then from Cologne by steamboats to Mayence, and from the latter place by railroad to Frankfort-on-the-Maine. From this city a navigation for vessels carrying 200 tons at least will be open by the Maine and Ludwig canal to Ratisbon, from which there is steam navigation to Vienna, and thence by the large steamers through Hungary and the Turkish provinces to the Black Sea, Levant, and Mediterranean. In April, 1841, two long narrow steamboats, which were built at Nantes, ascended the Loire, and traversed France by the *Canal de Monsieur* to Strasburg, from whence they descended the Rhine to the Neckar, which they ascended to Heilbronn; they returned and passed down to Mannheim and Mayence, and ascended to Frankfort, Hanau, and Aschaffenburg. Their object was to ascertain the depth of those rivers. They are iron boats and draw 15 inches water—the paddles draw 10 inches. They have two cabins and carry passengers, but no merchandize. They are each about 100

feet in length, and described by Mr. Consul Koch, of Frankfort, as well-built and fitted for the purpose on which they are employed : that of plying on the Moselle between Metz and Treves.

The railroad from Berlin to Leipzig and Dresden has been completed, and is in full uninterrupted operation. A more direct route to Dresden, by cutting off the angle to Leipzig will soon be completed, and reduce the time four hours. The Prussian government is continuing the railroad, now complete to Leipzig, westward to Erfurth, Weimar, Gotha, and Eisenach to Cassel, and from thence a railroad is projected to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to join that to Mayence. Another railroad from Berlin, through Hanover, to the Rhine, is now in the progress of execution, and will form a connexion, through Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Wolfenbittel, Brunswick, Hanover, and Minden, to Cologne, with the railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend. In 1844 the whole line of railroad from Ostend to Berlin will be, according to the estimate, complete. The railroad from Hamburg to Berlin is already far advanced; and the railroad to Dresden is to be continued along the Elbe to Prague, where it will join the great railroad to Vienna.

In Austria great lines are in progress :—1st from Vienna north, dividing into two great branches, one to Prague, the other to Bochnia and the frontiers of Russian Poland; 2d, east from Vienna, through Hungary to Pesth; 3d, from Vienna to Trieste; 4th, from Milan to Venice, all now in progress; besides minor railways finished or about being executed. The Danube and the Elbe have for several years been united by the railway from Linz to Budweis on the Moldau. On the Spree and other rivers of Prussia, steamboats of moderate dimensions ply. Some details of the Elbe and Weser navigation will be given under the head of the Hanse Towns.

The navigation and commerce of the Rhine, in full activity at Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, and Dusseldorf, is observed in loading and unloading of merchandize, and in the passing and repassing of steam-ships, and of those large long vessels called Rhine-ships.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS—PORT REGULATIONS.

THE following regulations apply to all the Prussian ports :

Notifications to Captains of Ships respecting Importation and Exportation by Sea, in the Prussian Dominions.

On a ship arriving in the road or port, the master must submit to the police regulations of the port, which are made known to him or the officer in command ;

the master is then required to proceed to the custom-house, and delivers a complete manifest of the cargo. This manifest or general declaration is required to state clearly if the whole cargo is to be entered at the port; and the part, if any, which is to be carried further in the ship, that part to be stated under a special head.

The merchandize, as per bills of lading, are then entered in regularly.

The statements for entry are to be drawn up specifying the description, weight, measures, or quantity, agreeably to a zoll-tariff for the payment of duties.

Excepting various articles imported in an unpacked state, the following measures are to be adopted:

For beer in casks, tuns of 100 Prussian quarts.

For wines, brandy, and vinegar in casks (*eimers*) of 60 Prussian quarts.

For herrings, barrels.

For burnt chalk, tuns of 4 Prussian bushels.

For all other packed articles, centners of 110 pounds gross weight.

If there be several packages of similar articles, and each package contains an equal quantity, they may be entered together according to their number and size, and with a general statement of the contents.

If the contents of the packages vary, it will be necessary to specify the contents of each.

The luggage of passengers must be noted as such in the manifest. If it consist of usual travelling-luggage, it will be sufficient to state the several boxes or parcels; but if it include goods, these must be stated according to number and description.

The personal property of the master, with the exception of provisions, must be stated like other goods, but omitting the declaration to a consignee; and it must also be stated in the declaration what are the articles which are not in the ship's hold.

A form is presented to the master to fill up as his report. It must be filled up exactly according to this form, and written clearly in the German language.

This declaration is binding on the master, and each error that may be discovered on the unloading, or on examination, subjects him to a penalty stated in the customs laws.

If the master has not a report with him, he may have one prepared in the port by a customs officer; in which case he delivers all his papers to the officer, who stamps and numbers them, the last number being marked as such. The master, at the same time, informs the officer of the goods or luggage belonging to himself or to passengers, if there be no account of the same: the officer makes out a list of the same, which is signed by the master, and returned, in order to be inserted in the report.

If the report has to be prepared on shore, it must be delivered to the customs officers within 24 hours after the arrival of the ship in the road; if not, possession will be taken of the ship, at the master's expense: customs, may take possession of the ship at once, free of expense.

It is required of the master to procure the necessary information for the report, in the arranged manner, on receipt of the cargo. If he does not so prepare himself, the customs assume the whole direction of landing the cargo according to the regular instruction in such cases.

Respecting the ship's provisions,—if they consist of articles which pay a consumption duty, a separate report is required in duplicate. One is returned to the master, after revision, in order that he may take on board an equal quantity of similar provisions when he sails. If he fails in this, or if the sailing is delayed beyond a twelvemonth, the consumption duty must be paid on the provisions remaining on hand. The master is, however, at liberty to deposit the provisions at the custom-house until he sails, subject to the consumption duty, if not taken away.

Articles, not properly forming a part of the cargo, are so considered, if they *undoubtedly* appertain to the ship's inventory, and are articles for the use of the voyage. Articles which are not considered as such are to pay duty if they be subject to a consumption tax, or they may be landed, in order to be deposited in the custom-house.

If a vessel remains in the road and does not enter the port, and only discharges the cargo into lighters, the consumption of provisions in the road is duty free. A report of the provisions is sufficient, and no further control over the same is observed, except in particular cases, when considered necessary.

If the master is bound for another destination, and only enters the harbour through distress, then a general inspection only is made, in order that no part of the cargo may be disposed of. A report, however, is to be made of the cargo.

In cases of shipwreck, on the salvage of the cargo, the kind and quantity is ascertained, with the assistance of the regular officers, and the cargo shall be placed in security until further directions are issued.

The cargo of vessels which winter in Prussian ports must be declared, without unnecessary delay, in as far as the ship's papers, and the knowledge of the master afford information. An inspection of the outer parts and decks of the vessel, and the stores or articles thereon, takes place at once, and the ports or hatchways of the ship's hold are then locked. Until the declaration, inspection, and locking up of the vessel take place, it is watched at the expense of the captain; which guarding, in particular cases, may continue as long as the customs may consider necessary.

Ships which only anchor in the roads, and do not enter the port, are not considered within the control of the customs officers; they must not, however,

hold intercourse with the shore, or the port, without delivering a report and their papers.

If the ship remain in the roads longer than 24 hours after the declaration is made, without entering, or proceeding to unload, unless the one or the other be prevented by stress of weather, then an officer repairs to the ship, examines the decks, &c., and locks up the hatches, &c., of the hold.

To the officers who are on service on board the vessel, proper maintenance is to be allowed, the same as is afforded to travellers of the trading class.

If the guarding of the ship is at the expense of the master he is obliged to pay the officers according to their rank, as specified in the local regulations, and to provide also for their landing or return to their dwelling-place.

If it occurs that officers, owing to an interrupted communication with the shore, are forced to remain on board beyond two days, then the master must allow them food on their paying for the same: if any difficulty arises about the charge, it is to be decided by the authorities.

The instructions of the officers as to the discharge of the vessel, must be strictly followed in order that they may be able to fulfil properly the duties of their office.

When the master has just cause of complaint against the conduct of the officers, he must present his accusation to the chief custom-house of the port; and he may, after previous examination, expect without delay their dismissal from place (*abstellung*).

The foregoing are the provisions of the customs law, as far as regards the seaports. In regard to duties, see the general tariff, and the regulations attached to the same.

The merchant to whom a ship is consigned, or a ship-broker at the port of entry, usually relieve the master of a ship from any difficulty in respect to the customs; and, in Prussian ports, although the officers of the customs observe strictly the duties prescribed to them, as is the case generally with all the employés of the Prussian government, yet the regularity of their attendance, and the consequent facility afforded in unlading and lading vessels at generally moderate charges, do ample credit to the authorities.

GERMAN STATES

WHICH HAVE NOT JOINED THE UNION OF CUSTOMS.

1.—HANSEATIC REPUBLICS.

RESOURCES AND STATISTICS OF THE HANSE TOWNS.

AMONG the causes which originally brought forward the navigation and trade of northern and western Europe, and which combined in forming the celebrated association called the Hanseatic League, were, says the author of the *Lex Mercatoria*, “the wild enthusiastical expeditions of the crusaders in the eleventh and following centuries; the introduction of the *distillery* into *Europe* in the *twelfth* century; and the conquests of the Teutonic knights of the cross in Prussia and Livonia.”

It was at Hamburg, founded by Charlemagne, joined by Lubec and Bremen on the Weser in 1164, that the Hanseatic League first commenced, and united with the towns on the Baltic sea, and others near the Elbe, for mutual protection. Most of the trading towns in Europe joined this league. London, Rouen, Bordeaux, St. Malo, Bayonne, Marseilles, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Lisbon, Antwerp, Dort, Amsterdam, Bruges, Rotterdam, Ostend, Dunkirk, Leghorn, Messina, and Naples; Bergen, in Norway, Novgorod, in Russia, all the towns on the Baltic, Elbe, and Weser; Embden, Cologne, and other cities belonged to this formidable association,—which was so powerful in the fourteenth century, that the kings of France and southern Europe became alarmed, and withdrew their towns and merchants from a league which had forty ships of war, and twelve thousand troops, exclusive of seamen, in a war against one of the northern powers. All the cities sent deputies to the Congress, without regard to the nature of their profession. The delegates might be clergymen, or merchants, or lawyers, or magistrates. Lubec was the principal sent for the meeting of Congress: but it assembled also at Hamburg, Bremen, Luneburg, &c. The towns of the north still continued in this defensive league, and were so powerful as to conclude treaties with kings so late as the reign of Louis XV. of France. The barbarism of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries rendered mutual defence

and protection indispensable to the seaports and commercial towns of Europe. But the intercourse and intelligence which trade and navigation advanced, gradually broke down the ferocity of the feudal ages.

A league formed merely for protecting commerce against freebooters and feudal princes, became by degrees, for its original purpose, of little importance. The great original power of the Hanseatic League, consisted in its unanimity of action, in its subordination, and in its wealth.

At the great entrepôts of the league in London, Novgorod, Bruges, Bergen, and elsewhere, its merchants enjoyed special rights and privileges. *Bishopsgate*, one of the principal entrances to London, was even confided to them to guard. The portion of the city called the Steel-yard was their exclusive property; and they had also possessions at Lynn and Boston. When certain privileges were attempted to be withdrawn from them, they declared war against England, and excluded her vessels from the Baltic, until Edward IV. restored them all their privileges and property, and they were exempted in maritime cases from the authority of the admiralty court.

At Bergen they monopolized the whole trade of Norway. In Novgorod, then so populous and strong, they directed and monopolized the trade of Muscovy. At Bruges they centralized the trade between Italy and the north of Europe, until combinations, like those of the Hanseatic league, which arose under circumstances which no longer existed, were no longer prepared nor adapted by their constitutional elements for the changes, produced by great discoveries, and extended civilization. In 1601, Wheeler, the secretary to the merchant adventurers in England, writes—"that the Hanseatic towns were so much decayed that the state of England need no longer fear them; that their ships, formerly so numerous, were few—that the towns had a difficulty in paying a quota of their expenses—that most of their teeth were out and the rest loose." In 1641, however, they interfered in commercial politics, and joined the Dutch against the Danes for a reduction of the Sound dues. In the end of the 17th century they may be considered as having ceased to exist in a federal capacity. But, from the beginning of the 18th century, individual cities which formed the league, especially Hamburg, rose in wealth and prosperity.

The discovery of a new route to India by the Cape of Good Hope paralyzed one great branch of the Venetian trade. Bruges, however, continued to be the central depot for the products and manufactures of all known countries with which Europeans traded.

It has been contended that the decline of the Hanse Towns was owing to their having become warlike instead of remaining altogether commercial. That this has been one cause of their declension we admit. But the power of the league would have disappeared without any warlike character in its elements. The progress of civilization, the new route to India, the discovery of America,

the rise of Holland, opened great and unexpected channels into which navigation and commerce were directed; and created changes for which ancient trading establishments were, as we have observed, neither prepared nor adopted.

After Holland was occupied by the French, Hamburg became, until 1803, the seat of the whole trade which was carried on at Rotterdam, and Napoleon designated the Hanse Towns an English colony, which must be destroyed. Accordingly, he marched the French troops into Hanover and compelled England to blockade the Elbe and Weser in that year. The blockade was afterwards relinquished, but soon after the French troops occupied Hamburg and confiscated all the British property in the Hanse Towns.

The cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, are now those which remain as independent states, of all the cities which once constituted the powerful Hanseatic League. Since the general peace of Europe, their navigation and trade have advanced and prospered, especially the trade of Hamburg and Bremen, without any calamitous interruption until the late disastrous fire, which has destroyed so vast a portion of the town and property of Hamburg, but from which calamity we trust it will soon recover with increased prosperity and splendour.

TREATIES OF THE HANSE TOWNS.

THE following information relative to the Treaties which have been negotiated by the Hanse Towns, and several of the annexed statements, were prepared for us by our learned friend Dr. Syndicus Banks, of Hamburg.

“A commercial Treaty between his Majesty the king of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Senates of the free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, was concluded at London, the 29th September, 1825.

“A supplementary Convention to that Treaty was signed at London the 3d of August, 1841. (The Ratifications were exchanged at London, on the 28th of August, 1841.)

“Besides the treaties with Great Britain, the three Hanseatic Cities have concluded joint commercial treaties with the following States :

“With the United States of North America, signed at Washington the 27th of February, 1828, with an additional article of the 9th of October of the same year; with the King of Prussia, signed the 4th of October, 1828; with the United States of the Republic of Mexico, signed the 7th of April, 1832; with the Republic of Venezuela, signed the 27th of May, 1837; with the Ottoman Porte, signed the 18th of May, 1839.* Additional Convention, signed at Constantinople, 7th of September, 1841.

“The Hanse Towns have further signed an act of accession to the treaties of the 30th of

* These commercial reciprocity treaties, according to which the Hanse Towns are treated, in the respective countries, on the footing of the most favoured nations, are still in force. The treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded by the Hanse Towns, with the Brazils, on the 17th of November, 1827, expired on the 25th of December, 1839, by notice to that effect on the part of the Brazils, and has not since been renewed.

November, 1831, and 22d of March, 1831, concluded between the King of the French and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of more effectually suppressing the slave trade. This treaty of accession was signed on the 9th of June, 1837.

"Hamburg and Lubec have concluded a joint treaty with the King of Denmark respecting the transit of goods through Holstein, which was signed on the 8th of July, 1840."

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg. Signed at London, September 29, 1832.

ARTICLE I. From and after the date hereof, British vessels entering or departing from the ports of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg,—and Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher ship duties or charges, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

II. All goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the territories of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, or of any other country, which may be legally imported from any of the ports of the said Republics into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported in Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels:—and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other country, which may be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be exported from the said ports in Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels. And all goods, wares, and merchandize, which may be legally imported into or exported from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, in national vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, in British vessels.

III. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom directly from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in British vessels, or in vessels belonging to either of the said Republics:—and all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally exported from the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in British or Hanseatic vessels. And the like reciprocity shall be observed, in the ports of the said Republics, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandize which can be legally imported into or exported from any or either of the said ports, in vessels belonging to the United Kingdom.

IV. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by any or either of the contracting parties, nor by any country, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of their states, respectively, imported into the other, on account of or in reference to the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

V. In consideration of the limited extent of the territories belonging to the Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the intimate connexion of trade and navigation subsisting between these Republics, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that any vessel which shall have been built in any or either of the ports of the said Republics, and which shall be owned exclusively by a citizen or citizens of any or either of them, and of which the master shall also be a citizen of either of them, and provided three-fourths of the crew shall be subjects or citizens of any or either of the said Republics, or of any or either of the states comprised in the Germanic Confederation, as described and enumerated in the LIId and

LVIth Articles of the General Treaty of Congress signed at Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815,* such vessel, so built, owned, and navigated, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be taken to be and considered as a vessel belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg.

VI. Any vessel, together with her cargo, belonging to either of the three Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, and coming from either of the said ports to the United Kingdom, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be deemed to come from the country to which such vessel belongs; and any British vessel and her cargo trading to the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, directly or in succession, shall, for the like purposes, be on the footing of a Hanseatic vessel and her cargo making the same voyage.

VII. It is further mutually agreed, that no higher or other duties shall be levied, in any or either of the states of the High Contracting Parties, upon any personal property of the subjects and citizens of each, respectively, on the removal of the same from the dominions or territory of such states (either upon inheritance of such property, or otherwise), than are or shall be payable, in each state, upon the like property, when removed by a subject or citizen of such state respectively.

VIII. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending, even beyond what is comprehended in the Convention of this date, the commercial relations of their respective subjects and dominions, citizens, and territories, upon the principle either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages, as the case may be; and, in the event of any Article or Articles being concluded between the said High Contracting Parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed that the Article or Articles which may hereafter be so concluded, shall be considered as forming part of the present Convention.

IX. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, or the Governments of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, on the other part, shall have given notice of their intention to terminate the same; each of the said High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine, as far as regards the states giving and receiving such notice; it being always understood and agreed, that if one or more of the Hanseatic Republics aforesaid shall, at the expiration of ten years from the date hereof, give or receive notice of the proposed termination of this Convention, such Convention shall, nevertheless, remain in full force and operation, as far as regards the remaining Hanseatic republics or republic, which may not have given or received such notice.

* Art. 53. The Sovereign Princes and Free Towns of Germany, under which denomination for the present purpose, are comprehended their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands; that is to say, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all their possessions which anciently belonged to the German empire, the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, establish among themselves a perpetual confederation, which shall be called "The Germanic Confederation."

56. The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a Federative Diet, in which all the members shall vote by their plenipotentiaries either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

1. Austria. 2. Prussia. 3. Bavaria. 4. Saxony. 5. Hanover. 6. Würtemberg. 7. Baden. 8. Electoral Hesse. 9. Grand Duchy of Hesse. 10. Denmark, for Holstein. 11. The Netherlands, for Luxemburg. 12. Grand Ducal and Ducal Houses of Saxony. 13. Brunswick and Nassau. 14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz. 15. Holstein Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg. 16. Hohenzollern; Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck. 17. The Free Towns of Lubec, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg.—Total seventeen votes.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) JAMES COLQUHOUN.

(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

LAW of the State of Hamburg, prohibiting the Slave Trade, June, 1837.—Penal Law against Slave Trade.

The Illustrious Senate, in consequence of the invitation addressed to it on the basis of Article IX. of the Convention against the Slave Trade, concluded November 30, 1831, between Great Britain and France, and of the Additional Convention thereto of March 22, 1833, having acceded to those conventions, it is requisite, according to the example of the two Powers above mentioned, and of others who have become parties to these Conventions, to promulgate also in this city a penal law relative to this subject.

It is therefore enacted as follows :

Art. I. Every slave, or every prisoner of war, treated as such, becomes free from the moment he enters the Hamburg territory. Violence or ill-usage with which he may be treated will be considered and punished as if used against a free person.

II. The captain, mate, or supercargo of a Hamburg vessel (whether he bears the name or is acting for them), who takes charge of the conveyance of one or more slaves, will be punished with imprisonment in the house of correction of between six or twelve months, and likewise pay a fine of from 50 to 100 rix-dollars.

III. Whosoever, in the capacity of owner, freighter, captain, mate, or supercargo, fits out a vessel with a view to carry on slave trade, sails in her, or carries on the traffic in slaves, or causes this to be done by others, or participates in it, or promotes that crime as money-lender or insurer, shall, according to circumstances, whether the vessel has been seized or taken previous to her departure from the port where she was fitted out, or after her departure,—whether previous to the traffic in slaves having taken place, or after having actually taken place,—be visited with imprisonment of from one year in the house of correction to ten years in the spinning-house, pay a fine of from 200 to 2000 rix-dollars, lose his rights as a citizen, and all other rights appertaining to it, and shall no longer be allowed to use the Hamburg flag.

IV. Foreigners rendering themselves guilty of the crimes stated in the foregoing articles, within the territory of Hamburg or on board of Hamburg vessels, or who, for the sake of carrying on the slave trade, make use of the Hamburg flag, or who fit out vessels under other flags within the territory of Hamburg, in order to carry on slave trade, or cause it to be done by others, shall be punished according to the present law.

Foreigners who in other countries have acted against the existing laws regarding slave trade, and who are found in the Hamburg territory, shall be delivered up to the government of the country where the crime has been committed; this, however, only with the concurrence of the government of the country to which they belong.

CONVENTION between his Britannic Majesty, the King of the French, and the Hanse Towns; containing the Accession of the Hanse Towns to the Conventions of 1831 and 1833, between Great Britain and France, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade. Signed at Hamburg, June 9, 1837.

Art. I. The Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, accede to the Conventions concluded and signed on the 30th of November, 1831, and on the 22d of March, 1833, between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the French, relating to the suppression of the slave trade, as well as to the annex of the latter Convention, containing instructions to cruisers,—excepting the reservations and modifications expressed in the II^d, III^d, and IVth articles hereinafter given, which articles shall be considered additional to the said Conventions, and to the annex above mentioned, and accepting the differences which necessarily result from the situation of the Hanseatic Cities, as parties acceding to the Conventions in question after their conclusion.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the French, having accepted the said accession, all the articles of these two Conventions, and all the conditions of the said annex, shall, in consequence, be held to have been concluded and signed, in the same manner as the present Convention, directly between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of the French, and the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Their said Majesties and the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities engage and promise, reciprocally, to fulfil faithfully, excepting the reservations and modifications hereby stipulated, all the clauses, conditions, and obligations which result therefrom; and in order to prevent any uncertainty, it has been agreed that the abovementioned Conventions, and the annex of the latter, containing instructions to cruisers, shall be inserted here, word for word, as follows:

[Here follow the Conventions of November 30, 1831, and March 22, 1833, and the annex, containing instructions to cruisers.]

II. It is agreed, with reference to the Vth article of the instructions annexed to the supplementary Convention of March 22, 1833, that all vessels bearing the flag of *Lubec*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Lubec*, which may be detained, in execution of the Conventions herein-above transcribed, by the cruisers of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of his Majesty the King of the French, employed on the stations of America, of Africa, or of Madagascar, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Travemunde;—all vessels bearing the flag of *Bremen*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Bremen*, which may in like manner be detained, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Bremerhaven;—and all vessels bearing the flag of *Hamburg*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Hamburg*, which may in like manner be detained, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Cuxhaven. In case the navigation of the Baltic should be interrupted or impracticable, the three Senates agree to fix Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven as the port to which *Lubec* vessels, detained as above mentioned, may be conducted or sent.

III. Whereas the landing at the abovementioned ports of slaves who are found on board vessels bearing the Hanseatic flag, and which appear by their papers to belong to the said Hanseatic Cities, or to any one of them, might be attended with great inconvenience,—it is agreed that the slaves on board of any such vessel, detained by a British or French cruiser, shall be previously landed at the place or port, the nearest (be it British or French) to which a slave vessel, under the flag of one of those two nations, found and detained under similar circumstances, would, according to the abovementioned Conventions, be conducted or sent. The British ports of Bathurst on the Gambia, Port Royal in Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, and Demerara, as well as the French ports of La Gorée, Martinique, Bourbon, and Cayenne, shall be considered as respectively fixed on for this

purpose, for the British and French cruisers in Africa, the West Indies, Madagascar, and the Brazils.

IV. If the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities should not deem it expedient to fit out cruisers of their own for the repression of the trade, they, nevertheless, engage to furnish the special authority or warrants, required by the Vth article of the Convention of the 30th of November, 1831, to the commanders of British and French cruisers, as soon as the names and the number thereof are notified to them.

V. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hamburg, in the space of three months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the abovenamed Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, in five originals, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Hamburg, the 9th of June, 1837.

(L. S.) HENRY CANNING.

(L. S.) BARON LASALLE.

(L. S.) K. SIEVEKING.

Act of the British Parliament, "to declare valid Marriages solemnized at Hamburg since the Abolition of the British Factory there."

[3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 45.]

[August 14, 1833.]

WHEREAS the British Factory at Hamburg was dissolved, and the privileges thereof abolished, in the year 1808: And whereas divers marriages of subjects of this realm resident in Hamburg, have, since the abolition of the said Factory and privileges, been solemnized there by the chaplain appointed by the Lord Bishop of London, or some minister of the church of England officiating instead of such chaplain, in the British episcopal chapel, and in private houses in that city, before witnesses, according to the rights of the church of England: and whereas it is expedient that no doubts should hereafter arise as to the validity of such marriages: may it therefore be declared and enacted; and be it declared and enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all marriages of parties subjects, or parties one of them being a subject of this realm, which have been solemnized at Hamburg since the abolition of the British Factory there, by the chaplain appointed by the Lord Bishop of London, or by any ministers of the church of England officiating instead of such chaplain, in the episcopal chapel of the said city, or in any other place, before witnesses, according to the rights of the church of England, shall be good and valid in law to all intents and purposes as if the same had been solemnized in the British Factory at Hamburg before the abolition thereof.

LICENCE granted by the Senate to the English Episcopal Congregation, at Hamburg. January 17, 1834.

(Translation.)

I. THE persons belonging to the English Episcopal congregation at present residing or who may hereafter come to reside in our State, have the free exercise of their religion under our protection, according to Article I. of the Regulations of the 20th of October, 1814.

II. They have the liberty of performing divine service in a proper building within the city, and are authorized to build and arrange, at their own expense, a suitable edifice for that purpose, upon a spot to be approved of and assigned to them on the Zeughausmarkt.

The plan thereof, with the estimate, to be previously given in to the deputation for the

ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community, for the purpose of obtaining our approval.

III. It is entirely left to the members of the episcopal congregation, in regard to all cases of disputes which may by any chance happen among them concerning points of religion and doctrine, to apply to the proper ecclesiastical authorities for decision, according to the precepts or rules of their church; but in all other and similar cases, having a reference to this licence, the decision is to be left to the constitutional authorities of this city; and in case of the incompetency of the judicial and police authorities, then the existing deputation for the ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community is to decide; from whose decision they are at liberty to appeal to our extra-judicial decision only, and not to resort to any court of justice, or any other legal remedy.

IV. The chaplains and other clergymen of the English episcopal church, being appointed according to the laws and regulations of their own country, are to be presented by the directors or wardens of the community to the abovementioned deputation in order to obtain our sanction for the exercise of their official duties. The directors or wardens must also give notice to the deputation, of the election of candidates, schoolmasters, organists, and other servants of the church.

V. The clergymen of the English episcopal church are to conduct themselves peaceably and quietly in their ministry in this place, to refrain from all controversies and offensive expressions, against the Evangelical Lutheran religion; to treat the ministry of this place with love and respect, and to claim no ministerial rights.

VI. All the beforementioned persons, clergymen, candidates, schoolmasters, and other servants of the church, are, like all other such persons of other confessions, by virtue of the *jurisdictio ecclesiastica cum jus diocesarum* belonging to us in our territory, subject to our jurisdiction alone. As regards, however, decisions on their creed and doctrines, Article III. remains in force. They must become bound to the city, and also pay those taxes to which the members of the ministry here and the servants of the city churches are liable. Those servants of the church, who carry on trade in the city, are obliged to become citizens, and, like all other citizens, liable to pay contributions.

VII. The usual and extraordinary festivals appointed for our state, are also to be celebrated in the church of the English episcopal congregation, as far as this celebration is not contrary to their religious principles. All orders and notifications to be published in the city churches, not relating to conscience and religion, if required by us, must also be proclaimed in the English episcopal church. The prayers for us (the senate), for the burgesses, and for the whole state, are to be arranged according to the prayers appointed in the city churches.

VIII. The extraordinary collections to be ordered by us in the city churches for particular objects, are also to be appointed in the church of the English episcopal congregation, and the money collected to be paid to the beforementioned deputation; but the appointment of ordinary collections for charitable purposes during their divine service, as also the proper distribution and application of the same, are left solely to their directors and wardens.

IX. All publications of the bans of marriage, without exception, must be made in the city churches, and in the church of the parish where the bride, on account of her residence, is settled. Should the bride be living abroad, then the bans must be published in the church of the parish where the bridegroom resides. But the members of the English episcopal community are at liberty, besides that, to have the bans published in their church. If one of the parties should belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, then the marriage ceremony must be performed by a lutheran clergyman of the church where the bans were published. If both parties are respectively attached to another religion, they are at liberty to have the ceremony performed by their clergyman; but in every case of a marriage intended to be celebrated here, the licence must be applied for at the Wedde, and the regular fees for the same, as are generally paid by the Lutheran inhabitants.

X. In regard to christenings, the parents are at liberty to have their children christened by a Lutheran clergyman of the parish where they may reside, or by their own clergyman. In the first case, the children are to be registered in the register of christenings of the parish where the parents reside; the parents are at liberty, however, even when the

children have been christened by the clergyman of the English episcopal congregation, to have them registered in the church books of the parish.

XI. The clergyman of the English episcopal congregation have to keep a faithful register in their church books of their christenings and marriages, according to their official duties, and in this respect they must observe the existing regulations, and such as may in future be made. In particular, they are referred to those made by a decree of the senate and citizens of the 16th of November, 1815, and published on the 30th of the same month, concerning the registering of births, marriages, and deaths.

XII. In all cases where the members of the English episcopal congregation are obliged to, or voluntarily, call in the Lutheran clergymen to perform their office, according to Articles VII and VIII, the usual fees are to be paid to them, as also the lawful fees of the church officials entitled to demand the same. However, persons in good circumstances are at liberty to give more.

XIII. The members of the English episcopal congregation are at liberty to choose their churchwardens from among themselves, and are also authorized to choose and appoint their directors, under the name of a committee for the affairs of the congregation. Notice of the election must each time be given to the deputation for the ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community.

The churchwardens, or other persons of the congregation regularly authorized, have, without prejudice to our chief authority, the superintendence over the church, the distribution of the alms collected and ordinary collections, the management of the common property and capital, and they shall certainly be protected by us in their office; but they must not pretend to or claim any further privileges, particularly those connected with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which we have reserved to ourselves alone.

We reserve to ourselves besides, an eventual constitutional alteration of this licence at our discretion, according to time and circumstances.

In witness whereof, we have caused one of our secretaries to subscribe this licence, and to affix to it our official seal.

Done at Hamburg, the 17th of January, 1834.

Ex speciale Commissione Amplissima Senatûs Hamburgensis.

EDWARD BANKS, D^r,

(L.S.) *Reipublicæ Hamburgensis Secretarius, subscripsi.*

NOTIFICATION of the Senate, declaring the Validity of the Official Acts performed in the English Episcopal Church, since the Abolition of the "British Court" at Hamburg. 20th of January, 1834.

(Translation.)

The privileges of an established congregation having now been constitutionally conferred on the professors of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, it has also been deemed expedient to remove every doubt on the subject of the official acts hitherto performed in the city by the clergymen of that church: it has therefore been constitutionally resolved—That all the official acts performed here since the abolition of the court, by the clergyman of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, who has been tolerated in his functions, shall be confirmed by the state, and shall have the same force. Hamburg, 20th of January, 1834.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between her Majesty and the Hanse Towns, signed at London, August 3, 1841.

ART. I.—The Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, hereby agree, that British vessels coming from countries not being part of the dominions of

her Britannic Majesty, shall henceforward, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other than those which shall be paid, in similar circumstances, by vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg; and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such British vessels shall not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg. And in consideration thereof, her Britannic Majesty agrees that, from and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this present convention, the vessels of the said Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, when coming from Hanseatic ports shall, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of all her Britannic Majesty's possessions; and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other than those which shall be paid in similar circumstances by British vessels: and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such Hanseatic vessels, shall not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in British vessels.

II. In consideration of the privileges extended to British trade and navigation, by the first article of the present Convention, her Britannic Majesty further agrees, that all goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the states of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, or of the other states of the Germanic confederation, or of the states comprised in the Germanic Union of Customs, and which may be imported in any foreign vessels, from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, or from any port situated on the Elbe or Weser, into the ports of the British possessions abroad, including Gibraltar and Malta, shall also be permitted to be imported from the said ports of the free cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), in vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, built, owned, and navigated, as stipulated in the fifth article of the convention of commerce and navigation, concluded on the 29th of September 1825, between Great Britain on the one part, and the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, on the other part; and such goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the Free Hanseatic Republics, or of the other states of the Germanic confederation, or of the states of the Germanic Union of Customs, and so imported in Hanseatic vessels, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), and all goods wares, and merchandize, exported in Hanseatic vessels, built, owned, and navigated as aforesaid, from the ports of the British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), to any foreign country whatever, shall pay no other or higher duties, than if the same were imported or exported in British vessels.

III. The present Convention, which shall be considered as supplementary to the convention concluded between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics on the 29th of September, 1825, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within the space of six weeks.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON.

(L. S.) BANKS.

LUBEC.

LUBEC, in the present state of navigation, is very disadvantageously situated were it not for the transit trade; if a railroad from Hamburg were finished it might then become a great entrepôt for the trade of the north.

It stands on the Trave which flows down from Holstein, fourteen miles

above the junction of that stream with the Baltic at Travemunde, which latter is properly the port of Lubec.

The anchorage at Travemunde is secure for ships of any burden; vessels drawing more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 feet water, must load and discharge there into large lighters. Vessels drawing about nine feet proceed up to Lubec, where they enter a spacious dock or basin, lined with quays, and with many conveniences for lading or unlading goods. A canal connects Lubec with the Elbe, at Lauenberg, about thirty-five miles above Hamburg. It forms, however, a tedious mode of conveyance, and a good railroad direct from Hamburg, without restrictions on the part of Holstein, would render Lubec a place of great importance as an entrepôt and place of transit for the north of Europe, by avoiding the circuit voyage by the Sound.

The population of Lubec is stated at from 40,000 to 50,000. It is a remarkably industrious city, with an exchange, assurance companies, numerous institutions, and several manufactories: such as tobacco, tanneries, hatmaking, cloth, canvass, sugar refineries, &c. The territory belonging to the town including Travemunde, from which the steam-packets for St. Petersburg and other places start, is about fifteen square leagues in area. It is governed by the senate, burgomasters and citizens.

The senate is accused of observing mysterious secrecy as to their proceedings, and in regard to the commerce of the republic; and we are compelled to state that our statistical materials relative to Lubec are truly meagre.

Countries from whence arrived and to which sailed.		1836.				1837.				1838.				1839.			
		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Foreign Countries.	Russia	167	24,185	164	23,306	146	19,233	153	20,717	124	17,544	120	17,247	130	19,630	136	19,576
	Sweden and Norway ..	172	24,080	180	24,271	142	17,952	154	13,585	188	10,763	181	11,502	269	13,232	233	10,347
	Denmark ...	361	19,031	360	18,801	273	9,161	273	8,552	248	7,234	186	5,683	247	6,490	196	5,684
	Prussia	52	7,481	46	6,000	37	2,985	38	4,898	34	3,258	35	3,360	36	2,832	33	2,485
	England	37	5,921	33	5,504	39	4,426	39	5,041	51	6,760	27	4,239	75	9,869	33	4,356
	Lw Countries	19	2,122	18	2,060	13	859	9	771	15	484	5	220	17	567	7	224
	Belgian	23	1,920	22	1,563	28	3,036	22	3,046	23	1,125	32	1,758	34	1,137	28	944
	Mecklenburg	16	..	15	..	18	446	18	436	17	678	18	717	5	416	5	334
	Hanover	4	711	6	908	3	154	3	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oldenburg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,043	5	593	9	720	..	..
	France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other coun- tries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,440	165	5,940	5	484	144	8,795
Hanseatic Towns.	Hamburg ...	1	200	5	1,000	1	22	4	722	2	290	4	627	..	..	4	870
	Bremen	..	..	..	..	1	156	1	156	8	482	11	811	9	720	8	502
Total		852	85,651	849	83,413	701	58,430	714	58,078	769	51,481	791	52,887	838	56,442	828	54,249

Russia is the country with which the most extensive export and import trade is carried on from Lubec.

RETURN of the Total Amount of Taxes levied in the Town and Territory of the Free Hanseatic Town of Lubec for the Year 1839, as far as the same can be ascertained.

STATE TAXES.		Currency in Marks.	At the average rate of Exchange of 16 Marks 8 schillings per 1 <i>l.</i> sterling.		
		Marks.	£	s.	d.
Direct—On Land *					
Houses		90,900	5,509	3	0
Forests and					
Poll-tax					
Territory		19,000	1,151	10	0
Indirect—On Customs		150,000	9,080	18	0
Excise		187,000	11,333	6	0
Stamps		25,000	1,515	3	0
Lotteries		6,000	363	13	0
Sales of Goods and Lands †		9,000	545	9	0
Licences		2,300	139	8	8
Inherited property		cannot be ascertained			
Miscellaneous		105,500	6,394	16	0
Municipal or Town taxes					
Miscellaneous ‡		51,500	3,121	4	0
Total amount		646,200	39,154	10	0

Provincial Taxes—None. Included in the State Taxes. All articles consumed in the provinces are free from taxation.

The authority for the above statement is the last published Budget of the State for the year 1839.

(Signed)

W. L. BETINCK,

British Vice-Consul.

An Income-tax is levied at Lubec according to the following scale:

Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Under 500 Income		4
From 500 . . . to 1,000 Income		8
1,000 . . . 1,500 . . .		16
1,500 . . . 2,000 . . .		30
2,000 . . . 2,500 . . .		50
2,500 . . . 3,000 . . .		80
3,000 . . . 4,000 . . .		120

* These do not exist separately, but are included in one general property-tax, or rather "Tax on Expenditure," which in 1839 produced the sums specified. This tax is levied upon the estimated expenditure of every family, or individuals, in 12 different classes, the highest being an estimated annual expenditure of above 12,000 marks, or about 727*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; the individual quota of which is 800 marks, or about 48*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; and the lowest on an expenditure of less than 500 marks, or about 30*l.* 6*s.* annually; the quota of which is 4 marks, or about 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

† Levied as a stamp duty on all transfers of real property, and on sales by auction, but not on goods sold by private sale.

‡ The Town and the State being considered as one body, the above miscellaneous taxes are all that are levied for the use of the Town alone.

	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
From 4,000 Income, to 6,000 Income.			200
6,000	8,000		320
8,000	10,000		450
10,000	12,000		600
Beyond 12,000			800
And so on in proportion.			

The gross income of charitable and other institutions is charged either a half or one per cent, according to circumstances.

Commissioners regulate the collection of the tax, and consider applications for reductions in the amounts charged. Appeals may be made to the Senate.

A partial revision of the lists is made every year—a general revision every three years. Members of the Senate and others are exempt, including all foreigners, who may not have acquired the rights of citizens, whether they carry on a business or not.

Other exemptions and reductions may be allowed at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Octroi or Consumption Duties are also levied at Lubec on wines, beer, spirits, cattle, fish, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables, and other articles of food; on fuel, fodder, and on building materials. The tariff fixing these duties, with very little alteration made subsequently, is dated 21st of February, 1818.

Commercial Conventions.—Declarations of reciprocity, for placing the Lubec flag on a footing of equality with their respective national flags, in respect to the duties to be paid by ships, &c. have been exchanged with

- 1.—The Netherlands (1817, Jan. 15).
- 2.—Norway . (1824, May 26).
- 3.—Belgium . (1835, Feb. 28).
- 4.—Greece . (1836, Jan. 16).
- 5.—Austria . (1839, April 13).
- 6.—Denmark . (1840, Oct. 14).

Further :

- 7.— 1833, Agreement with Russia for the equalization of the duties paid by ships.

The cities of Lubec and Hamburg concluded a convention with Denmark on the 8th of July, 1840, by which the transit duty on the roads from Hamburg to Lubec through Holstein, and the exemptions allowed (*vide* Appendix No. 1) and the facilities granted to the intercourse between Holstein and Lauenburg (*vide* Appendix No. 2) are fixed till the year 1868.

Lubec alone concluded a convention with Denmark on the 8th of July, 1840, by which the regulations for the navigation of the Upper Trave were fixed and materially modified."

LUBEC DUTIES.

System of Duties.—Lubec has always maintained, at its own expense, the various arrangements for the benefit of the navigation from the sea to the city; such as the Light-house, Beacons, and Buoys, Posts, Embankments, Dredging Engines, &c. The Bar before Travemünde has been lately deepened to 13 feet, by means of steam-dredgers, and it is intended to deepen both the entrance and the whole course of the river (3 German miles or about 14 English miles in length) to the depth of 16 feet. The produce of the tonnage and other duties on ships is applied to this purpose, but does not cover the expense.

Duties on Goods.—The duties on goods were formerly high and complicated, but

since 1834 they have been regulated and very much reduced, in accordance with the spirit of the times. They now consist in a simple import-duty of about one-half per cent for coarser goods, which for the greater facility, is mostly levied by weight, and of one-quarter per cent on fine goods (*vide* Appendix No. 3). There is no export duty whatever.

Duties on Ships.—These are levied at $12\frac{3}{4}$ schillings Lubec currency per commercial last (of 6000 lbs., about 3 tons) on Lubec vessels, and on those of all states, with which commercial treaties exist, or declarations of reciprocity have been exchanged, without any distinction as to the ports they may come from.

The other unprivileged flags pay 1 mark $9\frac{1}{2}$ schillings, Lubec currency, per commercial last.

An exemption from this tonnage duty is granted to all steamboats.

The pilotage duty at Travemünde is levied equally on all flags, agreeably to regulations dated 21st of May, 1814, at the following rates, according to the size of the vessels:

In Summer, on entering	1 mark	8 sch.	to 13 marks	8 sch.	—The latter rate for ships of
departing	1	2	9		150 lasts and upwards.
In Winter, on entering	2	4	18		
departing	1	8	12		

A duty of 4 sch. currency per commercial last is levied as some contribution towards the expense of the operations for deepening the river, according to a decree dated the 29th of February, 1840, and will be raised to 12 sch. currency, as soon as the bar and the water-course have attained the average depth of 14 feet.

Mode of levying the Duties.—The duties are levied according to a declaration on oath.

Quarantine.—This is enforced in a secluded part of Travemünde roads, with every possible precaution, with all ships from infected or suspected ports, that are not provided with ample proofs that they have duly observed the prescribed quarantine at one of the nearest Danish or Swedish quarantine establishments.

Postage Convention with Great Britain.—In pursuance of a convention, concluded with the British General Post-office at London, by the Post Authorities of Hamburg, the postage for the correspondence between the Hamburg territory and all parts of Great Britain was reduced to 2 schillings, Hamburg currency, and 6 pence sterling, respectively, for the single letter (weighing half an ounce English). The progression for heavier letters is from half an ounce to one ounce, double those rates, and the rate to be doubled for every additional ounce.

The Hamburg authorities have engaged to make a similar reduction of the rates of postage with those states with which the British government may hereafter enter into an agreement for reducing the rates of postage.

In pursuance of a postage convention, concluded at the same time (13th of March, 1841) for Lubec, the rate of postage between Hamburg and Lubec was fixed at 1 sch. currency per half-ounce English weight.

Discount and Loan Fund.—A private establishment, but confirmed by the state, that has existed since 1821. It not only discounts bills and advances loans on goods and effects deposited with them, both at a moderate rate of interest, but also materially facilitates the circulating medium as a bank of issue, having notes from 100 marks to 1000 marks currency in circulation, which pass as ready money, and are always paid by the establishment in ready money on presentation.

Standard for Coin.—The standard for Lubec money is the so-called heavy standard of 34 marks currency, precisely similar to that of Hamburg.

The Cologne fine mark *in gold* is coined into $68\frac{2}{7}$ specie ducats of the fineness of 23 carats 6 grains, and, *in silver*, into $11\frac{1}{3}$ current rix-dollars, or 17 two-mark pieces, or 34 one-mark pieces. The smaller coins with a proportionate seigniorage.

All accounts are kept in current marks: 1 mark has 16 schillings, 1 schilling has 12 pence.

The current money varies in its value as compared with Hamburg banco, the same as it does in Hamburg. 123 to 125 marks currency, more or less, is the average value of 100 marks Hamburg banco."

MEASURES.

“ Long Measure.—Is calculated by the foot. 1 foot is equal to 11.29 English inches. An ell = two feet.

The foot is divided into 12 inches, and the inch into 12 lines.

127 Lubec feet are equal to $127\frac{1}{2}$ Hamburg feet.

The Lubec cubic foot contains $12.99\frac{1}{2}$ French cubic inches.

The Lubec square foot contains $113\frac{1}{2}$ French square inches.

Square Measure, for superficies, land, &c. 1 rod = 16 feet 1 bushel of seed (the space sown with a bushel) 60 square rods.

Dry Measure.—Corn is measured by lasts of 96 bushels; (1 drommt, 12 bushels; 1 ton, barrel or sack, 4 bushels).

The bushel of rye (by which wheat, barley, peas, beans, and tares are likewise measured) contains, 0.3469 hectolitre, and the *last* is equal to $11\frac{3}{4}$ English quarters imperial measure.

The bushel of oats contains 0.3951 hectolitre.

Pit coal is measured by tons (sacks) of 1.3822 hectolitre, and *salt* by tons of 1.4186 hectolitre.

Liquid Measure.—Wine by hogsheads; every hogshead 30 quarters, every quarter 8 quarts (1 aum, 20 quarters; 1 anker, 5 quarters; 1 stübchen, or gallon, 4 quarts). The hogshead contains 218.2509 French litres; 1 quart contains 4573 French cubic inches; 30 quarters are equal to 59 gallons imperial measure.

Weight.—Is calculated by ship-pounds of 280 lbs. each (1 ship-pound $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of 112 lbs. English, or 20 lis-pounds of 14 lbs. each. Wool and flax are reckoned by the stone of 22 lbs., 1 pound contains 484,708 French grammes, or if compared with the English pound troy weight, 7480.3734 grains. One pound has 32 loths (half-ounces), 1 loth 4 quentchen (drams).

General Remarks.—The geographical position of Lubec seems to adapt it more particularly for the carrying trade to and from Russia, Finland, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. Situated between the corn-producing countries of Mecklenburg and Holstein, it makes considerable shipments of grain to England. Northern produce is forwarded by the Stecknitz canal, free of duty, to the Elbe, and from thence to its further destination; it supplies the adjacent countries with salt and pit-coal.

Regular communications are maintained by steamboats with St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and the various southern ports of Sweden.

Six insurance companies facilitate the security of business.

Ship-building is in a flourishing state, both on Lubec account, and on account of the other two Hanseatic cities; the forests belonging to the city supply excellent timber for ship-building.

A wool-fair is held in the month of June, which is much frequented by foreign purchasers.

At the mouth of the Trave lies the small town of Travemünde (Travemouth), with about 2000 inhabitants, which has belonged to Lubec for centuries, and at which are the offices for pilotage and other marine establishments.

The communication between Hamburg and Lubec is by means of a good turnpike-road, that has been completed this year, and is 9 German miles (about 42 English miles) in length, on which diligences and other appropriate arrangements for the conveyance of goods have been established. A second turnpike-road in the same direction, but a German mile shorter, is now making.

Another turnpike-road, that has likewise been completed this year, forms a communication in the straightest direction between Lubec and Berlin, *viâ* Schwerin.

Almost all the high-roads on the Lubec territory have been made good turnpike-roads.”

—*Lubec, December, 1841.* Transmitted by Syndicus Banks.

HAMBURG, ITS TERRITORY, RESOURCES, AND STATISTICS.

THE resources of the Hanse Towns are comparatively of little value as far as the productions of their territories are in question.

HAMBURG has a small territory surrounding it, but the great advantage under which its industry and commerce have thriven, is its situation on the banks of the Elbe.

This magnificent river, which is of the greatest importance to Germany, and which may be made so to Europe, as the branches of those rivers which fall into it, may easily be made to communicate with others. It rises in Bohemia, not far from the Carpathian mountains, and flowing through that kingdom, receives the Moldau and its streams, and the Eger. At Leitmeritz, the Elbe is regularly navigable in its course; the Eger, which joins it some distance below, has its source in Franconia. Leaving Bohemia, the Elbe flows by Dresden and Magdeburg, receiving the Mulde, Elster, and some rivers of lesser importance. The Havel, which communicates with the Oder, by Potsdam and Berlin, falls also into the Elbe, which, above Hamburg, divides into several branches, wending round islands until its streams unite into one below that city. The depth of water admits the largest merchant-ships from all countries, and about one hundred British miles below Hamburg, it merges in the broad ocean.

The inland navigation and consequent trade from Hamburg, by means of the Elbe, is greater than by the Rhine, or any other river in Europe. Canalization and railways will, no doubt, cause the increase of trade by both rivers.

The tolls on the Elbe, above Hamburg, were long complained of as greatly injurious to the navigation of that river, and exceedingly high in the rates charged. It is true that Prussia has in her power, both in regard to the Rhine and the Elbe, to levy charges upon and oppose delays to the navigation of those rivers, if the treaty of Vienna were not declaratory upon the subject. In respect to the Rhine, the Dutch had long opposed obstacles to the trade quite at variance with the treaty of Vienna, and also with the convention of Mayence. Prussia and Holland have adjusted these restrictions and burdens, with the exception of a recent assumption on the part of the latter respecting steam navigation which will be noticed hereafter under the head of Rotterdam.

In respect to the Elbe, the stade duties levied by Hanover have been those complained of chiefly by foreign governments. The tolls and delays above Hamburg, are grievously injurious to the trade and navigation, especially in that

part of the river which passes through Hanover. Dr. Sötbeer in his valuable work on the trade of Hamburg remarks,

“A commission for regulating the navigation of the Upper Elbe was opened in 1828, it having been previously regulated by the Elbe navigation act, of 1821, which was revised in 1824. It appears that this toll, compared with the stade duties, is not so oppressive; but on account of the hindrance it offered to trade, a new classification of this toll has long become necessary. The *maximum* rate of this toll is $27\frac{1}{2}$ g. gros. per centner. The Magdeburg General Steam Navigation Company, as well as that of Hamburg, have joined in representing to the Prussian Government their great desire to get rid of all impediments to the free navigation of the Upper Elbe; and indeed the Elbe bordering states generally, are perfectly agreed in this point. It appears, however, that the Hanoverian Government stand in the way of these desired changes, and it is at the two custom-houses at Blekede and Schnackenburg, on the Hanoverian side of the river, that steamboats meet with so much detention and loss of time in regard to the examination of their manifests, &c. &c.”

“In the Elbe Toll tariff ‘iron rails’ are not specially named, and consequently, previous to 1838, these articles would have paid the high rate of $27\frac{1}{4}$ g. groschen. Iron nails, of ordinary sorts, as well of anvils, anchors, and even iron plates, pay but $\frac{1}{4}$ of the full toll, or $6\frac{7}{8}$ g. groschen.”

“The consequence of the heavy rate upon iron rails, instead of their having been sent direct from England up the Elbe for the railroads of Bohemia, they were sent circuitously round by Trieste.”

The territory of Hamburg comprehends the district in the rear of the city to the north and east,—part of the islands in the river Elbe opposite and above the port,—the district between Bergedorf and the Elbe, including the town of Bergedorf,—of a joint property with Lubec in the district of Vierländen,—some detached lands in Holstein,—the islet of Neuwerk, on which there are two lighthouses and a beacon, without the entrance of the Elbe,—Cuxhaven, and the district around it, including the little town of Ritzbüttel. The area of the whole is about 149 geographical square miles, of 60 to the degree. The lands south and east of the city, and especially the marsh islands of the Elbe are well cultivated, under vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c.

The population of the city of Hamburg, and its immediate territory, is stated to be above 150,000 inhabitants.

The population of the city and territories of Hamburg, including Cuxhaven and other towns, is now estimated, in round numbers, at 160,000 inhabitants; viz., 140,500 Lutherans; 5500 Calvinists; 3200 Catholics; 1400 of various sects, and 9500 Jews.

The navigation of the Elbe, from the sea upwards, is naturally intricate and dangerous; but numerous lighthouses, beacons, and buoys, and good pilots, all of which do the highest honour to the city of Hamburg, render the navigation comparatively safe: especially when we consider the great annual outlay of the town for that purpose, and the moderate charges imposed on shipping. In equity the duties levied at Stade should in amount be, hereafter, only equal to the expenses of lighthouses, buoys, and pilotage, for maintaining the safe navigation of the Elbe, and should only be imposed for that purpose on the tonnage of vessels, instead of, as at present, on merchandize, and paid into the Hanoverian exchequer.

The government of the republic of Hamburg is administered by the Senate, and the representation of the citizens in three colleges. The Senate consists of 4 burgermasters, 24 senators, 4 syndics, and 4 secretaries. *Three* of the burgermasters are doctors of laws, and must be lawyers, and 11 of the senators are also required to be lawyers. The syndics are men learned in law, and especially in commercial jurisprudence, and are those who generally negotiate commercial treaties. The Senate is the executive, and appoints consular and other agents to foreign countries, receives foreign ministers, and issues decrees; grants patents, mitigates punishments, sanctions public contracts, &c.

The three electoral colleges are elected by the *Bürgerschaft* of the five parishes of Hamburg. The first college (*oberälten*) consists of fifteen members, *three* being elected by each parish. The members of the *oberälten* or upper elders, attend and debate in the senate, and may impeach any senator suspected of a breach of the constitutional law. The *second*, or the *college of sixty*, includes the *aldermen* and *nine deacons*. The secondary and local affairs of the city and republic are placed under the administration of this college. The college, or general assembly of *one hundred and eighty*, includes the two first, and 120 subdeacons (24 from each parish). The administrative duties of this assembly are unimportant as to their executive duties. The audit college or *kamerei*, consists of two members from each parish, elected to examine the public accounts, and to lay them before the senate. The senate has the initiative in making laws, but it is controlled in all its acts by the colleges, and in raising loans; making new laws, or imposing new taxes, or increasing salaries, an appeal must be made to the whole *Bürgerschaft*, or general assemblage of citizens.

The latter are divided into two classes; viz., *grosse-bürger* and *kleine-bürger* (great and small citizens). Israelites cannot become citizens, unless they renounce the Jewish worship, which they have frequently done in order to exercise the privileges of citizenship. Any foreigner may become a citizen by purchase. The privilege does not descend from father to son. It is obtained by paying a fine of 150 marks for a *great citizenship*, and 40 for a *little citizenship*. No business can be transacted by foreigners until obtaining the privilege of citizenship, and becoming members of some one of the guilds. Hamburg has its own garrison, and, as a member of the Germanic Confederation furnishes a contingent of 1300 men. Generally speaking, the administration of the government, and of justice in the courts, are equally and justly exercised; from the latter, appeals may be made to the supreme council of the three Hanseatic republics which is held at Lubec. The charitable and other institutions of Hamburg are worthy of so great a city, and its public buildings, too many of which have recently been destroyed by the fire, were generally adapted for the purposes for which they had been constructed.

Its manufacturing industry, especially its sugar-refineries and iron-works, and

various works in metals and other materials, ropeworks, distilleries, and breweries, have long given employment to a great part of the population.

REVENUE OF HAMBURG.

RETURN of the Amount of Taxes levied during the Year 1840.

STATE TAXES.		Hamburg Currency.	Sterling.
		marks.	£
Direct, viz.	On Lands . . .	770,000	45,000
	Houses . . .	35,000	2,000
Indirect	Customs* . . .	844,000	50,000
	Excise† . . .	1,100,000	60,000
	Stamps . . .	736,000	44,000
	Lotteries . . .	66,000	4,000
	Sales of Goods .	63,000	3,700
	Sales of Land .	236,000	14,000
	Inherited Property	130,000	7,500
Miscellaneous‡		1,220,000	77,200
		5,200,000	£ 307,400

No regular income-tax exists in Hamburg, but in case of a deficiency it may legally be levied. The leading principles are:

Whoever possesses 50,000 marks banco is, being engaged in trade or manufacture, or any such business, considered to earn 6 per cent currency from banco, which makes $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent banco from banco money.

If not engaged in any such business he is considered to earn 4 per cent currency from banco, which makes $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent money from banco money, and pays from what he earns, according to this calculation, $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

* The average of several years may be taken at marks currency 800,000, or about 47,000*l.* sterling.

† In consequence of a reduction having been made upon several articles hitherto subject to excise duty, a decrease of about 9000*l.* may be expected for the present year.

There are no licence duties in the city. In the suburbs and territory they are very small.

‡ The miscellaneous taxes are composed as under: viz.—

Property and trade tax	marks currency 35,000	... £8,000
Rent-tax	55,000	... 3,200
Sundries, including <i>Thor Spiere</i> , an entrance-tax, after the closing of the city-gates, amounting to about 12,000 <i>l.</i>	350,000	... 20,000
Public revenue state tax	360,000	... 21,000
Crown lands	270,000	... 16,000
Sundries, of very small amount	150,000	... 9,000

Marks currency 1,220,000 £77,000

N.B.—The state of Hamburg being governed by a Senate, who are also the municipal authorities, *distinct* state and municipal taxes do not exist, each being paid to the same body. The municipal taxes on houses and lands are included under the head of state taxes.

The authority for the above information, as to the revenue, is the government of Hamburg.

(Signed)

G. L. HODGES, *Consul-general.*

For instance, a merchant estimated to be worth 50,000 marks banco, exactly, is considered to earn 3000 marks currency per annum, on which amount he pays $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, or 52 marks 8 sch. currency, making 42 marks banco.

Widows, spinsters, and minors, not being worth above 100,000 marks banco, pay half the duty.

2.—Persons having less property than 50,000 marks, or no capital at all, pay from what they earn otherwise,

From 8000 marks currency and upwards	1 per cent.
Under 8000 to 6000	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
6000 4000	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
4000 1000	$\frac{1}{4}$ „

1000 marks pays nothing, a man with a numerous family with an income under 4000 pays $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.

3.—Persons having a capital of 50,000 marks banco, or more, and an income besides, are taxed for both.

The salaries of military men, clergymen, and public schoolmasters and professors, are not taxed. Combined with this tax is the “Luxury Tax.”

For a country-house	5 per mille.
<i>Luxury</i> , pleasure-horse	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
Male servants	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
Female servants	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

No one is, for the luxury tax, considered to have more than 30,000 m. income.

There is a commission consisting of 2 members of the senate, 2 members of the first civic college, and 2 members of the treasury (citizens), who superintend the taxation. Any one who thinks he is taxed too high, has a right, on his oath, sworn as a citizen, to declare how much he should pay.

SECT. I.—COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

“Hamburg has concluded a separate treaty of commerce with the king of Sweden and Norway, signed May 1, 1841.

A convention with the states of the Customs Union, of December 1839, under which Hamburg, as respected the importation of sugar and wine, enjoyed the same favours as the Netherlands, by the treaty concluded with the states of the Customs Union, January 21, 1839. This privilege has ceased equally with the Dutch treaty at the expiration of the year 1841, by a declaration of cessation on the part of the Customs Union.

For the equalization of the Hamburg flag with the respective national flags respecting navigation dues, declarations of reciprocity have been exchanged with Greece (1836) and Austria (1839).

In its quality of an Elbe River state, Hamburg has partaken of the transactions of the Elbe navigation commissions, who met at Dresden in 1819, 1821, and of the commission of revision at Hamburg in 1824, and has therefore joined in the signature of the Elbe Navigation act of June 23, 1821, and the supplementary stipulations to the Elbe navigation act of Sept. 18, 1825. Hamburg itself, however, levies no Elbe toll, which for the other Elbe River states from Hamburg to Melnik in Bohemia amounts together to 27 gutegroschen 6 pfennige (3s. 6d). per Hamburg cwt., of nearly 120 lbs. English.”

SECT. II.—ANCIENT CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

“For several centuries past, Hamburg has maintained at its own expense the different establishments for the safety of the navigation from the sea up to Hamburg, such as light-houses, lightships, buoys, tons, &c., for which purpose it has expended the amount of the customs duties. From 1814 to 1823, the customs duties on all goods coming from and going out seaward were $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency of the value in bank money (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ from 125), and on those entering and going landward $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency from bank money (or $\frac{1}{2}$ from 125). In 1823 the duties of exportation on all goods were reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent currency from bank money, and in 1830 the duties of entry at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency from bank money, and from that time the Hamburg customs affairs have continued essentially unchanged, with the exception of several exemptions, which took place afterwards for certain commercial articles.”

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF HAMBURG.

THE following law, for the regulation of the customs of Hamburg, was adopted by the senate and the citizens, on December 12, 1839, and published on the 23d of the same month.

The customs and navigation duties shall hereafter be levied and paid, upon the basis, and under the authority of the present enactment.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. I. Vessels, together with the merchandize on board, become subject to the customs laws, &c., of the port of Hamburg, immediately after having passed Altona, and having entered within the customs barrier.

II. Upon all descriptions of goods and merchandize not specially named in this law, whether subject or not to the excise duties, the undermentioned rates of duty in current silver money (*banco*) according to the course of exchange, shall be levied: viz.—

On goods, wares, and merchandize, imported $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value.

” ” ” exported $\frac{1}{8}$ ”

GOODS, &c., ENTERED FREE FROM DUTY.

The following goods and merchandize shall be imported or exported, free of any duty whatever: viz.—

1. Rags, woollen or cotton.
Threads of cotton, linen, or flax.
Sheep's and lamb's wool, raw.
Woven linen goods, printed or mixed with cotton.
2. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, colza, malt, and potatoes.
3. Copper and brass

{	Copper	{	Raw, or for rolling in sheets, &c.
			Old and broken, fit only for recasting.
	Brass	{	In plates or sheets.
			Old or broken, fit only for recasting.
- Iron

{	Tin.
	Iron in plates.
- Zinc, raw.
4. Silver and gold, as bullion, or coined.
Filings of, &c.
Medals of gold or silver.
5. Maps or charts.
Books and engravings.
Music printed.
6. Colza, chains of.
Bark.
Bones.
7. Traveller's apparel, brought in by the respective parties, or being furnished with a special permission from the director of the customs.

IV. The undermentioned goods and merchandize may be imported free of duty : viz.—

1. Seeds : Aniseed, and cummin-seed.

Grain, &c., large and small : Maslin, beans, lentils, millet, peas, and vetches.

Flour.

Arsenic, and lead ore.

Sulphur.

Smalts.

Zinc, calamine, &c.

Minerals.

Chalk, red.

Millstones.

Plaster.

Clay, for fullers' and potters' use.

Strass, tripoli, and tuf.

Coal.

2. Wood, from the Upper Elbe, or } For firewood, building purposes, or small, for
by carriage } joiners' use.

3. All articles transmitted by post, to the same person, the value of the total quantity not exceeding 50 marks *banco*.

V. The following goods, &c., may be exported free from duty : viz.—

Productions and manufactures of the city of Hamburg, of all kinds.

Articles, not exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, and not of a greater value than 100 marks *banco*.

SPECIAL REGULATION.

VI. The undermentioned fruits are subject to the following specific rates of duty, on their importation : viz.—

			Schellings.
Oranges and lemons	{ In chests	{ containing 1000 in number . . .	4
		{ $\frac{1}{2}$ chest, containing 500 do. . .	2
	{ In casks, proportionate rate of duty.		

TRANSIT DUTIES.

VII. All merchandize, which by this law may be passed in transit, is free from duty.

VIII. Merchandize for transit, is that alone which is sent to Hamburg, either on account of the citizens thereof, or destined for foreign consumption.

IX. Goods, declared for transit, which have been sold or exchanged for others, within the city, or goods imported from abroad, by a citizen of Hamburg for his own use, are not considered as merchandize for transit.

X. Merchandize alone can be declared for transit, which has been imported directly into Hamburg : if landed without the city it can enjoy the privilege of transit.

XI. No timber or wood for building purposes, or to be used as firewood, &c., can be admitted to the privilege of transit, unless it has been imported by sea.

XII. The citizens of Hamburg, or other naturalized inhabitants, whether Christians or Jews, shall alone be entitled to enjoy the privileges of the transit trade.

XIII. Commercial agents, brokers, or ship agents, are not to enjoy the above privilege.

XIV. Every person who may be permitted by law to exercise the privilege of transit, must positively affirm, in his declaration, that the goods so to be sent in transit, are really and *bonâ fide*, merchandize legally entitled to such privilege.

XV. As a general principle, the duration, of the permission to pass entries for transit, is limited to three months, from the date of the declaration. This permission may be renewed, if it be demanded before the expiration of the first three months, upon payment of a duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in current silver money, but in no case may the period be extended beyond six months.

XVI. Merchandize having been declared for transit, and not forwarded at the expira-

tion of the legal period, shall be subject to an additional amount of duty, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the import duty.

XVII. Goods, &c., which, after being declared for transit, may have been sold or exchanged, which waiting for transmission, shall be liable to a similar increase of duty as that named in the preceding article.

XVIII. Should any merchandize, in transit, pass from the hands of the party who has made the declaration into those of a third party, due notice of the same must be given at the chief customs department, by one or other of the parties interested.

XIX. Goods declared for transit cannot be repacked, or have any of the marks or numbers altered which they may bear at the time the declaration is made, without special permission from one of the directors of the customs.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

These duties are discharged upon the certificate of measurement being produced at the custom-house, and they shall be levied, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, on the number of commercial lasts* which the vessel may measure, or upon the total tonnage of the same.

I. DUTIES BY THE LAST.

		Mrks. sch.	
SHIPS.	A. Measuring above 20 lasts.	Laden { 1. From and beyond Cape of Good Hope, and beyond Cape Horn	3 0
		2. From the West Indies, North and South America, to Cape Horn, from the islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and the West Coast of Africa, to the Cape exclusively	2 8
		3. From Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean	2 0
		4. From other European Ports, with exception of the modifications in Art. 22	1 8
		5. From Holland, East Friesland, the Weser, Jutland, and the Eider	0 12
		In ballast	0 8
	B. Measuring up to 20 lasts without distinction		0 4

II. DUTIES ON THE VESSEL.

1. From Steckness, and the { of above 20 lasts	2 0
Upper Elbe { „ 20 and under	2 0
2. From Ottendorf, Altenbruch, Ritzebuttel, from Holstein (beyond the Stör) and from Lauenburg, Winsese, Luneburg, and Boitzenburg	1 0
3. From Harburg, Buxtehude, Stade, and from Holstein (up to the Stör)	0 8

XXI. The following vessels shall be exempt from tonnage duties: viz.—

1. Vessels and boats under 20 lasts, entering from or departing by sea, in ballast.
2. Whale-fishing vessels belonging to the city.
3. Vessels built in the city dockyards (only on returning from their *first* voyage).
4. Vessels arriving from sea, laden with coal, and departing in ballast.
5. Vessels bringing grain, fruit, &c., and other necessary provisions for the use of the city, or wood and fuel, and quitting in ballast.
6. The above vessels, even departing with a cargo, provided they do not measure more than 10 lasts.

XXII.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS, BONDS, &c.

XXIII. The declaration must be made previous to the entry or embarkation of mer-

* The last (commercial) is 6000 lbs. or 2905 kilogrammes.

chandize, and the official note shall contain an exact description of the number of packages, barrels, tierces, bales, sacks, &c., together with their contents, marks, or numbers, as well as the value of the same, calculated upon the market price, on the day when such declaration is made.

A like declaration is required for merchandize either arriving from or forwarded to Geesbach, this district being within the customs limits.

The declarations relative to the entry or transit of goods, brought by sea or river navigation, within the customs line, indicated by the 1st Article, and which have been reshipped, without the barrier, are to be forwarded to the principal customs bureau, immediately on the arrival of such merchandize, within the prescribed line, or at latest, before the re-exportation of the same.

XXIV. These regulations apply with equal force to declarations, respecting the transit of goods, and to all merchandize, whether subject or not to duties of customs.

Goods exempted from duty cannot be declared in transit, and the same declaration must, in no case, contain a statement of taxed and exempted merchandize.

XXV. As regards merchandize which, although known under one general description, yet includes various qualities of the same of very different value; for example—coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, &c.; each declaration must define precisely the value of the article declared.

XXVI. A reserved permission to correct any inaccuracies in the declarations, can only be granted by a properly authorized officer of customs.

XXVII. The values of the goods as set forth in the declaration cannot be reduced.

XXVIII. The customs declaration, as regards the payment of duty, may be rectified without the party so amending the same being liable to any penalty, provided such correction be made immediately on the discovery of the inaccuracy, without provocation on the part of the administration, and before the identification or seizure of the merchandize.

XXIX. The customs duties shall be paid in the current money of Hamburg, immediately after the declaration has been made at the chief customs department.

XXX. In cases of bankruptcy, the customs duties shall, notwithstanding, be equally payable by the bankrupts, in like manner with the several other public taxes.

XXXI. In order to favour the general interests of commerce, a delay of *one month* in the payment of duties may be allowed: this period to be reckoned from the day on which the goods arrived. Whoever wishes to enjoy such an exception shall be obliged to sign, when he makes his declaration at the customs, a provisional declaration, containing the necessary information required by Art. 23, and under pain of the penalties required by Art. 49, § 1. He must further engage to pay the proper duties at the end of the month, according to the regular course of exchange, &c.

XXXII. The provisional declarations are to be subjected to a stamp duty equivalent to the value of the declared merchandize: viz.—

		Mrks.	sch.
Of the value	{ of 100 marks <i>banco</i> and below	0	4
	{ of 100 „ to 300 ditto	0	8
	{ of 300 „ and above	1	0

XXXIII. For declarations of import and transit—for the despatch of the transit declaration for goods, and declaration of goods exempted from duty, and generally for all documents, &c. presented at the custom-house; with the exception always of—1st, the provisional declarations mentioned in the foregoing article; and 2dly, for the double and treble despatch of declarations, not exceeding 100 marks *banco* in value; the stamp duty shall be as below:

		Mrks.	sch.
Of the value	{ of 101 to 400 marks <i>banco</i>	0	1
	{ of more than 400 ditto, or any other value not specified	0	2

XXXIV. With the exception of the privilege of the declaration in transit, the right of making declaration at the customs, to the townspeople, or to such persons engaged in commerce, who may have been naturalized. In regard to those parties not engaged in business this permission is restricted to their personal transactions.

XXXV. Should there be any reasonable grounds to warrant the same, it may be allowable for parties to make declaration by an agent specially charged to do so in their own names, upon the latter complying with certain necessary forms.

XXXVI. Any person in the service of the customs, making himself answerable for the payment of duties due from another, shall be liable to dismissal.

XXXVII. The parties having to make payment of duties either themselves, or by their securities, must sign the import, provisional, and transit, declarations, &c. Should these parties allow other persons to sign such documents, &c. on their behalf, with their knowledge of the same, they will be held personally responsible for such signatures, and liable to a penalty to be determined, according to the circumstances of the case, by the customs administration. This penalty will be equally enforced against parties signing without the knowledge of their employers or masters.

XXXVIII. Should the bill of lading, or other document accompanying the goods, not be in the name of the party making the declaration, but in that of a third party, either a native or foreigner, it is requisite that the reasons for such irregularity shall be set forth in the declaration. This circumstance may also be explained in writing to one of the Directors of the Customs, giving the name of the party to whose order the bill of lading, &c., is addressed.

XXXIX. As a general rule the importation and exportation of merchandize is alone permitted upon the production of the necessary certificates or declarations obtained at the principal department of the customs. Exceptions are, however, made to this rule in the following instances:

1. Goods arriving by post may be immediately entered, but they must be declared, at the customs, within 14 days after their arrival.
2. In regard to goods of the value of 800 marks *banco*, which agreeably to the provisions of Art. 23, may be declared upon importation, the requisite forms being left blank, to be filled up by the party making the declaration, and stamped according to the amount of duty. These forms are charged a stamp duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for every increased value of 50 marks *banco*, without regard to the immediate rates, up to 800 marks *banco*.
3. In regard to merchandize to be exported of a value equivalent to 800 marks *banco*, which may in the same manner be declared for exportation, blank forms being made use of agreeably to Art. 23. The stamp duty on the same being at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent for every advance of 50 marks *banco*, in value, up to 800 marks *banco*.
4. In regard to merchandize forwarded, duty free, which may be declared for exportation, upon certain printed forms.

XXXIX. (a) In the event of there being great necessity for the immediate transmission of merchandize, it shall be allowable to make use of temporary declarations which shall be afterwards replaced by the regular documents, according to the following regulations:

1. This method is alone to be adopted in cases where the instant despatch of the goods, is indispensable, and the necessary documents are not obtainable at the customs, from half-past six in the evening, until the closing of the gates, barriers, &c.; and in the morning, from their being opened, until half an hour of the opening, for business of the chief department of the customs.
2. Every declaration of the description of goods bears a stamp duty of 1 *marc courant*.
3. These declarations are to be subject to the prescribed customs regulations in regard to customs declarations (*zoll declarationen*) and for greater security they must be regularly sealed. These temporary declarations become immediately cancelled, upon the issue by the customs of the regular documents. The customs administration determine all future necessary formalities to be observed in this respect.

XL. To prevent the detention of goods, arriving by land carriage at the gates, the customs officers are authorized to allow the same to pass at once to the parties to whom it may be consigned, on a proper certificate being given, that within 48 hours, after its arrival,

the requisite customs and transit declaration shall be made. The officers, however, are always authorized to examine such goods, &c. in detail.

XLII. The customs officers at the several barriers, ought as a general rule, to examine carefully all goods and merchandize entering and passing thereby; comparing the number of packages, bales, &c., and their marks, with those inscribed in the customs and transit declarations.

XLIII. The agents, commissioners of land carriage, &c., and other persons undertaking the transport of merchandize, shall be held responsible for the description of goods, &c., as set forth in the declaration, corresponding precisely with the merchandize they may transport.

XLIV. Immediately on the arrival of merchandize, and before moving or opening the same, the captains of vessels, or agents, commissioners, &c., shall remit to the principal custom-house, all bills of lading, letters or other papers relating to the above; and the like proceeding is to be observed in regard to merchandize destined to be exported, before it may take place.

XLV. No vessels arriving from the sea, nor river-craft, can discharge their cargoes until the necessary declaration is made at, and the manifests are deposited with, the customs.

Vessels, however, coming from the lower Elbe, are permitted to discharge their cargoes after paying the duties and depositing their manifests at the *barrière inférieure*.

XLVI. Any river-craft or vessel cannot pass either of the barriers without showing thereat its manifest, which must have been previously examined at the custom-house, and be accompanied with the requisite declarations.

No vessel sailing for the sea may pass the customhouse pinnace (guard boat) without the captain exhibits the certificate of his broker or agent, which must be duly signed by the customs authorities, and proving that his manifest has been forwarded to the custom-house under the pain of incurring the penalties levied by Art. 55.

XLVII. No lighter or other vessel shall either take goods from, or convey the same to any ship without having been previously numbered by the local authorities, under pain of confiscation. Nor shall any merchandize be taken on board any ship until the proper documents have been lodged at the custom-house. The bargemen, &c., shall be held responsible for the delivery of these papers.

XLVIII. After the closing and previous to the opening of the barriers, no transport of merchandize can take place either in the upper or lower harbours. Persons infringing upon these regulations within half an hour after the shutting or opening of the barriers, will be punished according to the circumstances of their offence.

PENALTIES.—The undermentioned penalties will be enforced against parties violating the above regulations.

XLIX. A penalty of $\frac{1}{4}$ additional to duties prescribed by the present law, shall be exacted in the following cases: viz.—

1. If either the customs, or the provisional, or transit declarations, are not made in conformity to the regulations prescribed by Art. 38 of this law.
2. If either the goods may have been repacked, or the marks or numbers changed, without due authority be received from the directors of the customs, agreeably to the provisions of Art. 19.
3. If the goods and merchandize have been transferred to a third party, without being submitted to the usual and necessary formalities prescribed by Art. 18.

The last regulations are applicable to all merchandize, whether beyond the line of custom-house, within the port or without the limits prescribed by Art. 1 of this law.

XLIX. In the following cases, a fine equal to half the amount of duties levied by the present, will be enforced.

L. If the transit duties on merchandize be not paid previous to the delivery of the same, a penalty amounting to double the customs rate will be levied thereon.

LI. A penalty, in addition to the duty, will be enforced against goods and merchandize, entering or passing through the customs bureaux, or coming within the limits of the port, &c., prescribed by Art. 1, in regard to which the declaration has not been made, or in the event of any inexact description of the weight or quality of the same, being given with the view of defrauding the revenue.

The amount of penalty shall be *one-sixteenth* of the value of the goods, provided the total value thereof does not exceed 500 marks *banco*: but in regard to parties committing a second offence of this nature, a fine equivalent, to *one-half the value* of the goods, may be imposed.

LII. Should any decided fraud be practised as regards a false description of the goods, a penalty equal to the total value thereof shall be enforced. In the event of a repetition of the offence, the penalty shall be doubled in amount.

LIII. Goods and merchandize which have not been properly deposited within the line of customs, or brought into the limits, prescribed by Art. 9, shall be liable to confiscation.

LIV. Any attempt at substituting other goods, &c., in lieu of those which may be declared in transit, in the view of passing the latter in such manner, shall, in addition to the instant confiscation of the merchandize so declared for transit, together with that substituted for it, or the payment of the value of both, subject the offending party to lose for ever the privilege of passing goods in transit.

LV. Every captain of a vessel outward bound, who does not exhibit, at the customs guard-boat, his permission to depart, shall be subject to a fine of fifty rix-dollars specie.

LVI. All boats, lighters, barges, carts, and horses, &c., which may have been used for the purpose of carrying on contraband trade, with the knowledge and under sanction of their respective proprietors, shall be seized and confiscated.

LVII. Bargemen, carters, or other persons, privy to, or who may assist in, such illicit trade, shall be liable to imprisonment, or other still more severe punishment, according to the circumstances of the case.

LVIII. The penalties, &c., mentioned in the foregoing articles, shall be equally applicable (except in those cases where special ones be named in the present law) to all manner of infractions of the customs laws, or attempts to defraud this revenue.

LIX. In cases of contraventions of the present law, against which no special penalties are enforced, a fine shall be imposed according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding 15 rix-dollars in amount.

A *minimum* rate of 2 rix-dollars is also fixed by this law, either to be levied on the amount of duty or on the value of the merchandize.

LX. *One-half* the amount of these penalties shall be paid to the pension fund established for the relief of various functionaries, and other persons employed by the Hamburg government.

One-sixteenth part shall be given to the party informing of, or who may discover such fraud, &c., whether or not a customs officer.

Another *sixteenth* is to be divided amongst the *employés* at the bureau, where the fraud has been recognised; and the remaining *one-sixteenth* amongst the customs officers generally.

COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CUSTOMS.

LXI. The affairs of this branch of the revenue are conducted by a commission, composed of the undermentioned persons: viz.—

Two members of the Senate.

„ College of Ancients,
„ Finance Chamber,
„ Council of Commerce,

and three citizens duly elected for this purpose.

A legal officer is attached, as secretary, to this commission.

The above determine in all matters relating to the customs service, and inflict the various penalties according to law.

Parties considering themselves aggrieved by the decision of these commissioners, may appeal to the senate, whose verdict shall be final.

LXII. The commission has the power of appointing parties to all places under this revenue, and can also dismiss any person employed from the service.

The necessary oaths are to be taken before the director of the customs, in presence of the commission.

The secretary and inspector-general, however, shall take the requisite oaths before the senate.

LXIII. This present law (which shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1842) entirely annuls and renders of no effect all previously existing laws and ordinances relating to the customs.

PILOTAGE OF THE ELBE.

All vessels, drawing more than four feet water, are obliged to take on board a pilot, the shoals and intricate channels of this river requiring skilful management to navigate vessels amidst those dangers which commence at a distance of about fifteen miles from the entrance, which is well marked with signals, lighthouses, and buoys. Rates of pilotage from the entrance of the Elbe to Gluckstadt or Freyburg.

Designation of Vessels.	Six Summer months, per Hamburg foot.				Six Winter months, per Hamburg foot.			
	m. sch.	£	s.	d.	m. sch.	£	s.	d.
Vessels from the North laden with coals, and smacks drawing more than 4 feet, and vessels laden with herrings	2 0	0	2	4	3 0	0	3	6
— laden with salt or corn	3 0	0	3	6	4 8	0	5	3
— laden with mixed cargoes (one-third manufactures), or laden with wine, oil, lead, packages, &c., and smacks trading with merchandize	4 0	0	4	8	6 0	0	7	0

Half the above pilotage only to be charged when the pilots board the ships no further out than the first buoy (No. 11), west of Cuxhaven. The pilots of Hanover or Holstein usually pilot vessels from Gluckstadt or Boesch, and charged generally according to the time employed, or about 3 marks or 3s. 6d. per Hamburg foot.

QUARANTINE.

“At Cuxhaven, a distress and winter harbour, belonging to Hamburg, at the entrance of the Elbe (without any customs whatsoever), there exists a quarantine of observation for vessels coming from suspected places. Ships which may bring a real danger, are directed to Christiansand for performing their quarantine of purification. The particulars of the present practice of the quarantine establishment at Cuxhaven appear to be unnecessary, since a quite new quarantine regulation will soon enter into force.

POST CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

“In consequence of a convention concluded by the Hamburg post administration with the royal General Post-office of London, the postage for the correspondence between the Hamburg territory and Great Britain is reduced for a single letter (weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Engl.) to resp. 2 schillings Hamburg currency, or 6d. The progression for heavier letters is from $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1 ounce double, and then goes on by a double postage rate for every ounce.

“The Hamburg administration has engaged to cause a similar reduction of postage to be introduced for letters of such countries with whom the British government will henceforth enter into agreements for a reduction of postage.

BANK OF HAMBURG.

“One of the most important establishments for the Hamburg trade is the bank, which differs in several respects by its interior organization from almost all establishments of that name. The Hamburg bank is a deposit-circulation-bank, founded on fine silver in bars.

The stock of the bank is formed of the deposits, which must consist of silver in bars of 15 loths 12 grains, at least, per mark troy weight (11 oz. 15 dwts.)

"Whosoever is entitled to become an owner of a bank deposit, and deposit silver in bars, is credited for 27 marks 10 sch. bank money per each fine mark troy weight, and gets an account in the books of the bank.

"Now if an owner of a bank deposit has to make a payment to another, he causes the sum payable to be transcribed from his account to the other's in the books of the bank, by presenting a simple formulary (called *bankzettel*, or bank-bill), either personally or by some other specially empowered person.

"The amount of credit of each owner of bank deposits, as well as the transfers from one account to another, are kept secret.

"Whosoever desires to get his credit or part of it in silver, may daily receive for it the silver bars, calculated at 27 mpf. 27 p. bank per mark fine of troy weight." Banks.

This bank is of ancient reputation for the exactness of its arrangements, and for the faithful performance of its obligations, the city and its corporation are its guarantees. It has undergone some modifications and Dr. Sötbeer observes,

Some new modifications of the present regulations of the Hamburg bank, are felt to be generally requisite, its actual management being now regulated by the old regulations, dating as far back as 7th Sept. 1710. This code is found now utterly insufficient for conducting its affairs, and a general wish has been expressed for some better and well classified system, as much by those interested in the bank, as by the mercantile body at-large.

It is further desired that some special and stringent regulations may be enforced by new regulations, relative to the issue of paper money, and the better appropriation of the bank's surplus capital. There is a general desire that transfers, under the value of 100 marks, may be made either daily or at least once or twice in the week.

TRADE OF HAMBURG.

DR. SOTBEER, in his work on the trade of Hamburg, observes, "The trade of Hamburg is not confined to the market of Germany alone, but is of the greatest importance in regard to that carried on generally with the north of Europe, this city being the principal depot for all sorts of colonial produce, as well as the leading market for cotton printed goods and refined sugars.

"Hamburg has been accused of pursuing an illiberal system of commercial policy, in regard to interfering with the *direct* inland trade between Germany and foreign countries, beyond sea, by imposing heavy transit duties on goods passing through her territories. The following facts, however, seem to show that this has not been her policy.

"An ordinance was published in 1713, by which the then transit toll was much reduced; and some years afterwards (viz., on the 10th of July, 1723), this duty, inasmuch as the city of Hamburg was concerned, was entirely abolished. And further, in 1747, all taxes upon grain were taken off, and again, in 1764, it was decreed that no import or export duties should be imposed upon linens, linen yarns, or copper, and several other descriptions of merchandize.

"The separation of her North American Colonies from Great Britain, and the wars in which the latter power was involved both with France, Spain, and Holland (1778 and 1780), gave a great stimulus to the trade of Hamburg. This commerce was still further augmented during the war of the French Revolution (1789), by Hamburg being enabled to carry on a most extensive and active commerce, under the protection of a "neutral flag." The very favourable geographical position of this city has much contributed to its commercial advancement.

"The following statement exhibits the number of public and private assurance companies, established at Hamburg, &c., in the undermentioned years:

				Mille Bco.
" In 1802 there were 14 public companies, and 16 private companies				150
1803	"	17	"	153
				with 19,893 policies of 7,978,400
				at an average premium of $5\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.

			Mille Bco.
In 1804	there were 24 public companies and 14 private companies	231	
		granting 25,444 policies of 8,544,000	
		at an average premium of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	
In 1805	„ 30 public companies and 13 private companies	308	
		granting 31,902 policies of 9,632,000	
		at an average premium of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	

“At the latter period also, the manufacturing industry of Hamburg, had made great progress, and there were at that time 450 sugar-refineries established. The value of ground-rents and leasehold property had greatly improved.

“Under all these circumstances the advancement of the prosperity of Hamburg was perfectly certain, and has been obtained, most assuredly, not at the expense of the other German states.

“The occupation of Hamburg by the French, from 1806 to 1814, caused the most disastrous consequences to its trade; however, the ultimate effects of such foreign occupation proved beneficial—greater energies for the re-establishment of commercial industry were developed, and the new bank was founded, which has since exercised such influence over the monetary and commercial affairs of Europe. The former exemption of merchandize from transit duty was again decreed, as well as the abrogation of all duties upon corn, linen, yarns, copper, &c.

“During the continental war many new native fabrics were brought into existence. England had, however, during this period, by her improved machinery, especially for cotton-wool spinning, placed herself in a position to defy all competition and great quantities of English cotton goods were poured into Germany through the Hamburg market, at so low a price, as to prevent any thing like opposition to their sale, on the part of the home manufacturers. Hamburg was accused of favouring such a great influx of British manufactures, as directly tend to her own advantage, whereas, she merely derived the benefits arising from the *transit* of such merchandize on its way into the interior of Germany.

“Another and important advantage in favour of the commerce of this city has been experienced from the now large export trade in articles of German manufacture which at present are forwarded to the transatlantic markets, and there meet successfully the products of other countries.”

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

There is, strictly speaking, no warehousing system, the low import duties justify the absence of this usual convenience for trade. The entering and clearing of ships, making sales, &c., is usually managed by agents or brokers; the latter are licensed by the senate, and cannot act as merchants. The brokerage is at the charge of the seller, and varies from $\frac{2}{5}$ th to 1 per cent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent, and 1 per cent for *del-credere*. Discounts are allowed for prompt payments. As the *Stade* duties are often charged by weight, the net weights are usually stated of the articles so charged.

INSURANCES.—All varieties of insurances are effected at Hamburg. Buildings within the city are only allowed to be assessed by the municipality; the rate being regulated according to the number of fires. Marine insurances are effected by companies. Merchants, shipowners, brokers, and others interested in trade and navigation, assemble at the Exchange, and transact business much in the same way as they do at the Exchanges of London or Liverpool.

The *Stade duties* are also collected at Hamburg; the *bonâ fide* vessels and merchandize of the citizens of Hamburg being exempted from that toll, on the alleged ground of the Hamburg customs department affording the Hanoverian authorities, statements of the quantity and values of all merchandize imported into that port. See *Stade duties*, and fees collected at Brunshausen, hereafter.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF HAMBURG.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which arrived at Hamburg, with the Quantities of the principal Articles of Produce imported thereat, during each Year from 1791 to 1802.

YEARS.	Number of Vessels arrived.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.						
		Sugar.	Coffee.	Rice.		Hides.	Cotton.	Pepper.
		lbs.	lbs.	Tons.	Bags.	Number.	Bales.	Bags&Bales.
1791	1054	52,958,390	21,500,000	20,898	...	70,411	3,685	864
1792	1700	48,335,590	21,000,000	17,428	...	53,012	3,086	1,594
1793	1455	35,289,230	26,000,000	11,865	...	43,188	2,452	5,606
1794	1820	66,476,790	38,000,000	8,541	...	152,315	7,987	3,139
1795	2107	86,809,920	42,000,000	13,477	2,380	215,385	10,143	5,723
1796	1919	78,254,850	39,166,666	23,390	11,569	179,659	7,657	5,709
1797	1869	75,089,030	39,875,000	30,254	5,607	269,862	11,017	6,222
1798	1901	79,849,330	45,800,000	24,866	912	81,036	7,667	15,945
1799	1960	104,963,040	45,625,000	16,017	150	242,805	5,132	10,944
1800	1895	70,955,010	39,875,000	6,085	365	122,709	12,668	8,175
1801	2177	104,115,750	28,000,000	6,019	154	256,135	9,397	8,335
1802	2108	84,841,010	24,000,000	13,319	19,219	226,472	6,793	6,060

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which arrived with Cargoes at Hamburg from Countries out of Europe, and from all Countries, during each Year from 1815 to 1838.

YEARS.	North America.	Mexico and West Indies.	South America.	Guinea and Cape of Good Hope, Canary Azores, and Cape Verd Islands.	East Indies and China.	TOTAL.	Total with Car-goes.	Total in Ballast.	Total from all Countries.
1815	34	28	6	2	...	70			
1816	41	38	11	...	2	92			
1817	33	54	10	9	5	111			
1818	43	68	31	7	5	154			
1819	42	49	52	8	5	156			
1820	39	52	58	11	7	167			
1821	42	57	97	6	7	209			
1822	36	50	75	7	6	174			
1823	54	81	58	8	8	209			
1824	40	68	140	5	4	257			
1825	40	67	127	7	4	245	2000	432	2432
1826	30	66	78	1	9	184	1959	414	2373
1827	48	94	101	5	8	256	2005	322	2327
1828	51	118	91	6	6	272	2192	325	2517
1829	44	78	99	6	2	229	2017	376	2393
1830	27	109	115	5	9	265	2439	338	2777
1831	50	127	135	5	6	323	2010	337	2347
1832	59	109	114	2	9	303	2341	422	2763
1833	42	105	104	9	12	272	2194	540	2734
1834	60	111	85	5	16	277	2302	218	2520
1835	40	97	93	4	6	240	2347	183	2530
1836	54	104	110	7	8	283	2287	210	2497
1837	52	104	129	10	7	302	2404	197	2601
1838	37	124	136	7	10	314	2471	229	2700

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels belonging to Hamburg which arrived at that Port from each Country, during the several Years from 1824 to 1838.

COUNTRIES.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
IN EUROPE.															
Archangel.....	2	3	3	6	2	6	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Norway and Sweden.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	..	..
Ports on the Baltic.....	6	8	11	9	6	10	12	12	5	5	5	2	3	5	2
Denmark.....	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	..
Weser, Oldenburg, and East Friesland.....	20	18	16	18	29	19	26	26	35	36	15	13	9	12	16
Holland.....	15	17	20	19	23	16	20	6	{ 12	26	15	6	3	2	4
Belgium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 9	5	5	6	8	11	7
Great Britain.....	30	55	61	70	48	56	64	78	65	81	100	124	117	111	124
France on the Atlantic.....	25	21	33	23	27	39	40	16	42	27	11	12	8	13	8
Portugal.....	9	7	11	8	..	2	4	4	4	4	8	8	10	5	2
Spain.....	1	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	6	5	7	7	7	3	1
France, (Cette and Marseilles).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
Italy and Trieste.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	6	3
Total.....	109	132	164	156	136	151	178	147	181	195	179	183	172	172	169
OUT OF EUROPE.															
East Indies and China.....	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	6
The Canaries, Azores, and Guinea.....	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	3	3
Western Coast of America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	3	3
Brazil.....	19	36	24	25	31	29	43	44	35	26	28	34	28	30	42
Columbia and Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	10	9	..	7
Cuba.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	13	14	12	21
Haiti.....	20	20	16	21	27	15	28	24	35	{ 9	8	8	5	4	8
St. Thomas and Porto-Rico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 15	14	12	11	12	13
United States.....	13	7	5	7	8	4	1	7	10	12	8	10	17	18	12
Greenland.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Total.....	55	67	48	57	69	51	76	81	86	91	86	98	93	95	117
The River Elbe (chiefly in ballast).....	26	26	25	45	46	42	37	53	53	83	25	32	29	25	33
Total.....	190	225	237	258	251	244	291	281	320	369	290	313	294	292	319

STATEMENT of the Number of Steam-Vessels trading with Hamburg, and of the Number of Voyages which they made between that Port and other Places in each Year, from 1825 to 1838.*

YEARS.	London.		Hull.		Goole.		Leith.		Havre.		Amster- dam.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	
1825	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	11	Since the commencement of 1839, a regular communication by Steam-Vessels has been opened with Antwerp, Newcastle, and Dunkirk.
1826	5	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	6	46	
1827	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	5	47	
1828	4	37	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33	8	81	
1829	5	48	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	9	90	
1830	4	37	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	8	84	Steam-Vessels sail from Hamburg regularly to— London, twice weekly. Hull, on alternate weeks twice or thrice. Amsterdam, every 5 days.
1831	4	36	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9	77	
1832	11	64	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	15	126	
1833	9	93	3	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	13	152	
1834	11	94	4	69	2	19	..	..	..	..	2	22	19	204	
1835	9	105	6	93	2	13	..	..	2	36	1	18	20	265	Antwerp, " 8 " Havre, " 8 " Dunkirk, " 10 "
1836	15	122	7	118	..	..	..	..	2	38	1	25	25	303	
1837	9	110	7	114	1	5	1	5	3	42	1	24	22	300 of 45,700 lasts.	
1838	9	90	8	97	1	7	1	16	4	41	1	21	24	272 of 41,360 lasts.	

* See hereafter general view of the trade and navigation of Hamburg with all countries, in 1840 and 1841.

STATEMENT of the Number of River Boats which arrived at and departed from Hamburg, in Trade with places on the Elbe above that Port, during each Year, from 1821 to 1838.

Years.	Arrived.	Departed.	Years.	Arrived.	Departed.	REMARKS.
1821	1,764	1,604	1830	2,451	2,120	These numbers are exclusive of ballast boats, which amount to about 300 yearly, and of about the same number of boats which are annually broken up at Hamburg.
1822	2,047	1,914	1831	2,868	2,440	
1823	1,949	1,844	1832	3,103	2,966	
1824	2,000	1,969	1833	3,253	3,001	
1825	2,446	2,241	1834	2,606	1,934	
1826	2,649	2,446	1835	2,828	2,488	
1827	2,324	2,120	1836	3,108	2,994	
1828	2,765	2,456	1837	2,944	2,646	
1829	2,543	2,443	1838	3,299	2,916	

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage (in Lasts), and Crews of Vessels, belonging to each Country, which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Hamburg, in the Years 1836 and 1838.

COUNTRIES.	1836.						1838.					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.
American	39	5,632	450	37	5,495	446	41	5,400½	462	39	5,264	470
Belgian	5	230	25	5	230	25	9	548	59	10	600½	66
Bremen	81	4,550	414	75	4,185	372	113	3,375	424	113	3,375	417
Danish	468	13,896	2,134	493	13,915	2,116	409	10,381½	1,456	375	9,495	1,335
British	754	71,067	8,163	753	71,177	8,173	883	84,127	9,585	886	84,480½	9,622
French	65	6,110	980	64	6,030	971	82	7,941½	1,287	82	7,941½	1,287
Hamburg	291	19,731	2,381	282	20,048	2,388	319	25,551	2,493	317	25,725	2,487
Hanoverian	383	7,113	1,286	385	7,284	1,315	438	8,192	1,455	436	8,003	1,441
Dutch	205	11,094	1,322	207	11,167	1,342	256	10,608½	1,379	249	10,330½	1,352
Lubec	1	40	5	..	..	..	4	340	36	4	340	38
Mecklenburg	13	1,270	104	11	1,095	92	5	350	32	5	350	30
Neapolitan	7	970	92	6	870	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish and Norwegian	164	7,529	1,098	155	7,019	1,033	152	7,338	1,267	148	7,050	1,242
Austrian	8	1,242	98	9	7,019	105	6	957	75	5	802	64
Oldenburg	105	1,686	280	101	1,628	270	98	1,480½	290	95	1,438½	280
Prussian	35	4,860	342	40	5,713	392	35	4,662½	321	34	5,227½	357
Russian	3	262	27	4	309	27	8	646	73	9	825	90
Sardinian	1	113	11	1	113	11	1	86	9	1	86	9
Spanish	28	1,798	298	23	1,560	279	29	2,117½	364	29	2,129	382
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,210	169	16	1,210	169
Sicilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	207½	22	2	207½	22
Venezuelian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	12	1	95	12
Total	2656	159,193	19,515	2,651	159,030	19,440	2,907	175,674½	21,275	2,856	174,972½	21,172

See the general statement hereafter of the navigation and trade of Hamburg for 1840 and 1841.

The imports into Hamburg, from the United Kingdom, constitute the greater part of the general exports of the latter to Germany, which, see as already stated for the years 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage (in Lasts) of River Boats belonging to Each Country, distinguishing those with Cargoes, and the Quantities thereof, which arrived at, and Departed from, Hamburg, to and from each Port in the Upper Elbe, during the Year 1837. Compared with the Years 1838 and 1836.

COUNTRIES.	F O R T S.	ARRIVED.					DEPARTED.					
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.		
		No.	Lasts.	Quantities of Cargoes.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	Quantities of Cargoes.	No.	Lasts.	
				lasts.					lasts.			
PRUSSIAN..	Magdeburg	376	14,956	12,006	62	2588	680	24,898	19,863	48	1,824	
	Berlin	615	20,208	17,615	38	1165	607	19,834	17,261½	28	1,044	
	Breslau	234	7,780	6,468	..	..	163	5,357	4,603½	..	..	
	Cottbus	26	853	700	..	..	28	933	860½	..	..	
	Schonebeck	34	1,342	1,090	4	156	27	1,079	853½	22	896	
	Halle	159	6,246	5,358	..	..	60	2,433	1,727½	73	3,064	
	Potsdam	32	1,077	868	4	125	50	1,693	1,549½	..	..	
	Frankfort-on-the Oder	8	231	192	..	..	8	271	236	..	..	
	Wittenberge	52	1,705	1,142	..	..	11	375	197½	20	687	
	Seehausen	45	1,658	1,395	..	..	11	350	62½	10	403	
	Rogatz	13	423	377	..	..	2	69	64	..	..	
	Havelberg	38	1,271	962	..	..	11	444	228½	16	474	
	Stettin	30	1,002	872	..	..	2	77	67	12	368	
	Lentzen	9	214	186	..	..	5	114	36½	..	..	
	Tangermunde	56	2,216	1,944	..	..	9	358	116½	18	711	
	Alsleben	106	4,145	3,554	..	..	2	82	65½	28	1,121	
	Spandau	37	1,272	1,154	..	..	..	..	..	5	194	
	Kamps	33	1,255	927	..	..	..	..	..	11	444	
	Arneburg	28	1,095	876	..	..	2	53	21	10	406	
	Rathenow	42	1,369	1,116	..	..	3	123	66	..	..	
	Genthien	10	224	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Landsberg-on-the-Weser	3	92	64	..	..	1	28	18	..	..	
	Sandow	16	637	520	..	..	..	..	..	5	210	
	Rudersdorf	5	168	148	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	
	Dresden	28	925	780	..	..	28	912	817½	..	..	
		Total.....	2035	72,364	60,778	108	4034	1710	59,482	48,714	307	11,855
		„ 1838.....	2274	84,162	67,271	158	5807	1957	11,351	59,564	65	2,625
SAXON.....	Dresden	110	4,422	3,492	10	417	88	3,151	2,576	8	312	
	Pirna	26	1,023	734	..	..	..	..	..	6	241	
	Meissen	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	6	..	..	
	Total—.....	136	5,445	4,226	10	417	89	3,194	2,582	14	553	
	„ 1838	105	4,240	3,683	2	125	84	3,378	2,570	6	264	
AUSTRIAN..	Prague	34	792	683	..	..	25	881	650½	..	..	
	Tetschen	32	530	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total.....	66	1,322	1,129	..	..	25	881	650½	..	..	
	„ 1838	68	1,758	1,414	..	..	28	1,032	815	..	..	

In 1836 the arrivals and departures were as follow :

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	vessels.	lasts.	vessels.	lasts.
Prussian	2410	67,292	2078	5,8140
Austrian and Saxon	114	3,078	87	2,619
Total	2524	70,370	2175	60,570

In 1836 there were belonging to the Hanoverian towns of Hraburg and Luneburg 921 passage-boats which arrived at Hamburg, and in 1838, only 646.

The boats arriving upwards, from places on the Elbe, and from the Elbe towns of Lauenberg and of Mecklenburg, enter extensively into the river carrying-trade.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage (in Lasts) of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Hamburg and Altona, in each Year from 1836 to 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	HAMBURG.			ALTONA.		
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Ships and barks	46	48	55			
Brigs and brigantines	44	41	61			
Schooners and galliots	39	38	40			
Smaller vessels	7	6	5			
Total	146	153	163	30	29	33
Total Lastage { Commercial Lasts .	11,432	12,014	12,999	3595	3549	3970
	{ Lasts at 4000 lbs. .	17,148	18,021				19,498½

STATEMENT of the Amount of Marine Insurances effected at Hamburg, with the average Rates of Premium, during each Year from 1814 to 1838.

YEARS.	Amount Insured	Average Rates of Premium.	YEARS.	Amount Insured.	Average Rates of Premium.
	B. D.	per cent.		B. D.	per cent.
1814	41,791,000	3 $\frac{9}{16}$	1827	129,352,800	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
1815	87,379,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1828	442,494,200	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1816	124,398,000	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1829	160,008,800	1 $\frac{7}{12}$
1817	150,708,000	2 $\frac{9}{16}$	1830	190,007,900	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
1818	175,899,000	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	1831	181,070,000	1 $\frac{11}{16}$
1819	129,211,000	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1832	202,918,000	1 $\frac{7}{16}$
1820	150,791,000	1 $\frac{11}{16}$	1833	198,699,000	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
1821	129,016,000	2 $\frac{3}{16}$	1834	189,434,000	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
1822	98,280,000	5 $\frac{5}{16}$	1835	195,233,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1823	99,894,000	3 $\frac{1}{16}$	1836	219,814,700	1 $\frac{5}{32}$
1824	100,579,000	2 $\frac{3}{16}$	1837	214,555,000	1 $\frac{9}{32}$
1825	124,224,000	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	1838	224,163,600	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1826	113,841,000	2 $\frac{1}{16}$			

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize transported in Boats from Hamburg to Places on the Elbe, above that Port, in each Year from 1814 to 1838.

YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.
1814	10,449	1819	30,430	1824	35,787	1829	39,445	1834	45,006
1815	19,420	1820	29,837	1825	32,883	1830	47,905	1835	47,717 $\frac{1}{2}$
1816	29,352	1821	31,773	1826	31,227	1831	48,251 $\frac{1}{2}$	1836	51,787 $\frac{3}{4}$
1817	30,195	1822	34,930	1827	37,419	1832	54,523 $\frac{3}{4}$	1837	57,529 $\frac{1}{4}$
1818	30,083	1823	33,685	1828	38,659 $\frac{1}{4}$	1833	51,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	1838	70,554 $\frac{1}{2}$

By a register kept at Wittenberg, on the Elbe, the transit is,

		Centners.			Centners.			
In 1837	.	.	upwards	4,377,906	.	.	downwards	2,421,598
In 1838	.	.		5,332,068	.	.	.	2,913,621

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize, distinguishing the Principal Articles, which were transported from Hamburg, by the Elbe, to the Prussian Dominions, during the Years 1837 and 1838.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.		ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES TRANSPORTED.	
	1837.	1838.		1837.	1838.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Sugar, raw.....	42,102,200	43,230,500	Brought forward	100,957,947	98,702,800
„ refined	2,590,905	2,623,100	Sulphur	626,079	
Molasses	305,500	40,000	Gums	113,000	
Coffee	23,222,297	23,787,300	Cassia Lignea	246,100	
Almonds.....	780,300	446,600	Dyeing stuffs	45,647	
Cocoa	252,900	97,000	Mahogany	460,900	
Tea	160,100	85,000	Copper .....	.....	51,000
Tobacco	2,957,300	2,527,200	Iron and tin.....	1,356,672	588,000
Cotton, raw.....	10,729,072	6,554,300	Lead	68,403	
Hides	2,494,200	3,249,400	Antimony	52,088	
Dyewoods	3,114,222	4,013,400	Coal	868,080	240,000
Rice.....	3,529,452	3,568,200	Herrings.....	6,154,519	2,759,700
Indigo.....	149,400	61,300	Honey	211,000	138,000
Spices	474,013	192,700	Madder	1,061,164	1,547,100
Pimento	363,800	256,600	Wine	2,706,823	896,400
Pepper	705,900	817,900	Rum	498,543	364,100
Quercitron bark ...	420,114	166,300	Oil	1,671,526	1,914,300
Drugs	2,344,000	1,240,000	Train-oil	1,950,161	2,369,700
Southern fruits	840,000	108,000	Twist	20,293,997	18,211,200
Raisins & currants	3,041,400	5,619,600	Miscellaneous	1,090,185	3,779,000
Saltpetre	380,872	18,400			
Carried forward ..	100,957,947	98,702,800	Total.....	140,469,862	133,176,900

STATEMENT of the Total Quantities of Grain imported and exported at Hamburg, during each Year from 1800 to 1838.

YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.	YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.	YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.
	lasts.	lasts.		lasts.	lasts.		lasts.	lasts.
1800	44,850	31,515	1814	22,848	6,336	1828	36,898	23,957
1801	41,045	27,597	1815	20,052	8,122	1829	42,849	28,614
1802	36,216	15,177	1816	20,261	14,813	1830	57,459	39,674
1803	24,637	8,425	1817	27,849	14,409	1831	46,588	35,639
1804	24,637	8,991	1818	41,883	29,417	1832	29,957	18,830
1805	27,603	12,274	1819	27,203	16,018	1833	31,897	14,508
1806	36,577	13,632	1820	25,965	12,377	1834	25,651	11,500
1807	18,080	5,848	1821	21,710	7,397	1835	18,764	8,719
1808	22,691	7,861	1822	22,807	7,881	1836	35,120	19,260
1809	20,363	5,224	1823	20,179	11,537	1837	34,199	18,251
1810	23,332	9,874	1824	29,471	14,401	1838	44,867	31,730
1811	21,695	5,574	1825	39,281	24,582	1839		
1812	19,080	8,829	1826	34,183	27,885	1840		
1813	13,106	3,439	1827	29,992	19,211	1841		

NUMBER of Vessels arrived in the Port of Hamburg during the Year 1841,
showing the Countries to which they belong.

Great Britain, 973; North America, 34; Belgium, 4; Brazilian, 1; Bremen, 102; Denmark, 368; France, 110; Greece, 1; Hamburg, 448; Hanover, 552; Heligoland, 4; Knipausen, 1; Lubec, 7; Mecklenburg, 6; Holland, 336; Norway, 64; Austria, 3; Oldenburg, 72; Portugal, 6; Prussia, 25; Russia, 14; Sweden, 38; Two Sicilies, 2; Spain, 23.—Total 3194 vessels.

Of the above number, 304 arrived in ballast: viz., From the Elbe (Altona to Cuxhaven) 215; Oldenburg and East Friesland, 23; Netherlands, 14; Great Britain, 49; France, 1; Spain, 1.—Total 304.

Of those arrived with cargoes from all countries, the principal were—British, 924; North American, 34; Bremen, 99; Danish, 309; French, 109; Hamburg, 405; Hanover 427; Holland, 315; Norway, 64; Oldenburg, 71; Prussia, 25; Russia, 14; Sweden, 37; Spain, 22.—Total with cargoes, 2890.

Of the above *total number*, there arrived from the United Kingdom, 889 British; 27 Danish, 199 Hamburg, 41 Hanover, 5 Bremen, 1 Mecklenburg, 2 Dutch, 3 Norwegian, 2 Oldenburg, 8 Prussian, 1 Russian, 1 Swedish.—Total 1130 vessels from the United Kingdom.

The British Vessels which arrived from other than British Ports, were:

1 from the East Indies, 19 Brazils, 7 Cuba, 1 Jamaica, 15 Hayti, 2 United States, 2 British North America, 11 from different ports in Germany, in ballast, 7 France, 2 Portugal, 7 Spain, 4 Italy, 5 Constantinople.

Of Hamburg vessels there arrived from Great Britain, 199; Guinea, 2; East Indies, 10; Brazils, 40; New Granada and Santa Martha and Venezuela, 9; Cuba, 24; Hayti, 12, St. Thomas and Porto-Rico, 10; Gulf of Mexico, 5; United States, 15; Greenland, 3; different ports of Germany, 62; France, 9; Holland, 9; Spain, 7; the remaining 32 from sundry other places.

NUMBER of Vessels, cleared out with Cargoes, from the Port of Hamburg,
during the Year 1841, under their national Flags.

Great Britain, 697; American, 17; Belgium, 4; Brazilian, 2; Bremen, 82; Danish 187; French, 106; Grecian, 1; Hamburg, 377; Hanoverian, 238; Dutch, 217; Lubec, 4; Mecklenburg, 1; Neapolitan, 1; Austrian, 1; Oldenburg, 38; Portuguese, 6; Prussian 15; Russian, 5; Sweden and Norway, 66; Spanish, 17.—Total 2082 vessels with cargoes.

In ballast and for repairs, 1107 vessels.

Of the above number with cargoes, there sailed to the United Kingdom, English, 647; Bremen, 13; Danish, 24; French, 1; Hamburg, 213; Hanoverian, 70; Dutch, 5; Lubec, 2; Oldenburg, 2; Prussia, 1; Sweden, 2.—Total to Great Britain, 980 ships.

The British ships* which sailed to other than British ports, were 6 to the Baltic, 1 to the Black Sea, 40 to North America, including Newfoundland, 1 to Africa, and 2 to South Australia.—Total 50.

Of Hamburg vessels sailed 213 for England, 9 Baltic, 3 Sweden, 4 East Friesland, 2 Holland, 7 France, 8 Spain and Portugal, 3 the Mediterranean, 13 North America, including Newfoundland, 38 West Indies and Cuba, 66 South America, 10 East Indies, 1 Africa.—Total 377 ships.

The number of ships, of all sizes and nations, which arrived from sea in 1841, exceeds that of 1840: viz.,

Arrivals in 1840	2935 vessels.
Ditto in 1841	3194 „

* The ships in ballast are not included.

Barley	43,400 qrs.
Oats	5,600 „
Peas	12,700 „
Beans	1,900 „
Tares	13,000 „
Rapeseed	13,400 „

The estimated quantity of all descriptions of grain on hand in the year 1841, was small, being 97,700 quarters; of which there were of wheat 45,000 quarters.

The trade in corn has been one of the few profitable ones during the year, not only to Hamburg, but to all the corndealers and farmers.

The exports of flour, butter, bread, and other provisions, have been considerably less from Hamburg, in the year 1841, than in 1840.

Bread, exported in 1841	£22,300
Butter „ „	46,560
Provisions „ „	53,850
Flour „ „	6,620

A large quantity of similar articles were exported from Altona, of which no account is kept, from its being a free port, but which may amount to the same value.

TRAFFIC of the British Flag, in the Port of Hamburg, during the Year 1841, distinguishing Sailing from Steam Vessels.

SAILING-VESSELS.

ARRIVALS FROM	No.	Tonnage	Crews.	DEPARTURES.	No.	Tonnage	Crews.
England,—London	71	10,679	563	England,—London	98	16,925	
„ Hull	101	19,641	856	„ Hull	183	31,113	
„ Poole	54	6,402	333	„ Poole	18	2,023	
„ Liverpool	19	3,242	159	„ Liverpool	23	3,797	
„ Leith	14	1,805	97	„ Leith	33	3,830	
„ Newcastle	28	3,659	185	„ Newcastle	104	18,470	
Other ports in Scotland	34	3,388	200	Other ports in Scotland	22	2,132	
„ England }	41	5,205	293	„ England	252	49,336	
„ Ireland }				„ Ireland	3	452	
Colliers from ports in England	389	76,932	3111				
Total from Great Britain	751	130,953	5797	Total to Great Britain	736	128,078	
Portugal	1	155	8	France	2	183	
Spain and Gibraltar	7	886	49	Prussia	6	828	
France	5	930	44	Russia	19	4,642	
Holland	4	617	33	Sweden and Norway	3	487	
Russia	1	263	10	Denmark	1	244	
Mediterranean	9	1,342	76	Mediterranean	1	87	
St. Domingo	15	2,940	161	Trebizonde	1	194	
Cuba	8	1,539	72	United States	7	1,917	
Brazils	20	3,580	215	Newfoundland	42	5,869	
East-Indies and Australia	1	409	24	St. Domingo	1	200	
				East Indies and Australia	1	409	
Total sailing-vessels	822	143,614	6489	Total sailing-vessels	820	143,138	
Steam-vessels:				Steam-vessels:			
London	85	32,019	2119	London	85	32,019	
Hull	91	23,000	1614	Hull	91	23,000	
Total steam-vessels	176	55,019	3733	Total steam-vessels	176	55,019	

BREMEN.

BREMEN has a small territory of about 75 geographical square miles on each side of the Weser, but this city, like Hamburg, owes its prosperity to the river on which it is situated.

The Fulda, which rises near the Abbey of Fulda, and the Werre, which runs through Wietzenhausen, join at Münden, where the Weser takes its name.

The Aller, running through Zell (where it is navigable) receives at Hudemülen the Leine, which flows through the city of Hanover, and below Verden falls also into the Weser, before the latter reaches Bremen, below which it receives the Hunte, which waters Oldenburg, and falls into the Weser at Elsfleth; from which the Weser flows nearly due north into the sea, nearly midway between the Elbe and the Ems. The mouth of the Weser, like that of the Elbe, is intricate in its navigation on account of its sandbanks and shoals.

This is one of the oldest cities in Europe. It is mentioned as a commercial mart in 837. In 1158 it sent colonists to Livonia and founded Riga; and, during the powerful existence of the Hanseatic League, Bremen stood conspicuous. It is now one of the most ancient cities in its appearance, and its institutions and government still retain more of the old forms than those of most Germanic towns. The government is administered by four burgermasters and twenty-four senators. The ships of Bremen are at the present day chiefly engaged in carrying German emigrants to America, from whence they bring back cotton; but the trade and navigation extends to South America and other countries, to which linens and several articles are exported. Bremen also forms for imports an entrepôt for Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hesse-Cassel. Large vessels can only ascend to Braake, opposite to which, in a new dock called Bremerhaven, they discharge their cargoes. Vessels of 200 to 250 tons ascend as far as Vegesaeck, and these drawing only six or seven feet of water, discharged at the city of Bremen, where the Weser is lined with capacious quays. The imports are chiefly cotton and cotton yarn, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, and other tropical productions, dye-woods, &c. &c. Bremen has public libraries, an observatory, numerous learned and scientific institutions, a town-hall, an exchange, and insurance associations. Its population is remarkably industrious, and it has several manufactories, as sugar refineries; more than 100 distilleries; tanneries; manufactories of soap, candles, cordage, canvass; two or three cotton-spinning mills; several factories for weaving; bleachworks; tobacco manufactories, &c.

The following statements have been prepared for us by Dr. Syndicus Banks :

SECT. 1.—TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Bremen has separately negotiated treaties as follows :

1. " Exchange with the Netherlands, in 1817, of declarations for reciprocal equalization of navigation or tonnage duties.

2. With Belgium, in 1836 } for pilotage duties.
3. „ Holland, in 1836 }
4. „ Haiti, in 1829 (abolition of the discriminating dues respecting ships and cargoes).
5. „ Russia, in 1834.
6. „ Greece, in 1835.
7. „ Denmark, in 1835 (equal payment with the natives in Denmark, and with the most favoured nation for rates of the Sound dues).
8. „ Austria, in 1839.

9. Treaty of commerce and navigation with Sweden and Norway, May 1, 1841.

10. Bremen has concluded with the other Weser River states the Weser Navigation Act of Sept. 10, 1823, and the subsequent conventions about the Weser navigation, Dec. 21, 1825, and Oct. 22, 1839. The normal customs rate, according to those conventions, is for all the river states together $236\frac{1}{4}$ pfennige per 300 lbs, of which, however, Bremen gets only an inconsiderable share. Many goods pay reciprocally but half the normal rate.”

SEC. 2.—NAVIGATION DUES.

“Instead of the ancient pilotage, lighthouse money, &c, the present navigation dues are,

For Bremish ships and those which are equalized with them, $\frac{3}{4}$ gros. per 300 lbs. of cargo.

For ships not equalized, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gros. per 300 lbs. of cargo.

N.B.—This duty is levied only once for each voyage, and generally according to the imported cargo. But if the vessel enters in ballast, or if the goods imported make up no more than a quarter of the vessel's tonnage, the duty is levied on the exported cargo. Ships coming and going in ballast are exempt.

The anchorage at Bremerhafen is calculated upon the size of the ship, and rises according to a scale of 18 heads from a minimum of 1 thaler (for vessels of less than 10 lasts) up to a maximum of 50 thalers (for ships of 400 lasts, and above). This is the rate for the four summer months; in the other months about $\frac{1}{3}$ more is paid.

On levying the anchorage, 3 English register tons are counted for two lasts (Rocken last of 4000 lbs.).

Ships lying in the harbour more than two months, pay proportionably more.”

SEC. 3.—CUSTOMS.

“Duties on goods entering seaward $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (those which come from landward are exempt).

Duties of exportation $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Transit duties (despatch duties) 4 gros. per 100 lbs. gross weight. (For certain heavier goods, respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{24}$ of the above-quoted normal rate.

The entrepôt for goods imported seaward, and destined to be re-exported seaward, is free.

The value of goods for the entry duty is calculated and declared upon the invoice combined with freight and insurance; for the duty of exportation upon the invoice alone. The declaration for paying customs, in both cases, is made upon the burger's oath, without any control or visitation of the goods.”

SEC. 4.—POST CONVENTION.

“Bremen has concluded with Great Britain a Post Convention on the same basis as Hamburg. The following copy, with Bremen, will apply to both.”

AGREEMENT between the General Post-office of London and the Post-office of Bremen.

Whereas the Lords Commissioners of her Britannic Majesty's Treasury have authorized her Majesty's Postmaster-general to conclude an agreement with the Post-office of Bremen,

the following agreement, between the right honourable Thomas William, Earl of Lichfield, a peer of the realm, a privy councillor, and her Britannic Majesty's postmaster-general, and James Colquhoun, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Knight of the Civil Order of Merit of Saxony, &c. &c., and agent and consul-general for the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg (who has communicated his full powers from the venerable the senate of the Free Hanseatic Republic of Bremen to make an agreement on the part of the Post-office of that city), is concluded and agreed upon.

ARTICLE I. The British rate of Postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Bremen, that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Bremen, and *vice versâ*, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Bremen by packet-boat, or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover, or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom, shall be sixpence per half-ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage by weight now in operation in the United Kingdom, and the British rate of transit postage to be taken on letters posted in, or addressed to Bremen, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Bremen by packet-boat or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom, passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies or foreign countries, shall be that which is now, or shall be hereafter taken upon letters, between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries, respectively, in addition to the rate of sixpence the half ounce, and so on in proportion,—the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Bremen. The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

II. The rate of postage to be taken by Bremen on letters posted in Bremen and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versâ*, shall be four grots, Bremen currency, per British half-ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of progression now in operation for rates of postage in the United Kingdom. The same rates shall be taken by Bremen, upon letters to and from the United Kingdom, or letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies, and those foreign countries, with which the British government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, when such letters shall pass through Bremen and her territory, provided that both these classes of letters, whether those between the two countries, or those in transit through one or both of them, shall be conveyed direct between Bremen and the United Kingdom by packet-boat or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover, or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom. And the post-office of Bremen further agrees, that all letters of the description alluded to in the first and present articles, and which are entitled to pass at the reduced rates of postage therein established, shall, when addressed to places within the territory of Bremen, be delivered, if required, at the post-office window of that city, without the imposition of any additional charge over and above the beforementioned rate of postage.

III. The government of Bremen engages to provide for the conveyance of the mails between Cuxhaven and Bremen, and between Bremen and any port belonging to Bremen on the Weser (including their conveyance through the territory of Hanover), free of all charge to Great Britain, and without the letters being subjected to any rate of postage beyond that already provided for by this treaty; and that as Great Britain is not now put to any cost for embarking or disembarking the mails, she shall not, in future, be liable to any expense that may be incurred, for embarking or disembarking the mails at Cuxhaven, or any port belonging to Bremen. Should it become necessary, however, at any time to embark or disembark the mails at Heligoland, or at any port in the Elbe, not belonging to Hamburg, or at any port in the Weser, not belonging to Bremen, Great Britain shall not be subject to any expenses that may be incurred.

IV. The present treaty is concluded for an indefinite period; and if, at any future time, circumstances should render any change or modification desirable in any of its articles, the contracting parties will concert upon the subject. It is understood, however, that either party shall be at liberty to annul the whole, or any part of this treaty, by giving the other

party six months' notice of such intention, and, during that term of six months, the treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof, the respective parties have signed the present agreement.

Done, in duplicate, at the General Post-office, London, the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed)

J. COLQUHOUN—LICHFIELD.

Witnesses to the above signatures:

(Signed)

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Chief Clerk,

W. L. MABERLY,
Secretary.

RETURN of the Amount of Taxes levied in the Republic of Bremen in the Year 1840.

		At the par of exchange of 600 rix-dollars per 100% sterling.			At the average rate of exchange in 1840 of 612½ rix-dollars per 100% sterling.		
STATE	rix-dlrs. gros.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Taxes, viz., Direct on Lands & Houses	48,846 12	8,141	0	6½	7,974	17	8
Indirect on Customs . . .	138,521 28	23,086	17	11	22,615	14	8½
„ Excise . . .	138,834 70	23,139	3	2½	22,666	18	8
„ Stamps . . .	34,086 17	5,681	0	9½	5,565	2	0
„ Lotteries . . .	4,050 0	675	0	0	661	4	6
„ Licences . . .	14,663 3	2,443	16	9½	2,393	19	3½
„ Sales of goods	2,999 69	499	19	10½	489	15	9½
„ Sales of land .	15,429 57	2,571	12	7½	2,519	3	0
„ Inherited pro- perty . . . }	8,276 53	1,379	9	1	1,351	6	1
Miscellaneous	84,325 3	14,054	3	5½	13,767	7	1
PROVINCIAL*					1,846	1	7½
Taxes, viz., Direct on Houses & Lands	11,307 18	1,844	10	10			
Miscellaneous	13,955 33	2,325	18	2	2,278	8	10
MUNICIPAL OR TOWN†					8,898	8	5½
Taxes.—Direct on Houses & Lands .	54,502 61	9,083	16	2			
Miscellaneous	23,517 13	3,919	10	7	3,839	10	9½
Total amount in rix-dollars . . .	593,316 5	98,886	0	0½	96,867	18	6

INCOME-TAX, OR PROPERTY-TAX.

THIS is only resorted to on extraordinary occasions to make up a deficiency. The mode is:—the legislature decrees a certain per centage of the tax called *schoss*, to be collected in the year, for it is not usual to consent to it for more

* Bread, beer, meat, and wine, are only subject to the excise when brought into or consumed in the town or suburbs.

† The duty upon bread, meat, beer, and wine, is included in the above amount of excise. The excise on wheaten flour is 18 grosch. per 100 lbs., or about 10d. per cwt.: the excise, on rye flour is 10 grosch. per 100 lbs., or about 5½d. per cwt. On beer 2½ rix-dollars per ohm, or about 12s. 6d. per 63 gallons. On oxen 4 rix-dollars (13s. 4d.) each; cows 3 r.d. (10s.) each; calves ¾ r.d. (2s. 6d.) each; sheep ½ r. d., or 1s. 1½d. each; pigs 1½ rd. (5s.) each; hams, smoked or salted meat, 1 grosch. per lb. or about 4s. 7½d. per cwt.; the excise on wine is 9 rix-dollars per hhd., about 30s. per 63 gallons.

than a year at a time. Every citizen possessing, or pretending to possess, a net property of 300 rix-thalers or more, is to appear before a committee, and to lay down on the table the minimum amount (for example, if the tax is $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, you lay down $3\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars) and then he proceeds to an iron chest in the corner of the room, in which he throws, without any control but his conscience, the amount of the tax for the rest. A man, for instance, worth 100,000 r.t., lays $3\frac{3}{4}$ r.d. on the table, and throws *secretly* $33\frac{3}{4}$ r. into the chest. Should, however, a citizen, suspected to possess a fortune subject to the tax, not appear before the committee, or refuse to pay that minimum, a summary investigation for that purpose is allowed.

The oath of allegiance is generally relied on, by which every citizen is solemnly bound to pay conscientiously the per centage which shall be decreed.

NUMBER of Vessels which arrived at the Port of Bremen during the
Year 1841.

NATIONS.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Number of Men.
British	34	3,929	233
Bremen	337	77,989	3981
Hamburg	8	933	50
Hanover	178	12,739	791
Oldenburg	254	25,334	1414
Denmark	90	4,455	317
France	1	78	6
Holland	79	5,435	304
Prussia	8	2,507	115
Russia	7	1,160	56
Spain	3	448	27
Sweden	26	3,276	183
Norway	33	2,205	160
United States of America	32	9,349	384
Total	1090	149,837	8021

Of the above there arrived from the United Kingdom, 22 British, 67 Bremen, 5 Hamburg, 72 Hanover, 133 Oldenburg, 2 Danish, 2 Dutch, 3 Prussian, 1 Russian, 2 Norwegian.—Total of vessels from the United Kingdom 309.

The British vessels which arrived from other than British ports were,

1 of 97 tons from	Ionian Islands
2 206 „	Canary Islands
2 305 „	Cuba
1 106 „	Hayti
4 613 „	Brazil
1 184 „	Sincapore

Of Bremen vessels—67 arrived from Great Britain

16	France
97	United States
18	Russia
2	South-Sea Whale-fishery
29	Cuba
14	Hayti
13	Porto-Rico
5	Saint Thomas
8	Brazils
16	South America
3	East Indies

The rest from other places.

NUMBER of Vessels, which departed from the Port of Bremen, during the Year 1841.

Nations to which they belong.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.
Great Britain	33	3,824	227
Bremen	334	78,177	3953
Hamburg	14	1,914	98
Hanover	205	13,974	857
Oldenburg	256	25,796	1434
Denmark	90	4,300	318
France	1	78	6
Holland	93	6,417	372
Prussia	7	2,402	108
Russia	8	1,235	60
Spain	3	448	27
Sweden	25	3,105	172
Norway	28	1,898	134
United States of America	34	9,816	405
Total	1131	153,384	8171

Of the above there sailed to Great Britain 30 British, 81 Bremen, 7 Hamburg, 89 Hanover, 120 Oldenburg, 5 Danish, 1 Prussian, and 7 American.—Total, 340 vessels.

Of the Bremen vessels departed, the principal were, for Great Britain 81, Gibraltar 3, Prussia 6, Russia 15, Spain 5, Sweden and Norway 25, United States of America 86, Cape Verd Isles 5, Cuba 28, Hayti 11, St. Thomas 11, Porto-Rico 8, Venezuela 9, Brazils 8, Mexico 3, Buenos Ayres 3, Valparaiso 3, Calcutta 1, Sincapore 1, Sumatra 1.

The sea-going vessels belonging to the Port of Bremen in 1841 were, in number, 212, of which 80 were 300 tons and upwards.

BREMEN, in respect to imports and exports, may be rather considered chiefly as a great *entrepôt* for the kingdom of Hanover, the duchy of Oldenburg and Hesse-Cassel.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles exported and re-exported from Bremen during 1838, 1839, and 1840.

ARTICLES.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Ashes, pot and pearl lbs.	1,177,970	1,082,682	1,258,982
Starch do.	640,720	273,295	178,434
Cotton wool do.	1,981,117	737,069	1,649,748
Tin plates cases	753	684 $\frac{1}{2}$	774
Lead lbs.	3,141,363	1,249,510	2,235,484
White lead do.	109,296	88,790	63,399
Sugar of lead do.	67,247	32,519	40,430
Distilled spirits, rum . . . oxhofts	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
— cognac do.	77 $\frac{1}{10}$	116 $\frac{2}{3}$	99 $\frac{1}{3}$
Spirits distilled from grain, &c. . . do.	384 $\frac{3}{10}$	406 $\frac{1}{5}$	313 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ ohms	1,369 $\frac{3}{5}$	1,488 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,145 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ ankers	1,702 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,588	3,032
„ oxhofts	2,306 $\frac{2}{3}$	3,542	3,709
— geneva do.	956 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,246 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,755
— liqueurs bottles	2,583	4,034	15,871
— punch oxhofts	5 $\frac{5}{6}$	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Cinnamon lbs.	4,920	167	331
Cocoa fd.	136,632	68,213	18,182
Coffee do.	10,806,365	12,259,680	11,657,199
Chicory, dry and green . . . do.	355,125	225,060	266,753
Currants do.	90,870	64,775	47,882
Drugs, raw and prepared . . . do.	384,094	399,123	395,654
Iron lbs.	228,200	331,014	519,780
— sheet iron do.	85,079	88,502	155,492
— wire do.	399	407	480
— cast do.	382,919	693,723	455,626
— pig do.	5,044,520	3,099,509	6,611,069
— manufactures of iron . . . do.	89,175	116,547	93,646
Dyewoods do.	1,602,279	2,275,766	2,304,003
Dye-stuffs do.	33,898	67,566	71,974
Feathers do.	2,289	1,797	1,310
Quills for writing No.	13,318,800	13,401,475	12,304,300
Flax lbs.	17,045	104,866	120,115
Meat, salted or dried . . . do.	410,686	181,917	38,191
Yarn, cotton twist do.	28,424	35,939	40,670
— camel's hair do.	79	12	18
— docht yarn do.	727	258	165
— linen yarn do.	59,804	36,564	104,596
— Turkish yarn do.	2,100	3,035	4,000
— woollen yarn do.	2,884	2,470	2,677
Glass, bottles No.	1,085,850	1,078,180	1,334,565
„ lbs.	151,147	151,921	163,386
„ lbs.	315,899	158,060	394,060

(continued)

A R T I C L E S.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Hemp lbs.	8,474	33,331	32,861
Hides, dried do.	1,147,532	661,000	1,169,568
— salted do.	210,750	338,988	331,477
Honey do.	39,646	78,562	107,219
Hops do.	127,437	19,244	112,444
Cheese do.	288,827	233,721	236,001
Clover-seed do.	28,285	17,378	14,250
Cattle-bones do.	3,184,742	4,213,082	4,601,925
Copper, raw do.	53,193	38,438	48,475
— manufactured do.	24,059	7,368	6,889
Linen packages	62,426	19,497	17,959
Linseed do.	11,288	12,960	11,768
Oak bark lbs.	1,767,542	2,373,829	1,812,712
Rags do.	1,826,556	1,937,123	2,461,840
Wheat flour do.	389,041	311,023	533,349
Rye ditto do.	11,120	7,989	51,690
Oil, olive, &c. do.	640,012	632,606	645,615
Oilcake do.	4,621,741	3,081,230	4,776,376
Pepper do.	340,749	437,859	416,400
Pimento do.	171,542	197,338	233,526
Salt load	724	1,086	531
— sea salt lbs.	35,344	25,787	17,420
Hams and bacon do.	1,678,768	1,524,507	1,298,325
Lard do.	38,715	36,432	6,990
Soap tons or casks	2,229	3,157	2,157
” lbs.	334,697	214,081	300,561
Coals do.	291 $\frac{1}{4}$	270 $\frac{1}{4}$	482 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tobacco lbs.	19,710,961	14,741,473	22,327,386
Cigars boxes	604,236	708,550	829,442
” lbs.	4,967,451	4,179,162	6,811,181
Tea do.	368,817	294,177	295,703
Fish-oil tons	37,755	26,695	34,731
Wine oxhofts	12,969	14,094	14,461
” ohm	10	27	34
” bottles	1,644	1,614	1,432
Tin, unwrought lbs.	21,443	8,882	23,605
— refined do.	2,213,430	1,746,329	2,282,116
— raw do.	8,532,244	9,140,241	10,253,688

Principal Articles of Import in 1838.

Tobacco 23,818,000 lbs.	Pepper 95,000 lbs.
Coffee 14,498,000 „	Tar 6,524 tons
Sugar 14,000,000 „	Butter 1,000,000 lbs.
Train-oil 45,090 tons	Cheese (1836) 793,417 „
Cotton 6,607 bales	Tallow 153,000 „
Cotton yarn and twist 98 „	Rape-oil 200,000 „
Wine 11,017 hhd.	Linseed-oil 500,000 „
Tea 200,000 lbs.	Hemp-oil 14,500 „
Rice 2,500,000 „	Iron, bar and plate 6,000,000 „
Hides 1,180,000 „	&c. &c.
Indigo 33,000 „	

The harbour-dues for the Port of Bremen (Bremerhaven), are as follow :

					In January, March, Sept. Nov.	February, April, Oct. Dec.	In May, June, July, Aug.						
					rix-dol.	£	s.	d.	rix-dol.	£	s.	d.	
Vessels of . .	lasts.	tons.	lasts.	tons.	and upwards	48	8	0	0	40	6	13	4
	250	375	to 300	450	.....	45	7	10	0	35	5	16	8
	200	300	250	375	.....	36	6	0	0	30	5	0	0
	150	225	200	300	.....	30	5	0	0	25	4	3	4
	120	180	150	225	.....	24	4	0	0	20	3	6	8
square rigged	100	150	120	180	.....	21	3	10	0	17½	2	18	4
galliot . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	18	3	0	0	15	2	10	0
square rigged	80	120	100	150	.....	18	3	0	0	15	2	10	0
galliot . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	15	2	10	0	12½	2	1	8
square rigged	60	90	80	120	.....	15	2	10	0	12½	2	1	8
galliot .	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	12	2	0	0	10	1	13	4
	40	60	60	90	.....	9	1	10	0	7½	1	5	0
	30	45	40	60	.....	6	1	0	0	5	0	16	8

The above rates are for two months ; should the vessel remain longer in harbour, then there is an increased charge of 1 to 6 rix-dollars, value 3s. 4d. to 1l. ; for each additional month in proportion to the season and the above measurement.

Three British or American register ton is taken as equal to two lasts.

In addition to the above, the vessels are subject to another due of 5 good groschen, or about 2¾d. per ton of the goods on board ; that is,

Vessels arriving with goods on board pay at this rate for the quantity of goods on board, but nothing more on departure, whether laden or in ballast.

Vessels arriving in ballast pay this rate on the quantity of goods laden for the outward voyage, this due is therefore only paid once.—*Bremen, November 18, 1841.*

DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.

THE King of Denmark is Duke and Sovereign of Holstein and Lauenberg. The area of both the first is, according to Balbi, 3658 geographical square miles, and the population in 1838 is stated by official authority to amount to 476,950 inhabitants. The area of all the parts of Lauenberg does not exceed 400 English statute miles, and the population is estimated at nearly 38,000. Holstein and Lauenberg together are now, in 1841, estimated to contain 480,000 inhabitants, chiefly an agricultural and pastoral people. The Duchy of Sleswick with an area of nearly 3500 British statute miles, and a population of about 340,000 inhabitants, does not belong to the Germanic confederation : yet in its government, and in its customs duties, it is nearly assimilated to Holstein. In fact, the customs laws and table of duties, are the same for Holstein, Sleswick, and Lauenberg.

Sleswick, like Holstein, is chiefly a pastoral and agricultural country. The inhabitants of the seaports and coasts are sailors and fishermen. Flensburg, which

has a deep capacious harbour, and a population estimated at 16,000, possesses from 250 to 260 vessels of all sizes, and carries on an active fishery and coasting trade. It has also some manufactures of linens, canvass, cordage, woollens, soap, tiles, starch, paper, &c. and exports corn, tallow, tanned leather, &c.

SLESWICK, the capital of the Duchy, has a population of from 7000 to 8000 inhabitants, and its harbour only admits vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water.

KIEL, the chief port of Holstein, is sufficiently deep for the largest vessels, and its trade and navigation since the opening of the canal which connects the Baltic with the *Eider* and Germanic sea, has greatly increased; and there is a regular communication by packets with Copenhagen, Hamburg, &c. Its chief exports are wheat, butter, corn, cheese, tallow, &c. (See exports from Denmark and Germany under the head of Denmark.) There are four fairs held annually at Kiel. The principal one in January.

ALTONA, which immediately adjoins Hamburg, enjoys most of the privileges of the latter. It has some manufactures of cotton, silk, leather, &c., and distilleries, sugar refineries, tanneries, and ship-building yards. Population 26,000 to 27,000 inhabitants.

The Duchy of Holstein is greatly varied in its soil and aspect. To the east it is undulated, and in several parts wooded. In the central districts, heathy and barren. In other parts are extensive and fertile corn lands, meadows, and pastures. Agriculture is skilfully attended to. The farm-houses and buildings suitable, neat, and commodious. Great care is taken in collecting and applying manures. Cattle and horses, corn, butter, tallow, beef (especially that half-dried, called Hamburg beef), and skins, are the staple productions.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

DUTIES on the following articles imported for consumption into the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein.

1. Articles admitted duty free.

Agric, aloes, amber, antimonium, arsenic (white, yellow, and red), ashes, soda, potash, and all others; brimstone, bernstein, bolus, borax (raw and refined), bamboos, canes, reeds, plants, trees, and flowers; books, printed, and with copper-plates bound up with; charts and maps, engravings, paintings, and lithographs; cotton wool; bones of all kinds; copper unwrought, brass and copper unwrought, and bronze not otherwise named; lead in blocks and simply moulded, not wrought; iron, raw, or goose, or pig iron, ores not smelted, quicksilver, gold and silver in ingots, medals of all sorts, precious stones unset, pearls unset; sculpture, statues, &c., bloodstone, blocks and slabs of stone, marble and alabaster, merchaum raw, clays, earths and ashes, feldspars, natural earths, &c., feldsteine, gypsum, and the like; kiln stones, charcoal, turf; hempseed, linseed; ebony, boxwood, corkwood, firewood; camphor, raw and refined; cinnamon, opium, sumach, Cassia flowers, and the like flowers; Spanish flies, seeds not specially enumerated; hay and straw, elephants' tusks and teeth, whalebone, shellfish; sucking-pigs, beef, pork, and other flesh not salted nor cured; potatoes, wild-beasts, foals, hides, and skins undressed (except horse-skins); horsehair, bristles, and other hair; musicalien, rottenstone (Tripoli earth), hemp-oil; wax, bleached and unbleached; spermaceti, models of all kinds, *morchus*, manna, *marien-glass*, gall-apples, galmei; casks and packages, empty.

IMPORT Duties on the following Articles imported into the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, being lower than in the General Danish Tariff.

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Alum 100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asses and mules each	2	0	0	4	6
Acids, vitriolic 100 lbs.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— phosphoric and other acids do.	6	0	0	13	6
Barks and seeds for medicinal purposes 100 lbs.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon and lard, fresh	free		free		
— salt or smoked 100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beer, in casks barrel	3	0	0	6	9
— in bottles 100 bottles	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blond, bobinet, floret and tulle, bordered or not bordered, of silk, cotton, linen, or mixed materials	30	0	3	7	6
Books printed with engravings	free				
Barley, beans, buckwheat, and oats barrel	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Basketmakers' work according to fineness 100					
Brimstone, raw 100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
— rolls	1	4	0	2	4
Bread, of all kinds 100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Brushmakers' wares, common 100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— „ fine do.	25	0	2	16	3
Butter, 224 lbs. net	6	0	0	13	6
Brass wire, unpolished 100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— ditto, polished do.	2	48	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto, silvered do.	33	32	3	15	0
— plates, not plated do.	4	48	0	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto, plated do.	10	40	1	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
— wares, unpolished do.	8	32	0	18	9
— ditto, polished do.	16	64	1	17	6
— ditto, silvered, bronzed, buckles, and other articles for saddlery, &c.	33	32	3	15	0
Bunting for flags 100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Boots, shoes, and shoemakers' work of all kinds 100 lbs.	66	64	7	10	0
Cotton wool	free				
— twist and yarn 100 lbs.	2	48	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto, dyed do.	5	20	0	11	9
— woven manufactures do.	15	0	1	13	9
— shawls and handkerchiefs do.	120	0	14	1	3
Cream of tartar do.	1	42	0	3	3
Cacao 100 lbs.	2	32	0	5	3
Coffee, raw do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— roasted coffee, and substitutes for the same are prohibited to be imported					
Cinnamon do.	5	20	0	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cannons of metal do.	8	32	0	18	9
Chocolate do.	15	0	1	13	9
Cider barrel	2	0	0	4	6
Cochineal 100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Currants do.	1	16	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Cheese 100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	7½
Coals,—sea coal 100 tons	12	48	1	8	1½
Copper, hammered or drawn, including wire, 100 lbs.					
bolts, and nails do.	5	64	0	12	9
— wares of, unpolished do.	8	32	0	18	9
— ditto, polished do.	16	64	1	17	6
— ditto, bronzed, plated or gilded do.	33	32	3	15	0
Candles, tallow do.	4	16	0	9	7½
— wax, spermaceti, &c. do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Carriages: viz.—coaches, chariots and landaus each	40	0	2	10	0
— caleches do.	32	0	3	12	0
— cabriolets and droskies, 4 wheels do.	16	0	1	16	0
— two-wheeled carriages do.	12	0	1	7	0
Coachmakers' wares 100 lbs.	10	0	1	2	6
Cords and strings for musical instruments of sheep's or other entrails 100 lbs.					
— of steel wire do.	1	48	0	3	4½
— of copper or brass wire do.	2	48	0	5	7½
Canvass 100 lbs.	5	20	0	11	9
— ravensduck do.	8	32	0	18	9
Cement ton	0	48	0	1	1½
Cardamoms 100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Candle or lamp wick do.	15	0	1	13	9
Canary-seed do.	0	80	0	1	10½
Capers do.	2	48	0	5	7½
Chestnuts do.	1	4	0	2	4
Cucumbers, salted do.	0	32	0	0	9
Cravats 1 lb.	2	0	0	4	6
Dates 100 lbs.	2	24	0	5	0¾
Dyewoods of all sorts do.	0	16	0	0	4½
Elephants' teeth or ivory	free				
Earthenware 100 lbs.	3	0	0	6	9
— and porcelain, common white and blue do.	10	0	1	2	6
— painted several colours or gilded do.	20	0	2	5	0
— porcelain, fine, ornamented with gold do.	40	0	4	10	0
Fish: viz.—					
— oysters, fresh ton of 800 lbs.	3	0	0	6	9
— other fresh fish	free		free		
— preserved or salted anchovies, lampreys, sardines, caviare 100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	4½
— eels do.	0	80	0	1	10½
— salmon do.	3	12	0	7	0½
— herrings barrel	1	0	0	2	3
— ditto, dried and other fish smoked 100 lbs.	0	80	0	1	10½
Flax, undressed do.	1	4	0	2	4
— dressed do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Fancy goods, smallwares of all kinds do.	33	32	3	15	0
Fruit: apples and pears, fresh 100 tons	25	0	2	16	0
— other fresh fruit 100 lbs.	0	24	0	6	0¾
— dried fruit do.	1	24	0	2	9¾
— preserved in sugar or spirits do.	5	20	0	11	9

(continued)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties.				
		Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
		r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Feathers : eider down	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
— other down	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— bed feathers	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
— quills	do.	40	0	2	10	0
— plumes, common	dozen	2	0	0	4	6
— fine, and others	1 lb.	3	32	0	7	6
Figs	100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Fowls, living : viz.—						
— geese	100	16	64	1	17	6
— ducks	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— turkeys	do.	25	0	2	16	3
— hens, &c.	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
— partridges	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
— all others living	do.	free				
— killed, salted or preserved	100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8¼
— smoked	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Gypsum, pulverized	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Glass wares, except mirrors	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
— mirrors, various duties nearly prohibitory, from 4 r.d. 16 sch. the 100 square inches to 75 r.d., for glass 451 to 500 square inches						
Gloves	100 lbs.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Ginger, white and brown	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Glue	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Gunpowder	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Gold, in bars	do.	free				
— wire	1 lb.	1	0	0	2	3
— leaf	100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Graphite	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Groats and pearl barley, &c.	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Gums of all kinds	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Grapes	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Game, all kinds	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Hemp, undressed	do.	0	48	0	1	1½
— dressed	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
Honey	do.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Hops	do.	6	0	0	13	6
Hats, felt, fine and coarse	do.	80	0	9	0	0
— men's silk	do.	50	0	5	12	0
— glazed hats, and straw hats for sailors	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— hat forms for silk covers	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
— hats of bast and chip	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Haircloth	do.	25	0	2	16	3
Hoops of wood	120	0	6	0	0	1½
Horses and mares	each	8	0	0	18	0
Foals		free				
Ink, printers'	100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Iron, raw and old	do.	free				
— pig	do.	0	36	0	0	10
— ballast	do.	0	20	0	0	5¾
— and steel wire	do.	1	48	0	3	4½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Iron spikes and needles of and above three inches long 100 lbs.	1	32	0	3	0
— small kinds do.	2	8	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
— and tin plates, various rates from 36 sch. to 2 rix-bank-dollars 32 sch. 100 lbs.					
— anchors do.	1	54	0	3	6
— manufactures of unpolished do.	16	64	1	17	6
— polished do.	33	32	3	15	0
Indigo 100 lbs.	12	48	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Instruments—astronomical, optical, mathematical, chirurgical, &c. 100 lbs.	20	80	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— pianoes and large organs each	32	0	3	12	0
— harps do.	12	0	1	7	0
— violins, flutes, post-horns doz.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— all others each	0	64	0	1	6
Incense powder 100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Jewellery, artificial do.	25	0	2	16	3
— real, of gold 1 lb.	2	64	0	6	0
Lace, or point of cotton do.	1	24	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— of thread, not woven do.	5	0	0	11	3
— „ woven do.	0	64	0	1	6
Lead, rolled, and in plates 100 lbs.	0	64	0	1	6
— pipes of do.	0	80	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— white lead and sugar of lead do.	0	64	0	1	6
Leather, sole do.	8	32	0	18	9
— manufacturers of do.	50	0	5	12	6
Lac dye do.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linen yarn, single and unbleached do.	3	12	0	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— bleached or dyed do.	6	26	0	14	1
— double, unbleached do.	9	36	1	0	10
— do. bleached or dyed do.	12	48	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— woven linen do.	10	40	1	3	5
Meat, fresh, all kinds do.	free				
— salted do.	1	4	0	2	4
— smoked do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mushrooms do.	6	26	0	14	1
Maccaroni and vermicelli do.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Magnesia do.	1	4	0	2	4
Maize do.	0	48	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt do.	0	40	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Machinery of all kinds, including steam-engines, spinning machinery, &c. do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mattresses, of hair, &c. do.	8	32	0	18	9
Meal or flour, from barley, wheat, maize, or potatoes do.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
— from other grain or beans do.	0	64	0	1	6
Mercers' wares, small wares of silk, or floret silk 1 lb.	1	24	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— silk, with other materials do.	0	64	0	1	6
— of linen, cotton, wool, or camel-hair 100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Mustard, in pots or glasses grs.wt.do.	5	20	0	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
— in other packages net do.	8	32	0	18	9
— seed of do.	0	64	0	1	6

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Nutmegs net wt. 100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Needles for sewing do.	33	32	3	15	0
— heckling and knitting needles do.	16	64	1	17	6
— other common needles, not sewing do.	6	24	0	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nuts, not specially named do.	0	72	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oxen, cows, and young cattle each	4	0	0	9	0
— calves	0	80	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oils: train-oil barrel of 120 pots	2	24	0	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
— do. 100 lbs.	20	80	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— linseed, rape-oil, palm, and olive oil, in casks do.	3	12	0	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— olive-oil, in flasks do.	8	32	0	18	9
— all other oils do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oilcakes do.	0	20	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Olives, in glasses do.	3	12	0	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranges, lemons, and pomegranates 100	0	32	0	0	9
Painters' colours, finer sorts 100 lbs.	8	32	0	18	9
— do. common do.	0	64	0	1	6
— do. prepared with oil, &c. do.	5	20	0	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pastes 1 lb.	0	64	0	1	6
Pitch, black barrel of 220 lbs.	1	0	0	2	3
— white 100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peruke-makers' work of hair or silk 1 lb.	2	0	0	4	6
Pottery, of common clay, unglazed, also tiles, sugar-moulds, &c. in casks	0	34	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— do. in crates	0	22	0	0	6
Paper: writing-paper 100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— printing, if not fit for writing do.	2	48	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— for hangings do.	12	48	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper, Cayenne do.	3	32	0	7	6
— black, white, and pimento do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peltries and furs, dressed or undressed—beaver, chinchilli, and sable do.	66	64	7	10	0
— hares, weasels, otters, tigers, and cats do.	16	64	1	17	6
— leopards, lions, foxes, &c. do.	8	32	0	18	9
Rapeseed tonne	0	64	0	1	6
Rice and rice-flour 100 lbs.	1	80	0	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— rough or paddy do.	1	0	0	2	3
Ropemakers' work (cordage) new do.	1	64	0	3	9
— do. old do.	0	16	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roots of all kinds for medicine do.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye barrel	0	32	0	0	9
Raisins and currants 100 lbs.	1	16	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spirits of all kinds, brandy, &c. per 15 bottles in cases	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— do. in casks the 30 viertels	12	0	1	7	0
— do. in flasks including duty the 100 bottles	8	0	0	18	0
Skins and hides, raw: viz.—deer and stag free					
— sheep, lamb, calves, and pigs do.					
— prepared and washed of the abovenamed sorts 100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
— calves dressed unvarnished do.	16	64	1	17	6
— do. varnished do.	33	32	3	15	0
— hogs, dressed do.	33	32	3	15	0

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Skins: horses' hides, dry under 20 lbs., each	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— do. of and above do.	free				
Sealingwax 100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Salep do.	3	12	0	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Slate, various duties, from 80 schillings, or 1s. 10d. per slab of 7 feet length to the same duty for 36 slabs, 12 inches by 9 to 10 inches.					
Spunge, and tinder 100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Shoemakers' work of all kinds, boots, shoes, &c. do.	66	64	7	10	0
Swords, and weapons without sheaths . . . do.	12	48	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel do.	0	64	0	1	6
Straw hats 1 lb.	2	0	0	4	6
— plat ditto do.	1	0	0	2	3
— bast ditto do.	5	20	0	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saltpetre 100 lbs.	0	80	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salts medicinal do.	0	40	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
— rock salt 1000 lbs.	1	24	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— all other salt ton	1	16	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep and lambs each	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Swine each	0	64	0	1	6
Silk and silk wares 100 lbs.	30	0	3	7	6
— mixed with wool or cotton, and shawls, and shawl cloth 1 lb.	1	26	0	2	10
Soap, green and soft 100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— hard, ordinary do.	2	48	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— do. fine do.	20	80	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sievemakers, wares of hair, &c. do.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Syrups, brown or white do.	1	48	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver, works of 100 loths	8	32	0	18	9
— plated articles do.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish green colours, unrefined . . . do.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sago 100 pots	8	32	0	18	9
Sugar, raw from Danish colonies . . . 100 lbs.	1	64	0	3	9
— molasses do.	0	80	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— other places, raw do.	2	68	0	6	0
— molasses do.	1	48	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— refined do.	6	64	0	15	0
Tobacco-pipes, of common of clay and not mounted do.	1	48	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— of meerchaum do.	25	0	2	16	3
— of porcelain and all others . . . do.	12	48	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco, leaf &c. do.	1	54	0	3	6
— manufactured for smoking . . . do.	6	0	0	13	6
— snuff do.	8	32	0	18	9
— cigars do.	33	32	3	15	0
Tallow do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tamarinds do.	1	24	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Turpentine, Venetian do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— other kinds do.	0	32	0	0	9
Tea, all kinds do.	10	42	1	3	6
Tar barrel	0	48	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— coal-tar do.	0	32	0	0	9

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Truffles	100 lbs.	8	32	0	18 9
Tiles, glazed	1000	3	12	0	7 1½
— unglazed	do.	2	8	0	4 8¼
Turners' wares, coarse	100 lbs.	6	0	0	13 6
— fine, of horn, bone	do.	25	0	2	16 3
— of ivory, mother-of-pearl	1 lb.	1	16	0	2 7½
— of other materials	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15 0
Tin, works of	do.	12	48	1	8 1½
Umbrellas and parasols	100 lbs.	50	0	5	12 6
Vinegar of beer, the cask of	24 cans	1	0	0	2 3
— of wine or cider	30 viertels	3	72	0	8 5¼
Vanilla	1 lb.	1	24	0	2 9¾
Vitriol, blue	100 lbs.	0	48	0	1 1½
— white	do.	0	32	0	0 9
— green	do.	0	12	0	0 3½
Vetches	barrel	0	32	0	0 9
Whalebone, split and prepared	100 lbs.	12	48	1	8 1½
Watches and clocks: viz.—					
— watches of gold	each	1	24	0	2 9¾
— do. of silver	100 lbs.	50	0	5	12 6
— clocks of wood	do.	8	32	0	18 9
— do. of metal	do.	33	32	3	15 0
— parts of watches and clocks	do.	50	0	5	12 6
Wine, in casks	30 viertels	8	0	0	18 0
— in bottles	100	8	32	0	18 9
Water, mineral	100 kegs	1	64	0	6 9
— perfumed waters	100 lbs.	15	0	1	13 9
Waxed cloths, fine	do.	30	0	3	7 6
— for common packing	do.	3	12	0	7 1½
— all others	do.	16	64	1	17 6
Wheat and peas	barrel	0	48	0	1 1½
Whetstones	100	0	48	0	1 1½
Wood: viz.—					
— mahogany	100 cub. ft.	2	58	0	5 10
— oak, pine, fir, and other building wood	do.	2	72	0	6 2¼
— furniture, joiners' and cabinetmakers' work					
of pine, or fir	100 lbs.	2	48	0	5 7½
— do. of oak, ash, &c.	do.	4	16	0	4 10½
— do. of mahogany, &c.	do.	6	64	0	15 0
— hoops of wood	120	0	6	0	0 1½
— toys of wood, &c., as Nuremberg wares	100 lbs.	8	32	0	18 9
Wool, all kinds	do.	1	4	0	2 4
Woollen manufactures: viz.—					
— yarn, undyed	100 lbs.	6	24	0	14 0¾
— do. dyed	do.	8	32	0	18 9
— cloths, superfine, and fine	do.	33	32	3	15 0
— calmuks, flannels, serges, coatings, and					
other woollens and hosiery of not more value					
than 1 rix-bank-dollar the 1 lb.	do.	12	48	1	8 1½
— mixed in any way with silk	do.	30	0	3	7 6
— shawls of fine wool	1 lb.	1	24	0	2 9¾
— all other woollen wares	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16 3
Zinc, plates of	do.	1	16	0	2 4½
All other articles not enumerated in this tariff					
and not otherwise free of duty	do.	3	12	0	7 0½

By the customs regulations, the city of *Altona* is declared without the customs barrier, which places it, in regard to consumption duty, in the position of a free town or port.

1. The importation of all goods is permitted into the duchies with the following exceptions :

a. Roasted coffee and all roasted substitutes for coffee, as chicory, &c.

b. Playing-cards.

2. The exportation of all articles is likewise permitted.

3. The transit through the territories of the duchies is allowed on payment of the special duties, or free when so stated in the tariff.

For monies, weights, and measures, see Denmark.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

UNDER the head of Denmark these are given. We have no correct accounts of the exports from *Altona*. Of the exports of provisions and butter from *Hamburg*, that imported first from *Holstein*, forms a considerable part.

Kiel exports from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs. of butter, 1000 to 1300 tons of oilcake, and about 4000 quintals of bones, annually. (See the prices of provisions hereafter under miscellaneous statements.)

STATEMENT of the Number of several Kinds of Cattle exported from Denmark and Sleswick-Holstein, in each Year from 1836 to 1839, chiefly to *Hamburg* and *Altona*.

YEARS.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep and Lambs.
1836	7,566	28,323	5009	6,903	13,028	15,242
1837	9,520	26,970	6969	6,729	11,302	16,498
1838	10,951	29,365	8707	6,790	13,229	16,041
1839	11,674	27,904	7459	10,737	14,425	16,264

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark in the Years 1799, 1814, and 1830.

Belonging to	1799.		1814.		1830.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Denmark	683	71,800	1579	56,576	1563	63,376
Sleswick	463	40,345	1184	32,152	1022	33,926
Holstein	290	38,843	908	25,119	1106	27,683
Total	1436	150,988	3671	113,847	3691	124,984
	Exclusive of about 2400 vessels under 20 tons.		Inclusive of vessels under 20 tons.		Inclusive of vessels under 20 tons.	

KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

THIS kingdom, although in extensive districts, marshy, heathy, and sandy, possesses, however, many natural advantages. The Elbe and its branches, the Weser and the Ems, afford convenient means of inland sea navigation. The soil yields sufficient grain and vegetables for the population. There are several forests still remaining, and various useful minerals abound in the mountains. The duchy of Oldenburg is nearly enclosed within Hanover, with, however, a sea frontier of from forty to fifty miles, and the Weser bounding it on the west. It is, in several parts, a rich pasturage country, and having the same customs establishment and tariff as Hanover, we shall comprehend both under the same head.

TABLE showing the Area, Population, &c., of Hanover and Oldenburg.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Subdivisions.	Area in Geo. Sq. Miles.	Population in 1836.	Prop. of Population to Sq. Mile.	Houses.	Villages	Twns.
Aurich	...	1,113	157,430	141.4	26,330	345	12
Hanover	3	2,483	325,980	131.7	44,795	880	39
Hildesheim	4	1,680	357,170	212.7	49,685	587	34
Luneburg	...	4,295	366,800	71.4	39,550	1685	38
Osnaburg	5	2,330	266,270	114.3	40,300	350	21
Stade	3	2,615	245,540	93.9	39,190	1050	27
Klausthal Mining Intendancy	...	210	29,090	138.5	2,830	45	7
Total of Hanover	...	14,726	1,748,280	113.6	242,680	4942	178
„ Oldenburg	...	1,880	250,000	133.0			

TABLE showing the Proprietorship of the Soil of Hanover.

PROPRIETORS.	Arable and Meadow Land.	Drained land.	Forests.	Common land.	Prop. to Total.
	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.
Royal domains	208,893	1837	1,209,516	10,081	17.6
Monasteries	42,295	191	30,695	2,098	0.9
Nobles	321,360	246	171,250	7,583	6.1
State offices and corporations	73,680	378	725,734	612,674	9.9
Clergy and schools	141,461	14	10,426	4,295	1.9
Other small proprietors (265,630)	5,044,917	180	94,955	5,092	63.6
Total of land except turf moors	5,832,606	2846	2,242,576	641,823	100

The distribution of the land of Hanover is as follows:

	Morgen.*
Arable, meadow, and garden land	5,833,000
Forests	2,242,000
Waste lands, lakes, and rivers	6,514,000
Total of the kingdom	14,589,000

The proportion of land under cultivation, to the whole extent of each province, is as follows:

Hanover	59	Stade	40
Hildesheim	58	Osnabruck	31
Luneburg	37	Aurich	76

AGRICULTURE.

THE agriculture of this kingdom is in many parts well conducted; in others in an old barbarous manner. We have but few details on the subject; Mr. Edgecombe, in reporting in Dec. 1841, on the productions of Hanover states,

“ I regret much that the scanty nature of the official and other documents, accessible in this country, prevent me from furnishing more detailed and authentic information.”

“ The kingdom of Hanover contains about 14,590,000 Berlin morgen, equal to about 21,000,000 of acres.

“ Of this surface $\frac{75}{100}$, or about 12,000,000 acres are cultivated or productive; namely, 8,000,000 acres as garden land, farms, meadows, and pasture, and 4,000,000 acres under forest; consequently $\frac{43}{100}$, or little less than one-half, are uncultivated; this includes roads, rivers, lakes, turf-moors, barren wastes, and commons; about 1,000,000 acres cannot be cultivated.

“ Corn is produced throughout the whole kingdom. There is usually more produced than is required for home consumption. The average crop is about 30,000,000 himten, or about 3,000,000 of quarters. Of this a large proportion is rye, and other inferior descriptions of grain, but the quantities of each kind cannot be arrived at with any degree of certainty. The average price of the best wheat in the Hanover town market, from 1815 to 1838, was 1 r.dollar 4 g.gr. 7 pf. per himten, or about 1*l.* 14*s.* per quarter. The variation of the prices are very trifling.

“ Before 1768 no corn was exported to foreign countries, such as England, France, and Portugal.

“ The statements respecting the value of corn exported, vary, one year to another, from 50,000 = (7510*l.*) to 500,000 thalers, = (75,000*l.*), and it is looked upon as a speculation depending chiefly on the state of the English market.

* The Berlin morgen is equal to 0.64 English acre.—1 English acre = 1.58 Berlin acre.

Beet-root for Sugar.—The growth of this article is of very slight importance in this kingdom, and it is not expected to increase unless a protective duty is established, which is not much dreaded, as the exportation of linen to the West Indies in exchange for sugar, which is now very considerable, would suffer. There are two manufactories of beet-root sugar; one at Nienburg, and the other near Osnabrück.

Tobacco.—The whole produce of tobacco in the kingdom is of about the value of 70,000 thalers (10,500*l.*). The culture of it is decreasing, and the quality is very inferior. There are 346 tobacco manufactories of greater or less extent; they employ about 1500 workmen (many being registered that have only the master and one assistant), and they deliver annually about 2,250,000 lbs. of smoking-tobacco, valued at about 45,000*l.* Some foreign tobacco is smuggled in to them from Bremen and Hamburg, but theirs is chiefly of home produce.

The duty on foreign tobacco, according to the tariff is,

Raw, 1 thaler 1 g.gr. per cwt.	3s. 1½ <i>d.</i>
Manufactured, 6 thalers 6 g.gr. ditto	18s. 9 <i>d.</i>

Hemp.—There is but little hemp grown. It is produced in the districts near Bremen and Lüneburg. The seed comes chiefly from abroad, owing to the impression that hemp which has already produced seed gives a linen difficult to bleach. It is thought inferior to Russian hemp, as it is deficient in a certain resinous quality which prevents the latter from rotting in the water.

“The average price of hemp from 1834 to 1841 was 1 th. per zentner, or 3 shillings per cwt. The Osnabrück hempen linen, known as “Tecklenburgs,” is bleached in the yarn and takes a beautiful whiteness.

“The average export of hemp, flax, and tow, altogether, is 14,000 zentners, or 700 tons, valued at 140,000 th. or 21,000*l.*: that of linen yarn is valued at 500,000 th. or 75,000*l.*

Flax.—This article is among the most important of the products. The cultivation and manufacture of it are said to give occupation to nearly one-half of the inhabitants; it is unchecked by a guild, in which it has the advantage of almost every other branch of industry in the kingdom. It is produced chiefly in the southern parts of the kingdom. Seed is brought from abroad annually to the amount of 50,000 thalers (7500*l.*), and linen and yarn are exported to the value of 2,000,000 thalers (300,000*l.*) The quality of the linen is improving.

“At the end of the 17th century the linen trade was at its greatest height; towards the middle of the 18th century it fell off, as the Scotch and Irish linens drove it from the West Indies. During the American war it flourished again, but in 1806 Napoleon’s continental system nearly annihilated it. Since the peace the trade has again assumed a national importance, though it does not appear to have any prospect of again arriving at its former condition.”

Sheep and Cattle.—In 1795, according to Dr. Reden, Hanover possessed

1,061,205 sheep, and each sheep was estimated to produce 2 lbs. of wool yearly.

In 1838 the number of sheep was calculated at 1,611,284, of which about one-eighth part were merinoes. The prices paid for wool in the Hanover markets in 1836 were, merinoes, per 100 lbs.(=103.111 lbs. English) 80 to 93 rix-dollars; marsh sheep's wool, 34 to 53 rix-dollars; ordinary, 20 rix-dollars. Most of the common wools are spun, dyed, and made into cloth for ordinary use in the country.

MINERALS.

THE production of raw iron from the mines has increased from 61,562 centners, in 1836, to 97,916 centners in 1839.

MANUFACTORIES.

HANOVER is not distinguished for its manufactures, linen excepted. Within the last eight or nine years, some progress has been made in cotton manufactures. "The low price of labour is," according to Dr. Bowring, "the groundwork of its success, as in many of the districts of Hanover from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ g.gr. ($4d\frac{1}{2}$. to $6d$.) is the value of daily labour, and in others it is as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ g.gr. ($3\frac{3}{4}d$.) Power-looms have been introduced into Hanover in the course of the year 1839. There were then about 600 hand-looms at work.

"There are 1150 looms engaged in woollen weaving, the wool being wholly furnished by the country. The tariff of 1835 established two duties for foreign woollens, one of 6 dol. 6 gr. on common quality, and of 12 dols. 12 gr. on all finer qualities; but the law of the 19th of April, 1838, raised the duty to 12 dols. 12 gr. on all woollens, except those undyed or unfinished, or in which wool is mixed with other materials, and which now pay 9 dols. 9 gr.

"In the kingdom of Hanover there are 4946 looms employed in the weaving of linens, of which 3842 are in the open country, 758 in villages, and only 346 in towns. In 1826 the value of the linen produced was 968,700 rix-dollars; in 1838 it was 1,856,238 rix-dollars. The quantity is not reported previous to 1830 when it was 11,229,154 ells. In 1831 it was 19,935,898 ells. It should not be forgotten that the duty on foreign linens in Hanover, on the common qualities, is only 8 dols. 8 gr. per cwt., and on the finest, 12 dols. 12 gr.; while the duties under the commercial union are 11 dollars, and 22 dols. per centner."

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Hanover during the Years 1839-40.

STATE TAXES.

		Dollars.	£
Direct, viz.	On Lands	1,203,269	180,490
	Houses	115,975	17,396
	Forests	238,015	184,201
	Poll-tax	787,951	118,197

		Rix-dollars.	£
Indirect, viz. .	On Customs	1,475,750	221,362
	Excise	758,008	113,701
	Stamps	179,407	26,991
	Lotteries	41,873	6,280
	Licences	133,742	20,011
Miscellaneous		575,716	86,857
Dollars		3,164,496	£475,202

In the kingdom of Hanover there are no provincial taxes; the provincial expenses are defrayed by a grant from the government. In 1839-40 they amounted to 100,000 dollars, or 15,000*l*.

The municipal or town taxes are different in every town in the kingdom. In the city of Hanover, 10 per cent of the octroi levied by government belongs to the city, which also levies duties on each trade, and on each house. Other cities have no octroi, and are so rich that each citizen is entitled to a certain sum yearly from the revenues of the town lands. The documents relative to their income and expenditure are laid before the town councils, and not made public.

The progress of the custom-house revenues has been—

Years.	Rix-dollars.
1831-2	591,968
1832-3	594,824
1833-4	603,328
1834-5	696,448
1835-6	1,083,300
1836-7	1,198,437
1837-8	1,353,279

Excise duties are levied on spirits and beer distilled or brewed in the kingdom of Hanover and in the duchy of Oldenburg.

Grinding Duties.—4 Groschen, or 6*d*., on wheat, 2 groschen (3*d*.) on maslin, and on other grain, 1½ groschen (2*d*.) is levied on each himten, ground at the mills. 4 Groschen (6*d*.) is levied on flour, groats, &c., and 1 groschen for every 12 lbs. of bread consumed.

Slaughtering Duties.—These are for each ox, cow, or heifer, 3 thalers or 9*s*.; a calf 6 groschen (9*d*.); a hog or large pig 18 groschen (2*s*. 3*d*.); small or sucking pigs 1½ groschen (2*d*.); sheep or lambs 4½ groschen (6½*d*.).

NAVIGATION.

HANOVER possesses 422 ships,—capacity about 15,000 lasts, or 27,000 tons; about one-half is engaged in foreign and the other in the home trade.

We have no account of the number of vessels belonging to Oldenburg. They are employed in the coasting trade with the neighbouring countries, and to some extent in carrying butter and grain to England. The imports into the United Kingdom from, and exports to, Hanover and Oldenburg, are included in the general imports from and exports to Germany. (See hereafter tables of shipping employed between the United Kingdom and the several states of Germany.)

SEAPORTS.

THE principal seaport of Hanover is Embden, including the several ports or shipping-places on the Weser, in the district of Aurich, or that part of Hanover west of Oldenburg. The trade is chiefly carried on by Hanoverian vessels; next to which rank those of Holland. The trade by British shipping with Hanover is comparatively unimportant and not likely to increase. The Hanoverian trade from the Elbe centres at Hamburg, and that of the Weser at Bremen.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, Hanoverian and Foreign, which arrived at and departed from Ports within the District of Aurich, in Hanover, comprising the Ports of Halte, Weener, Leer, Ditzum, Embden, Hatzum, Oldersum, and Karolynensyhl, in each Year from 1826 to 1838.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.	
	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Above 50 Lasts.	With Domestic Produce.	
					Hanoverian.	Foreign.
1826	2594	575	3169	74	1062	307
1827	2713	475	3188	173	1117	234
1828	2708	475	3203	137	1106	228
1829	2513	443	2956	98	1058	204
1830	2522	459	2981	119	1008	224
1831	2501	411	2912	146	963	181
1832	2682	354	3036	125	1139	174
1833	2801	810	3611	168	1097	393
1834	2812	507	3319	95	1086	237
1835	2669	579	3248	not reported.	1153	345
1836	2769	631	3488		1241	381
1837	3082	568	3656		1293	324
1838	3013	511	3524		1307	293

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, belonging to each Country, which arrived at Ports within the District of Aurich, in each Year from 1826-27 to 1838.

YEARS.	Hano- verian.	Dutch.	Olden- burg.	Bremen.	Ham- burg.	Danish.	Prus- sian.	Swedish	British.	TOTAL.
1826-27	2713	245	71	...	5	100	...	4	50	3188
1827-28	2708	209	61	6	10	148	2	6	53	3203
1828-29	2513	149	82	...	13	86	...	4	109	2956
1829-30	2519	193	70	...	4	94	17	3	78	2978
1830-31	2504	168	70	...	13	67	9	1	83	2915
1833-34	2812	290	77	...	2	47	4	6	43	3281
1835	2669	327	160	...	2	48	...	...	42	3248
1836	2679	344	177	...	4	38	...	3	44	3289
1837	3082	277	109	...	...	41	...	4	77	3610
1838	3058	243	144	1	2	23	...	2	68	3541

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WE have been unable to obtain correct statements of the exports or imports of the kingdom of Hanover. In Dr. Bowring's report, the following account of both are given in round numbers:

"The estimated average value of the principal exports from Hanover, from 1826 to 1833, is from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 rix-dollars. Of these linen is calculated at 1,800,000; raw wool at 500,000; wheat at the same amount; lead, 60,000 cwt.; butter, 20,600 cwt.; rapeseed, 161,787 himten; hemp and flax, 14,000 cwt.; these are the leading articles.

"Of imports during the same period, the principal were, iron 50,000 cwt.; corn, the same amount; coffee, 37,000 cwt.; molasses, 36,000 cwt.; train-oil, 35,000 cwt.; raw sugar, 24,000 cwt.; refined sugar, 23,000 cwt. In 1838 the leading imports were—iron, 82,688 cwt.; wine, 70,161 cwt.; tobacco, 49,445 cwt.; coffee, 48,290 cwt.; sugar, 40,360 cwt.; raw sugar, 18,353 cwt. In 1835-6 the importation of cotton twist was 1772 cwt.; it was 2572 in the following year.

"Of cotton manufactures, 2861 cwt. in 1835-6, and 3400 cwt. in 1836-7; of woollen, 3780 cwt. in 1835-6; 3808 cwt. in 1836-7; and 3707 cwt. in 1837-8. The weight of all articles imported in 1835-6 was, 1,994,715 cwt.; in 1836-7, it was 1,819,433 cwt."

COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
1 George-pistole	= 16s. 6d. English.	1 Thaler	= 24 groschen = 2s. 11 $\frac{2}{10}$ d. English.
1 William-pistole	= 8 2 "	$\frac{1}{6}$ Thaler	= 4 groschen = 0s. 6d. nearly.
1 Ducat	= 4 1 "		

WEIGHTS.

1 Zentner	= 100 lbs. = 46.8 kils.	= 103 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 Pfund	= 46.7 gram =	1.03 lbs.
1 Loth	= 14.6 "	1 lb. 4 oz.

LONG AND SQUARE MEASURES.

1 Foot	= 12 ellen = 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ English inches,	29,109 centimetres.
1 Ell	= 24 "	= 639 English yards.
1 Rod	= 16 feet = 5.1 "	" "
1 Mile	= 25,400 "	= 4.6 English miles.
Square foot	= 0.92 English square foot.	1 morgen = 0.64 English acre.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURES.

1 himten of corn,	31,103 litres.
48 himten	= 1 last.
100 himten	= 10,700 quarters.
1 fuder of wine	= 4 oxhofts = 6 ohms = 15 eimers 24 ankers, 240 = stubchen 480 masz = 960 quarts. 100 quarts = 21,400 English wine-gallons.

TABLE of Duties on Articles imported into Hanover and Oldenburg.

ARTICLES.	Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
	dol.	gro.	£	s.	d.
Manufactures : viz.—					
Cotton wool centner	0	12	0	1	6
— cotton yarn, unbleached do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— ditto, bleached, untwisted do.	2	2	0	6	3
— ditto, thread, dyed do.	6	6	0	18	9
— cotton manufactures of all sorts do.	12	12	1	17	6
— Turkish red yarn do.	3	3	0	9	5
Woollen yarn, undyed do.	3	3	0	9	5
— dyed and twisted do.	4	4	0	12	6
— manufactures, coarse, not dyed do.	9	9	1	5	1½
— ditto, fine, and dyed do.	12	12	1	17	6
— wool, raw do.	0	2	0	0	1½
Linen goods, coarse, unbleached and yarn do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— coarse, bleached, printed, or prepared do.	8	8	1	5	0
— other sorts do.	12	12	1	17	6
— wrappers and covers do.	0	4	0	0	6
Silk, raw do.	2	2	0	6	3
— dyed do.	6	6	0	18	9
— manufactures do.	12	12	1	17	6
Hair and bristles do.	0	4	0	0	6
— prepared and dressed do.	0	18	0	2	3
— wares of do.	12	12	1	17	6
Leather, all kinds do.	3	3	0	9	5
— wares of, including boots and shoes, and lacked work do.	6	6	0	18	10
— other wares of, fine do.					
Metals : viz.—					
Copper, raw, smelted do.	0	18	0	2	3
— sheets, &c. do.	1	12	0	4	6
— wire do.	2	2	0	6	3
— wares of, fine do.	6	6	0	18	10
Iron—pig, and cast in blocks free					
— cast wares do.	0	18	0	2	3
— bars, bolts, &c. do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— steel, iron-plate sheets do.	0	18	0	2	3
— iron manufactures do.	2	2	0	6	3
— cutlery do.	6	6	0	18	9
Lead do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— common wares of do.	2	2	0	6	3
— fine ditto do.	6	6	0	18	9
— weights, balls, pipes do.	1	12	0	4	6
Tin do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— wares of do.	6	6	0	18	9
— zinc, in plates, &c. do.	0	18	0	2	3
Glass manufactures : viz.—					
Green bottles do.	0	16	0	2	0
— common wares do.	2	2	0	6	3
— fine ditto do.	6	6	0	18	9
Machinery, coarse, cast do.	0	18	0	2	3
— forged do.	2	2	0	6	3

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
	dol.	gros.	£	s.	d.
Machinery, fine ditto centner	6	6	0	18	9
Earthenwares, common gray or red do.	0	16	0	2	0
— white do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— coloured do.	4	4	0	12	6
— porcelain do.	16	16	2	10.	0
Paper—common packing-paper do.	0	12	0	1	6
— common printing and writing ditto do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— fine, gilded and painted paper do.	3	3	0	9	5
— hangings of do.	4	4	0	12	6
— paper manufactures do.	6	6	0	18	9
Waxed cloths, common, coarse for packing, &c. do.	3	3	0	9	5
— fine do.	6	6	0	18	9
Animals living :					
— horses, mules, and asses each	2	0	0	6	0
— foals, under one year do.	0	12	0	1	6
— oxen do.	2	12	0	7	6
— cows and young cattle do.	1	12	0	4	6
— swine do.	0	12	0	1	6
— young pigs, calves, and sheep do.	0	4	0	0	6
Ashes, pot, pearl, and natural soda centner	0	2	0	0	3
Antimony do.	6	6	0	18	9
Beer, all sorts do.	0	16	0	2	0
Brushmakers' wares do.	6	6	0	18	9
Butter do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Coffee do.	3	3	0	9	5
Chocolate do.	6	6	0	18	9
Confectionary do.	6	6	0	18	9
Cheese do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Cider do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Cards for playing prohibited					
Carriages 2	2	2	0	6	3
Coals and cork shiplast	0	10	0	1	3
Chalk, raw centner	0	2	0	0	1½
Colours, material for do.	0	18	0	2	3
— prepared (except the following) do.	2	2	0	6	3
— as colours, lead pencils, sealingwax, & the like do.	6	6	0	18	9
Corn and grain of all kinds himten	0	6	0	0	9
Drugs and apothecaries' ware centner	0	18	0	2	3
Flax and hemp free					
Fish—shellfish, cured barrel	0	18	0	2	3
— fresh, including shellfish, and fish cured, not enumerated do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— herrings, common curing do.	0	8	0	1	0
— fish-bones, skins, and whalebone centner	0	18	0	2	3
Furs and skins, common, as sheep, goats, &c. do.	2	2	0	6	3
— all fine skins and furs do.	6	6	0	18	9
— manufactured furs do.	12	12	1	17	6
Feathers, bed feathers, down, and quill do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— beds and mattresses do.	2	2	0	6	3
— other feathers.—(See <i>Fine wares</i>)					
Fruit, ordinary garden-fruit fresh himten	0	1¼	0	0	1¾

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
	dol.	gros.	£	s.	d.
Fruit, dried or baked centner	0	18	0	2	3
— preserved in spirits, sugar, or wine, &c. . . do.	6	6	0	18	9
— dates, figs, currants, raisins, oranges, &c. . do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Fine wares: viz.—					
Jewellery, and fine wares of gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, pearls, mother-of-pearl, corals, artificial flowers, perfumery, Leghorn bonnets, perukemakers' wares, enamelled wares, watches and clocks, with the exception of wooden clocks do.	16	6	2	9	6
Fish-bones, wares of do.	6	6	0	18	9
Gunpowder do.	1	12	0	4	6
Gypsum, cement, kalk shiplast	0	16	0	2	0
— wares of centner	1	1	0	3	1½
Hats, and hatmakers' wares do.	12	12	1	17	6
Instruments of all kinds do.	6	6	0	18	9
Ivory, and mother-of-pearl do.	0	18	0	2	3
Liqueurs do.	6	6	0	18	9
Molasses do.	0	18	0	2	3
Mercery and smallwares do.	12	12	1	17	6
Meat, salt, fresh, or smoked, all kinds . . . do.	2	2	0	6	3
Oilseeds ton of 180 lbs.	0	4	0	0	6
— cakes centner	0	4	0	0	6
— not fish-oil, in casks do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— in bottles do.	3	3	0	9	5
— train-oil do.	0	18	0	2	3
— blubber do.	0	12	0	1	6
Printed works, books unbound do.	0	2	0	0	3
— bound do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— engravings, &c. do.	3	3	0	9	5
Pastry, of flour, &c., ordinary do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— fine pastry do.	2	2	0	6	3
Rice and rice-flour do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Rags free					
Rosin, pitch, tar do.	0	4	0	0	6
Spirits, distilled, proof do.	4	4	0	12	6
Skins and hides, raw, wet or dry free					
Stone, building-stone, millstone shiplast	0	10	0	1	3
— sculpture of, marble, &c. do.	0	12	0	1	6
— wares of, fine do.	6	6	0	18	9
Sailmakers' wares, and rigging do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Soap, common, green and black do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— ordinary white and Venetian do.	2	2	0	6	3
— fine, perfumed do.	6	6	0	18	9
Sugar, raw for refiners do.	1	8	0	4	0
— refined, and all other sorts do.	3	3	0	9	5
Salt, except medicinal prohibited					
— medicinal, by special permission . . . do.	0	2	0	0	3
Seeds, not otherwise enumerated do.	0	4	0	0	6
Spices, common, as aniseed, coriander, &c. . do.	0	18	0	2	3
— ginger, pepper, and pimento do.	1	1	0	3	1½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
	dol.	gros.	£	s.	d.
Spices nutmegs, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, mace . centner	3	3	0	9	5
Tea do.	6	6	0	18	9
Tobacco, raw do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— manufactured do.	6	6	0	18	9
Turf shiplasts	0	20	0	2	6
Tallow centner	0	18	0	2	3
Tallow, candles of do.	2	2	0	6	3
Vinegar, in casks or bottles do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Venison, as deer, wild boar, &c.					
— living each	0	8	0	1	0
— slaughtered centner	3	3	0	9	5
Wine, in casks do.	3	3	0	9	5
— in bottles do.	4	4	0	12	6
— fruit wines do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Wood: viz.—					
— ashes of do.	free				
— bark for tanning do.	free				
— building wood in logs and spars . . . shiplasts	0	6½	0	0	9½
— deals, boards, &c. do.	0	13½	0	1	7½
— furniture woods centner	1	1	0	3	1½
— common woodworks do.	0	12	0	1	6
— furniture of wood, and fine straw or bast, and articles of turnery and cork, corks for bottles do.	4	4	0	12	6
— fancy cabinet wares do.	6	6	0	18	9
Wastings of manufactures	free				
All articles not enumerated do.	0	6	0	0	9

HANOVER AND OLDENBURG TRANSIT DUTIES.

	dol.	gros.
Wastings of manufactures the centner	0	2
Distilled spirits	0	8
Corn	0	11⅓
Horses, mules, and asses	1	0
Oxen	0	18
Cows and calves	0	12
Swine	0	5
Sheep	0	2
Other articles from ⅓ groschen the minimum to 8 the maximum.		

TREATIES.

THERE is no treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Hanover.

DECLARATION of Great Britain and Hanover, respecting reciprocity of Commerce.

“The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of State and Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Hanover, hereby declared in the name of their respective governments:

“That the Hanoverian government having placed British ships, and all articles imported in such ships, in respect to all duties, whether upon the goods or upon the ships, and

in respect to charges and privileges of pilotage, upon the same footing with Hanoverian ships, and the like goods, if imported in such ships, and the said Hanoverian government binding itself to observe these conditions, and any stipulations in favour of the shipping and commerce of Great Britain, which are contained in a convention between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, on the 2d of April, 1824.

“His Britannic Majesty engages to extend to the subjects of the kingdom of Hanover all the benefits secured by the said conventions to the shipping and commerce of Prussia, upon the principles of reciprocity which form the basis of the said convention.

“In witness whereof they have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

“Done at London, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1824.

“GEORGE CANNING.

“MUNSTER.”

“By order in council, dated the 25th of May, 1824, from May 1st, 1824, Hanoverian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into or exported from such ports in British vessels; and also such articles when exported from the said ports in Hanoverian vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels.”

OLDENBURG is placed in regard to the shipping of that duchy on the same footing as Hanover in British ports.

STADE DUTIES.

As negotiations are now pending for the modification of those duties which impose fees and charges upon shipping, and various duties on merchandize, we shall introduce the Stade duties in the supplement which will complete this work.

MECKLENBURG.

THE duchy of Mecklenburg is an agricultural and pastoral country, lying betwixt the Baltic and the Elbe, with the harbours of Rostock and Wismar, and with the advantage also of a navigation to the sea by the Elbe.

The progress of agricultural improvement in Mecklenburg has been very great, and forty years ago it was called a second Flanders, although its soil and climate are both less favourable. Mr. Meek states in his report,

“Mecklenburg Schwerin is equal to 223 geographical square miles, or, at 640 acres per square mile, 3,200,000 acres. Mecklenburg Strelitz is about 450,000 acres. Of these 3,650,000 acres, about one-third, is in tillage. The population in 1816 was about 340,000: it is now rather more than 500,000. At that time the exportation of wool did not exceed from 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. per annum :

at present it is four times that quantity. The cattle kept at that time were not half the number that are kept at present. Still the exportation of corn has by degrees increased in the same period nearly 50 per cent, in quantity and kind. Formerly much less wheat and more oats were exported. Of rye and oats there is now scarcely any exported, nearly the whole being consumed. The people generally eat rye and not wheat bread. The farmers in Mecklenburg, it is said, contemplate keeping cows and making butter for exportation, not only as a profitable and steady mode of the employment of capital, but as a more effectual means of raising manure for enriching their lands and thereby increasing their corn crops. To show the extent to which the value of land is increasing, the following facts were stated: 1. For an estate that four years ago was bought for 90,000 thalers, 180,000 has been offered and refused, 200,000 being demanded and expected to be obtained. 2. In another case an estate has been actually sold for 170,000 thalers, which was bought only four years since for 85,000 thalers. Money is easily procured in mortgage at from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Provisions generally are 50 per cent dearer than they were fifteen years ago. Every housekeeper knows this.

“Many who were formerly in debt had cleared their estates, and the same had been the case with the small farmers. The price of estates had within the last four years nearly doubled, and whenever an estate was now to be sold, the competition amongst purchasers was so great as to run them up to an extravagant price. The interest of money which did not exceed 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, either at Lubec or Hamburg, gave great facility on these occasions. In the course of conversation it was admitted that wheat grown in Mecklenburg could be delivered in England at 40s. per quarter, to which adding 5s. per quarter for the expense of landing in England and bringing to sale, gave 45s. as the ordinary rate per quarter at which Mecklenburg wheat ought to be chargeable with duty. In speaking of Mecklenburg it is impossible not to advert to their breed of horses, which even on the farms show a good deal of blood, are light and active, and generally speaking superior to any that are to be seen elsewhere in the north of Germany. They were also very good in Holstein. On one occasion in Mecklenburg three farmers' waggons, each with four horses, were met—the first bays, the second chestnuts, and the third grays—that would have been admired amongst the best horsed mail-coaches in England.

“It is quite common, it is said, for four or five blood mares to be kept for breeding on estates of any magnitude. The French lately bought, under a contract in Hamburg, which is nearly completed, 1000 horses for cavalry. Those for chasseurs at 400 francs, or 16*l.* sterling each; and those for dragoons at 500 francs, or 20*l.* each. The horses were chiefly from Mecklenburg. No expense is spared either by the Grand Duke or others in procuring the best stallions.”

The following report dated Rostock, Jan. 1842, affords, with the foregoing, the most recent information which we possess :

“ Mecklenburg being an agricultural, breeding, and wool-growing country, all its sources of national wealth thrive, provided the harvest is good, for then the agricultural produce finds a ready and good market abroad.

“ For every mile of Macadamized road the country has granted 15,000 dollars, and for every mile of railroad constructed in it 30,000.

“ A railroad from Berlin to Hamburg is proposed, which for several miles will intersect the grand duchy.

“ The crop of the year 1841 proves shorter than has been known for many years.

“ Wheat is completely deficient, and it is said that Mecklenburg will scarcely export a quarter of what it did last year.

“ Rye proves equally deficient and damaged, and the produce will scarcely suffice for our home consumption.

“ Peas are likewise got in scantily, and are very much damaged; good boiling peas can scarcely be had for consumption, even at enormous prices. Barley and oats may alone be expected to yield an average crop, but the quality cannot be praised.

“ Prices of corn have been : Wheat, for a short time in spring, was as low down as 30s. per imperial quarter paid to the farmer, which is, comparatively, with the present high price of landed property, and the high rent, a low price; but this has only been for a short period; the general and average price of the year (1840) must be taken at 45s. paid to the farmer.

“ Peas and barley:—Prices of barley from the country have fluctuated between 15s. and 20s., and those of peas, between 21s. and 25s.

“ Rye has been dear throughout the greatest part of the year, and as it is the chief means of subsistence for the poor, and in general use with the middle classes, this has, in this respect, been a calamity indeed.

“ Mecklenburg has comparatively few really poor people; and, on the other hand, the landholders, farmers, and merchants have again profited thereby. Prices of good old rye have, in the last quarter of the year, been as high as 33s. 1d. to the farmer, whereas they are in ordinary years seldom above 20s., often much lower.

“ Oats have scarcely interested the speculators, and the supply only sufficient for the required consumption. The price has been between 11s. and 14s.

“ Of rapeseed the production is also diminishing as it is a precarious crop.

“ Wool was almost all sold at the different fairs in Rostock, Gustrow, and New Brandenburg, in the month of June, when good expectations for the growing crop in England were still entertained, and speculations turned upon

this article. It met with an animated demand at 15 to 20 per cent higher prices than last year, namely at 11 to 12 and 14 dollars gold, per stone of 22 lbs. Hamburg weight, making 2s. to 2s. 6d. sterling per lb. if sent to England. But prices have since receded just as much as they advanced, and severe losses have been experienced, chiefly by foreign wool-dealers and manufacturers, as in Mecklenburg only a few people are engaged in this trade.

"The whole quantity sold at the fairs has been, at New Brandenburg, 30,000; Gustrow, 35,000; Rostock, 13,000;—total, 78,000.

"There remained unsold in the magazines 5500 stones, besides considerable quantities which were brought to the markets of Lubec and Hamburg, and the whole exportation of the two duchies amounts to about 150,000 stone of 22 lbs., Hamburg weight, each."

WISMAR has a good outer harbour for vessels of any size. It is three miles below the town. Vessels drawing eight to nine feet water, load and unload at the town. Exports corn, wool, &c.

ROSTOCK was formerly one of the principal cities in the Hanseatic League. It is now the chief port of Mecklenburg, and situated on the bank of the river Warne, which flows into the Baltic and Warnemunde. Vessels drawing nine feet water load and discharge at the town of Rostock. The anchorage in the road, without Warnemunde, is considered safe for large ships.

Exports corn of all kinds, oilseeds, wool, butter, cattle, and horses.

Imports wines, spirits, sugar, molasses, iron, fish, and various manufactures.

The arrivals in 1839 were 672 vessels; of which, 137 from England, 145 Sweden and Norway, 115 Denmark, 97 from Holland, 54 from the Hanse Towns, and the remainder from Russia, Belgium, France, and Hanover.

The departures were 683 vessels; of which, 186 to England, 146 Norway and Sweden, 109 Denmark, 125 to Russia, 33 to Holland, 30 to the Hanse Towns, 38 to Prussia, 1 to Belgium, and 1 to France.

Chief articles exported from Rostock by sea during the year 1841:

		Qrs.
Wheat	.	137,218
Rye	.	23,082
Barley	.	29,464
Oats	.	735
Peas	.	10,262
Rapeseed	.	3,716
Beans	.	52
Imperial Quarters		204,529
Cattle-bones	centners	745,200
Rags, from Rostock only	lbs.	1,002,848
Oilcakes	centners	644,160

“Corn forms generally about one-half of the whole exportation of the two Mecklenburgs. The exports amounted, in 1841, to

	Qrs.
Wheat	251,212
Rye	56,628
Barley	40,248
Oats	10,360
Peas	26,299

“The above statements have been obtained from the custom-house, and may be regarded as drawn up correctly; nevertheless, the export business is doubtless more considerable; some irregularity being most probably introduced when corn is entered free for exportation at the custom-house, as appears from the number of vessels despatched with cargoes from this port.

“To England, 17 British, 171 Mecklenburg,=188 vessels sailed from Rostock laden with wheat, peas, and barley; 10 Mecklenburg vessels with rags, 10 ditto with bones, 4 ditto oilcakes. Total 212 vessels from Rostock to Great Britain, averaging at the least 50 tons register.

“The imports of the last year have been as usual for the consumption of the country, which contains about 600,000 inhabitants, and a not very large quantity besides, which appears to be smuggled over the Prussian frontier.

“They consist of manufactures, almost all English, coming by land-carriage from Hamburg, and thence to Rostock. Arrivals at this port in 1841—

From England there arrived 6 British vessels with coals.

„ 43 Mecklenburg ditto; with salt, sugar, iron, piece goods, and cement.

„ 34 ditto with coals.

—
83 vessels from England.

From France . . . 23 vessels; wine, and chalk for manure.

„ Holland and Belgium 22 ditto; sugar, coffee, piece goods, and cheese.

„ Norway and Sweden 161 iron, herrings, pitch, and chalk.

„ Russia . . . 10 hemp, flax, and oil.

„ Denmark . . . 107 (small) provisions, seed, corn, oysters, &c.

Other ports . . . 98 cargoes.

Total . . 504 cargoes, and 232 in ballast. Total 736 vessels.

“The shipping interest of the port has last year, as well as that on the previous year, been unprofitable, and has scarcely yielded the interest of the capital embarked. Shipbuilding, however, is carried on undisturbed. Ten new large vessels have been built last year, and ten others are on the stocks here and at Ribnitz, a small town a few miles distant.

“The total number of vessels owned by the citizens of Rostock is 230, averaging 150 tons register.

“Two years ago our shipping interest had been previously very profitable for a number of years.

“ The cost of building vessels here is about 16*l.* to 17*l.* per 2 tons or last. Wages are 2*l.* per calendar month for seamen, and 4*l.* and 5*l.* per cent primage the captain, 3*l.* the mate, and 1*l.* the boys.

“ Whether the vessels are all manned as they ought to be, at the least, if going to Great Britain, namely, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the crew consisting of Mecklenburgers, is not to be ascertained, as the British vice-consul's verification of foreign ships' papers, when going to England, is not required ; but in spring, when all the vessels are outfitting, there is generally much difficulty in manning them, and the crews are taken where they can be found.”

IMPORT DUTIES.

“ THE import duties imposed and levied in the Mecklenburg tariff, published in Rostock, 1748, under the title of *Accise Rolle*, average, including town dues, contributions, and bridge charges, about 3 per cent. The general rate of calculation is 9 pfennige per rix-dollar, *i. e.* about one penny, on 3*s.* value. Some articles are charged differently. Lead pays 9 schillings, equal to about 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per schiffpfund of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Iron, 5 schillings, equal to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per ditto ; brandy 1 rix-dollar 24 schillings, equal to 4*s.* 6*d.* per ditto ; corn, inwards, 24 schillings, equal to 1*s.* 6*d.* ; outwards 36 schillings, equal to 2*s.* 3*d.* per last. Manufactures generally, 9 pfennige per rix-dollar, being somewhat less than 2 per cent. British salt, 3 schillings, equal to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per ton. Foreign tobacco, 12 schillings, equal to 9*d.* per cwt. French wine, 1 rix-dollar 36 sch. per hogshead, equal to 5*s.* 3*d.*, the thirteenth hogshead free. Goods coming for sale wholesale to the fairs, pay 9 pfennige, equal to 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* per rix-dollar.

“ Goods for retail 1 schilling, or 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per rix-dollar. Linen goods brought by strangers from the Tyrol, &c., 2 schillings, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per rix-dollar : the same on glass brought by travellers.

“ Jews are admitted to sell at the Easter fairs only, on payment of 2 schillings per rix-dollar sold ; on no other occasion is a Jew to be admitted, except as a buyer.

“ One-half is added on the duties for shipments made by foreign ships for foreign account ; except on butter, cheese, and bacon.

“ Goods exported on foreign ships for home account, pay 16 schillings, equal to 1*s.* per last ; but goods so imported pay the ordinary rate. The town of Rostock guarantees to the Duke of Mecklenburg a sum of 16,000 rix-dollars yearly as the minimum produce of the tariff. There are added to the duties,

“ 1st. Town dues, amounting to one halfpenny in the dollar (one in ninety-six). On corn, and a few other articles, the town dues are equal to the half of the custom-house duties.

“ 2d. Contribution, half per cent (sometimes three-sevenths, and sometimes four-sevenths per cent, according to the wants of the Receptur Casse) ; on corn, 6 schillings and 8 schillings per last.”

SWITZERLAND AND THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

IN consequence of Neufchatel being under the sovereignty of Prussia, and from other circumstances, Switzerland is placed on a more favourable position in regard to some articles, especially cotton and silk, imported into the Union, than other countries are. It must, however, be remarked that the import duties in Switzerland are almost nominal, and justify a favourable consideration.

The cotton manufactures, cutlery, hardwares, silks, straw manufactures, common earthenwares and glasswares, wines, &c., of Neufchatel, are, with several other articles, admitted at modified duties into the Germanic states: were they not so admitted, a much greater contraband trade than that which actually exists would be the certain consequence.

The Helvetic diet, during the sessions of 1840 and 1841, have continued provisionally a federal duty on imports; viz., to the 1st of January, 1843; from which period, the same will, no doubt, be renewed; although the Diet will not agree to impose any tax for a longer period than one year.

The import duties are levied in accordance with the provisions of a regulation which was agreed to on the 16th of August, 1819, and which established three classes of merchandize.

1. Articles exempted from duty.
2. Articles which pay 2 batzen, or nearly 3*d.* per 50 kilogrammes.
3. Articles which pay 1 batzen, or nearly 1½*d.* per 50 kilogrammes.

I. Articles exempted from duty.

Animals, living, of all kinds; bark for tanning; butter; chalk, gypsum, plaster of Paris, and tiles; charcoal; corn, grain, flour, and meal of all kinds; grass and straw; salt; vegetables, viz.—potatoes, onions, turnips, and all other kinds; wood, viz.—firewood, building-wood, hewn or sawn, and all others, and manufactured in any way, except furniture and utensils.

II. Articles paying a duty of 2 batzen, or nearly 3*d.*, per 50 kilogrammes or 110¼ lbs.

Arms and weapons of all kinds of metal; books; cabinet-work of wood; candles; cocoa, coffee, chocolate, chicory ground; corks, copper, brass and bronze manufactured; chemical productions not otherwise named; clocks and watches; confectionary and comfits; cordage, cochineal, cotton twist, and all manufactures of cotton; cutlery; distilled spirits and liquors; drugs and medicines; earthenware fine, and porcelain; furniture for household use; furs prepared or made up; glasswares and crystals, all kinds; gums of all kinds; gunpowder; habiliments, or dresses and clothing of all kinds; hats and felts; hardwares of all metal; indigo; lead manufactured; linen manufactures; machines and tools; mercery and smallwares; musical instruments; paper and articles of paper; perfumery; salted meat and venison; silk and other thin floss; silk manufactures; skins, prepared and wrought; soap;

straw manufactures, all kinds; sugar; spices of all kinds; tobacco, manufactured; tea; tin manufactures; toys; wines in bottles; woollen manufactures; goods the manufacture of Europe, not hereafter enumerated.

III. Articles paying a duty of 1 batzen, or nearly 1½*d.* per 110 lbs.

Alum; beer; brimstone; cheese; copper and brass, unwrought; cotton wool; cream of tartar, raw; dyewoods and dyestuffs, except indigo and cochineal; earthenware, common, glazed or painted; flax and hemp; fish, dried or salted; fruits, green and dry; feathers; green and common glasswares; glue; honey; hops; hides and skins, undressed; lead; tin; iron; steel; steel turned and wrought; mineral waters; minerals and litharge; oils; plants; potashes; pipeclay; rice and pearled barley; saltpetre; soda; starch; stones; tallow and grease; tobacco-leaves; tinder; tar; pitch; rosin; seeds; silk; floss or floret; vinegar; vitriol; wine in casks; wax, raw; white lead; wood, common works of; wool, sheep's; zinc; and all articles not otherwise enumerated.

The foregoing duties are levied at the general frontier of Switzerland, without distinction as to their being for transit or for home consumption.

Besides the federal duties, there are small cantonal taxes of transit and consumption, fixed by the local administration for municipal purposes.

The total importations in 1840 were,

Articles paying 1 batzen	1,233,369 centners.
„ „ 2 „	636,975
Total duty paid articles	1,870,344 centners of 110 lbs.

The principal articles were,

	Centners.
Dyewoods and dye stuffs	39,633
Cotton wool	230,887
Coffee	109,736
Chicory, ground	34,001
Cotton twist and woven cotton	22,567
Drugs and medicines	11,471
Distilled spirits	48,227
Printed cloths	15,476
Indigo and cochineal	3,599
Books	8,112
Hardwares	11,451
Sugar and molasses	150,358
Linen yarn and linen	11,935
Woollens	22,314
Iron, steel, pewter, tin, and wrought iron	170,332
Machinery and tools	8,419
Oils	78,037
Soap	24,106
Silk, raw, &c.	29,726
Fish, salted or dried	19,596
Rice and pearled barley	52,078
Seeds	14,596
Tobacco	63,632
Common glass	17,172
Wines in casks	387,710
„ bottles	4,514

The exports of Switzerland to France, in 1840, 70,059,062 francs value.

PRINCIPAL Articles of Swiss Produce or Manufacture.

	Exported to France.		Retained in France.
	Kilogrammes.	Value fr.	Value fr.
Silk manufacture . . .	658,202 . . .	18,472,139 . . .	1,339,593
Cotton ditto . . .	601,101 . . .	16,383,533 . . .	none
Clocks and watches . . .	. . .	6,898,492 . . .	3,511,813
Cattle . . . number	27,120 . . .	839,955 . . .	all
Butter . . . kil.	575,122 . . .	805,163 . . .	all
Cheese . . .	961,947 . . .	673,363 . . .	442,100
Linens, woven, &c. . .	52,461 . . .	622,832 . . .	73,401
Wool, sheep's . . .	182,929 . . .	510,329 . . .	504,846
Jewellery . . .	. . .	402,422 . . .	26,365
Clothing and linen, made up . . .	. . .	335,228 . . .	15,223
Straw platting, and hats of . . .	. . .	457,543 . . .	426,099
Dressed skins . . .	. . .	102,213 . . .	927
Dyed silk . . .	. . .	69,160 . . .	8,455
Woollen manufactures . . .	. . .	49,409 . . .	859

With the exception of printed cottons, embroidered muslins and cambrics, clocks and watches, the exports of goods (the manufactures of Switzerland) into Germany, are unimportant. Swiss manufactures are however exported extensively for the American markets, and for the coasts of the Mediterranean; and it will be observed that all the cottons, and nearly all the silks and other woven goods exported from Switzerland to France, only pass in transit to other countries.

The principal seats of Swiss manufactures are,

The *Canton of Neufchatel* for printed cottons, lace, jewellery, clocks, watches, and various minor articles. Wines and some good cheese are produced in this canton.

Geneva, for watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, enamelled articles, philosophical and other instruments, tools, cutlery, fire-arms, &c.

Zurich, Argovie, and Thurgovie, chiefly for cotton and silk manufactures, some woollen goods, straw platting and hats, linens, and various minor articles.

St. Gall and part of *Apenzell*, for linens, muslins, cambrics, embroidery, tambouring, &c. &c.

Basel, chiefly for silk ribbons, has nearly 4000 ribbon looms.

Raw materials for the manufactures of Switzerland, are greatly increased in price by the expense of carriage, and bread and other articles of food, cost higher than in most other states. The restrictions on transit through, and the prohibitory tariff of, France bear heavily on Swiss industry.

In Switzerland there are no duties of consequence on foreign goods to protect home fabrics; yet her silk and cotton manufactures compete in distant markets with those of England, Germany, and France.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom with the following German States, in each Year, from 1831 to 1840.

MECKLENBURG.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	23	2,759	143	19,976	166	22,735	11	1,339	89	12,074	100	13,413
1832	8	1,073	67	7,943	75	9,016	6	771	56	8,527	62	9,298
1833	5	473	50	5,743	55	6,216	4	796	45	5,801	49	6,597
1834	5	540	77	8,786	82	9,416	4	648	56	7,231	60	7,879
1835	3	382	49	4,541	52	4,923	4	745	65	9,153	69	9,898
1836	2	264	113	13,020	115	13,284	2	414	80	9,562	82	9,976
1837	7	954	137	16,403	141	17,357	3	459	94	11,352	97	11,811
1838	19	2,102	178	21,306	197	23,408	15	2,757	93	10,881	108	13,638
1839	16	1,805	207	24,733	223	26,538	5	560	154	18,263	159	18,823

HANOVER.

1831	..	..	144	8,575	144	8,575	1	85	174	9,549	175	9,634
1832	4	436	71	4,191	75	4,627	8	718	110	6,258	118	6,976
1833	43	4,726	77	5,304	120	10,030	13	1,367	92	6,034	105	7,401
1834	3	338	142	8,201	145	8,539	..	..	165	9,462	165	9,462
1835	..	..	114	7,228	114	7,228	..	..	163	9,578	163	9,578
1836	..	..	195	10,711	195	10,711	2	347	235	12,749	237	13,096
1837	26	4,051	310	15,377	336	19,428	4	268	356	16,283	360	16,551
1838	20	1,317	228	11,491	248	12,808	18	1,299	311	13,906	329	15,205
1839	18	1,290	352	17,512	370	18,802	20	1,380	441	20,177	461	21,557

OLDENBURG.

1831	3	506	73	5,485	76	5,991	2	379	49	3,240	51	3,619
1832	1	140	59	4,483	60	4,623	..	..	39	2,800	39	2,800
1833	2	152	94	7,093	96	7,245	2	289	74	6,027	76	6,316
1834	2	377	99	7,403	101	7,780	..	..	50	3,846	50	3,846
1835	2	281	80	6,079	82	6,360	..	..	42	2,958	42	2,958
1836	1	99	155	10,113	156	10,212	2	180	117	6,819	119	6,999
1837	5	387	134	6,869	139	7,256	1	68	104	5,204	105	5,272
1838	..	..	164	9,344	164	9,344	..	..	106	5,624	106	5,624
1839	4	341	190	11,116	194	11,457	..	..	150	7,899	150	7,899

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

1831	698	106,386	271	24,324	969	130,710	651	100,223	276	24,718	927	124,941
1832	804	128,143	164	14,416	968	142,559	781	120,032	219	19,611	1000	139,643
1833	747	117,299	181	16,552	928	133,851	815	125,159	243	23,016	1058	148,175
1834	691	114,023	225	20,935	916	134,958	715	117,316	314	28,271	1029	145,587
1835	650	117,530	253	21,689	903	139,219	735	132,503	356	32,343	1091	164,846
1836	610	118,215	290	26,037	900	144,252	653	125,064	348	28,502	1001	153,566
1837	629	127,538	266	21,223	895	148,761	707	139,303	368	31,271	1075	170,574
1838	700	134,092	330	26,144	1030	160,236	722	139,269	362	27,577	1084	166,846
1839	745	152,664	325	24,112	1070	176,776	843	168,660	404	29,462	1247	198,122
1840*	850	165,839	1145	88,556	1995	254,395	885	173,110	1171	82,271	2056	255,381

* In 1840 the trade of Heligoland, Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, the Austrian Territories, and Hanseatic Towns, was included under the title of Germany, and is inserted above under the head of Hanseatic Towns.

COMPARATIVE View of the Ships' Tonnage and Seamen employed in the Trade between the United Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Ships' Tonnage and Seamen employed in the Trade between the United Kingdom and all Countries, distinguishing British from Foreign Shipping for each Year, 1831 to 1841, inclusive.

YEARS AND SHIPPING.	ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.											
	Prussia.			Germany.			United Netherlands.			All Countries.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1831.—British	487	83,908	3,873	724	109,651	5579	1723	187,456	10,528	14,488	2,367,322	131,627
Foreign	701	140,532	6,084	632	58,411	3038	756	82,419	4,492	6,085	874,685	47,543
1832.—British	401	62,079	2,922	821	130,443	6553	1673	195,473	10,879	13,372	2,185,980	122,594
Foreign	428	89,187	3,823	362	31,087	1711	771	90,492	4,798	4,546	639,979	35,399
1833.—British	254	41,735	1,956	798	122,679	6095	1210	143,006	8,066	13,119	2,183,814	120,495
Foreign	534	108,753	4,754	403	34,742	1960	1259	136,163	7,241	5,505	762,085	41,996
1834.—British	193	32,021	1,506	701	115,278	5502	{ 1011	137,546	6,684 }	13,903	2,208,263	126,727
Foreign	557	118,111	5,081	554	45,471	2552	{ 407	40,875	3,265 }	5,894	833,905	45,897
							{ 646	67,230	3,667 }			
							{ 371	48,683	2,260 }			
1835.—British	152	25,514	1,178	656	118,325	5407	{ 1021	150,387	7,205 }	14,295	2,442,734	133,688
Foreign	606	124,144	5,375	497	39,593	2251	{ 556	57,033	4,698 }	6,005	866,990	47,132
							{ 556	56,622	3,059 }			
							{ 374	41,052	2,142 }			
1836.—British	270	42,567	2,048	613	118,578	5811	{ 1026	143,285	7,533 }	14,347	2,505,473	137,589
Foreign	903	174,439	7,749	754	59,937	3441	{ 501	51,522	4,453 }	7,131	988,899	53,921
							{ 555	48,953	3,139 }			
							{ 409	49,185	3,043 }			
1837.—British	431	67,566	3,209	667	132,930	7637	{ 1164	159,397	8,630 }	15,155	2,617,166	146,319
Foreign	783	145,742	6,619	847	59,872	3707	{ 554	57,196	5,257 }	7,343	1,005,940	56,778
							{ 559	52,968	3,613 }			
							{ 423	49,433	3,051 }			
1838.—British	563	86,734	4,138	739	137,511	7892	{ 1191	177,778	9,328 }	16,199	2,785,387	154,499
Foreign	939	175,643	8,184	900	68,285	4309	{ 587	60,085	5,515 }	8,679	1,211,666	68,891
							{ 740	67,704	4,654 }			
							{ 455	58,862	3,555 }			
1839.—British	721	111,470	5,331	784	156,128	8434	{ 1413	215,349	11,069 }	17,635	3,101,650	170,339
Foreign	1283	229,208	10,729	1074	77,473	6019	{ 581	58,873	5,700 }	10,326	1,331,365	79,550
							{ 853	74,390	5,157 }			
							{ 427	58,104	3,559 }			
1840.—British	771	112,700	5,390	850	165,838	9121	{ 1366	212,503	11,021 }	17,883	3,197,501	171,200
Foreign	1338	237,984	10,939	1145	88,656	6941	{ 546	57,274	5,620 }	10,198	1,460,294	79,412
							{ 790	69,710	4,782 }			
							{ 360	48,996	2,449 }			
	DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.											
	Prussia.			Germany.			United Netherlands.			All Countries.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1831.—British	303	50,972	2394	666	106,026	5194	1617	179,488	9,760	13,791	2,300,731	132,004
Foreign	395	80,832	3488	589	49,635	2688	784	86,461	4,931	5,927	896,051	47,009
1832.—British	265	41,027	1990	798	121,872	6181	1571	176,471	9,722	13,292	2,229,269	128,293
Foreign	349	70,252	3045	425	37,247	2022	733	88,059	5,041	4,391	651,223	34,834
1833.—British	223	38,606	1784	834	127,611	6299	1179	141,307	7,758	13,266	2,244,274	125,474
Foreign	396	81,119	3486	455	40,934	2215	1681	118,217	6,296	5,250	758,601	40,014
1834.—British	155	25,609	1216	719	117,964	5669	{ H877	120,584	5,847 }	13,639	2,296,325	129,504
Foreign	425	88,369	3817	586	48,865	2721	{ B373	34,051	2,896 }	5,823	852,827	45,829
							{ H597	64,214	3,891 }			
							{ B332	36,369	1,893 }			
1835.—British	119	18,690	929	740	133,380	6151	{ H936	142,819	6,768 }	13,948	2,410,941	136,537
Foreign	555	111,175	4837	627	54,088	2943	{ B522	49,687	4,214 }	6,047	905,270	47,927
							{ H546	55,870	3,477 }			
							{ B302	31,774	1,685 }			

(continued)

DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.												
	Prussia.			Germany.			United Netherlands.			All Countries.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1836.—British	212	32,518	1608	660	126,157	6144	{ 945 457	{ 139,172 42,736	{ 7,263 4,065	14,207	2,531,577	144,295
Foreign	680	135,049	5918	781	57,661	3508	{ 576 348	{ 51,853 43,949	{ 3,515 2,807	7,048	1,035,120	56,069
1837.—British	322	57,803	2546	715	140,098	8009	{ 1055 560	{ 150,576 58,121	{ 8,104 5,556	14,567	2,547,227	148,632
Foreign	602	114,091	5155	922	64,110	4061	{ 549 371	{ 50,596 42,523	{ 3,612 2,744	7,461	1,036,738	57,971
1838.—British	405	62,138	3057	755	143,325	7996	{ 1112 579	{ 168,849 57,868	{ 8,720 5,525	15,907	2,876,236	162,763
Foreign	669	121,824	5592	872	57,988	3948	{ 628 382	{ 52,121 52,786	{ 3,879 3,380	8,520	1,222,803	68,386
1839.—British	496	77,410	3730	871	170,767	9423	{ 1320 548	{ 204,650 52,973	{ 10,412 5,384	17,066	3,096,611	173,886
Foreign	935	167,332	7824	1150	75,837	5227	{ 737 401	{ 60,757 57,233	{ 4,284 3,453	10,698	1,398,096	79,818
1840.—British	530	73,443	3690	885	173,110	9691	{ 1352 517	{ 212,680 49,457	{ 10,470 5,140	17,633	3,292,184	174,021
Foreign	956	177,449	8540	1171	82,271	5343	{ 781 322	{ 65,452 46,541	{ 1,170 3,181	10,440	1,488,888	79,981

STATEMENT of principal Articles imported into Prussia, and into the whole Union of Customs, during the Years 1840 and 1841 (as published officially in the Prussian State).

IMPORTED INTO PRUSSIA.			IMPORTED INTO THE UNION.			
ARTICLES.	1840.	1841.	ARTICLES.	1836.	1840.	1841.
	centners.	centners.		centners.	centners.	centners.
Cotton yarn unbleached and untwisted, at 2 dollars duty.	309,511	312,727	Cotton yarn unbleached and untwisted, at 2 dollars duty.	307,867	431,216	434,286
Twist bleached or dyed, 8 dollars	3,040	2,962	Twist bleached or dyed, at 8 dollars	9,196	6,257	6,567
Wares at 50 dollars	5,078	4,369	Wares at 50 dollars	13,507	16,186	14,543
	cwt.	cwt.	Wares from Neufchatel .....	....	1,485	1,569
Woollen wares at the duty of 30 dollars	10,385	12,181	Woollen wares at the duty of 30 dollars	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Raw and cast iron, bars, rails, &c., at 1 dollar	276,359	469,310	Raw and cast iron, bars, rails, &c., at 1 dollar	12,461	26,298	30,844
Forged iron, anchors, plates, &c., at 3 dollars	23,132	27,019	Forged iron, anchors, plates, &c., at 3 dollars	221,779	433,934	550,091
	head.	head.		head.	head.	head.
Horses, mules, &c., at 1 1-3 dollar	32,322	32,333	Horses, mules, &c., at 1 1-3 dollars	33,857	39,361	38,055
Oxen, bulls, &c., at 5 dollars..	3,910	4,110	Oxen, bulls, &c., at 5 dollars }	10,008 {	3,985	4,175
From Hanover and Holland, at 2½ dollars	1,150	1,343	Ditto at 1½ dollar .....	....	5,949	5,981
Cows and other kinds, at 3, 2 (and 1 dollar from Hanover and Holland)	13,161	14,719	From Hanover and Holland, at 2½ dollars .....	....	1,262	1,434
Pigs, fat, at 1 dollar	17,384	15,618	Cows and other kinds, at 3 and 2 dollars	11,198	11,268	9,146
Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a-dollar	840	896	Ditto at 1 dollar from Hanover and Holland .....	....	10,406	13,929
Lean pigs at two-thirds of a dollar	167,873	210,040	Pigs, fat, at 1 dollar	16,510	18,045	16,261
Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a-dollar	1,590	2,377	Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a-dollar .....	....	1,146	1,157
Sheep, calves, and goats, at one-sixteenth of a dollar....	201,017	182,785	Lean pigs, at two-thirds of a dollar	217,987	214,862	244,900
	tons.	tons.	Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a-dollar .....	....	1,659	2,435
Pit-coal	166,000	192,504	Sheep, calves, and goats, at one-sixth of a dollar	227,354	230,310	226,946
	cwt.	cwt.		tons.	tons.	tons.
Tallow	15,273	30,057	Pit-coal	685,000	187,000	197,000
Silk wares, at 110 dollars	669	645			cwt.	cwt.
Half-silk, at 55 dollars	501	510	Silk wares, at 110 dollars .....	....	21,676	2,599
			Half silk, at 55 dollars .....	....	1,756	1,889

ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

IMPORTED INTO PRUSSIA.			IMPORTED INTO THE UNION.			
ARTICLES.	1840.	1841.	ARTICLES.	1836.	1840.	1841.
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wine and mast, at 8 dollars; from Switzerland, at $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar	155,027	158,513	Wine and mast, at 8 dollars; from Switzerland, at $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar	204,490	221,593	222,095
Dried fruits at 4 dollars	80,591	82,195	Dried fruits at 4 dollars	126,919	114,616	117,479
Spices at $6\frac{1}{2}$ dollars	30,769	30,208	Spices at $6\frac{1}{2}$ dollars	39,286	48,999	50,763
	barrels.	barrels.		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.
Herrings, at 1 dollar	248,920	215,904	Herrings at 1 dollar	165,783	254,364	220,993
	cwts.	cwts.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Coffee, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ dollars	405,789	423,892	Coffee, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ dollars	518,364	668,325	703,830
Rice at 2 dollars	120,314	110,519	Rice, at 2 dollars	90,756	161,137	147,901
Treacle, at 4 dollars	11,338	45,681	Treacle at 4 dollars	23,007	11,363	47,701
Sugar :			Sugar :			
Lumps, for refining, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ dls.	347,328	304,962	Lumps, for refining, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ dls.	986,810	434,699	385,782
Raw, for refining, at 5 dollars	475,225	517,306	Raw, for refining at 5 dollars..		582,888	609,164
Tobacco :			Tobacco :			
Raw	118,413	133,542	Raw	167,970	208,139	245,844
Manufactured	13,321	16,596	Manufactured	19,937	24,330	27,044

CUSTOMS Revenue collected by each State of the Union for 1841.

STATES.	Inhabitants.	Amount of Duty raised.	Share of net Receipts.
Prussia	15,159,031	14,701,855	10,925,229
Bavaria	4,375,586	1,681,171	3,158,621
Saxony	1,706,276	1,878,176	1,229,727
Württemberg	1,703,258	474,448	1,291,234
Baden	1,294,131	846,364	936,847
Hesse-Cassel	666,280	408,673	480,193
Hesse-Darmstadt	820,907	515,444	637,415
Thuringia	952,421	348,212	686,418
Nassau	308,095	35,141	288,682
Frankfort	66,338	1,026,460	1,026,498

IMPORTS into Germany, by the Rhine, from Rotterdam, in the Year 1841.
Value in Pounds sterling.

	£
Cheese and butter	1,160
Coffee	440,960
Cotton	113,160
Cutlery, hardware	15,480
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	65,120
Dye stuffs and colours	378,200
Earths, ochres, and bricks	1,480
Fish and salted provisions	11,240
Fruit dried and fresh	23,360
Geneva and other indigenous spirits	24,240
Glass and glasswares	1,120
Grain and flour for food	60,200
Gums	17,640
Hair, horse and other kinds, and feathers	17,920
Hemp and flax	2,360

	£
Hides and skins	203,960
Iron, nails, and ironmongery	15,320
Manufactures of various kinds	12,280
Metals wrought and unwrought	104,560
Oils for the arts	40,360
Pitch, tar, and other rosins	3,160
Porcelain, earthenware and pottery	9,600
Salt and chemical products	46,720
Seeds, oleaginous	21,000
Spices	32,760
Sugar, raw	106,880
— refined	98,640
Tallow and other fat	36,640
Thread, yarn, twist, and manufacture: viz.—	
of cotton	1,325,760
„ hemp and flax	41,320
„ silk	135,320
„ wool or worsted	306,560
„ not enumerated articles	14,520
Tobacco—indigenous unmanufactured	320
— leaf and roll	125,000
— manufactured	42,000
Wines and foreign spirits	26,160
Wood—cabinetmakers'	3,960
— dyewood	35,760
Sundry articles	12,480
Total in sterling	£3,864,680

EXPORTS from Germany, by the Rhine, to Rotterdam, during the Year 1841.
Value in Pounds sterling.

	£
Barley, oats, and other corn	45,920
Coals	14,920
Cotton	400
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	19,920
Dye stuffs and colours	25,440
Fruit, dried and fresh	1,120
Glass and glasswares	8,360
Gums	80
Haberdashery and hardware	40,280
Hair, horse and other kinds, and feathers	7,840
Hemp and flax	3,160
Hides and skins	13,280
Iron-wire and ironmongery	22,880
Manufactures of various kinds	54,760
Metals wrought and unwrought	18,840
Oils for the arts	800
Pitch, tar, and other rosins	80
Porcelain, earthenware and pottery	3,240
Potash and other ashes	40
Rice	40
Rum and arrack	920
Salt and chemical products	4,360
Seeds, oleaginous, or for extracting oil therefrom	22,600

	£
Spices	8,840
Sugars	5,760
Tallow and other fat	240
Thread, yarns, twist and manufactures, viz.—	
of cotton	116,360
„ hemp and flax	9,680
„ silk	556,440
„ wool or worsted	55,320
„ not enumerated	13,400
Tobacco	1,400
Wheat, rye, and flour thereof	213,960
Wines, brandy and spirits	59,200
Wood : viz.—cabinetmakers'	1,200
— dyewood	120
— for ship and house building	7,320
Wool	7,400
Sundry articles	29,280
Total in sterling	£1,395,200

COST OF SHIPPING, &c., AT THE FOLLOWING PORTS.

ANTWERP.—A ship, copper-fastened and coppered, and rigged complete, 16*l.* to 17*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 33*s.* 4*d.* to 36*s.* 8*d.*; provisions 35*s.*

ROTTERDAM.—A ship for the Java trade copper-fastened and coppered, and rigged, 18*l.* 10*s.* to 21*l.* per ton; for home trade, 11*l.* to 13*l.* Each seaman, per month, wages 34*s.*; provisioned 35*s.* to 40*s.*

HAMBURG.—A ship coppered, and copper-fastened, and rigged, 10*l.* per ton; not coppered 8*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.*; provisions 25*s.*

KIEL.—A ship oak-built, complete for sea, 12*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.*; provisions 25*s.* to 35*s.*

LUBEC.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, about 8*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 40*s.*; provisions 30*s.*

ROSTOCK.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, 8*l.* to 9*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 33*s.*; provisions 20*s.* to 23*s.*

STETTIN.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, 7*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 24*s.*; provisions 23*s.*

DANTZIC.—A ship iron-fastened, and rigged, 6*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 32*s.*; provisions 15*s.* to 20*s.*

COPENHAGEN.—A ship coppered and copper-fastened, and rigged, 15*l.* per ton: rather less in the outports. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 35*s.*; provisions about 30*s.*

The above cost of ships includes rigging and two sets of sails.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN PRUSSIA, &c.

THE number of fabrics have doubled since 1836. Prussia had that year 50, the other states 25. In 1840 Prussia had 91, the other states 50; total 141.

In 1836 the produce was from 80,000 to 95,000 centners. In 1840 estimated at 240,000 centners. An excise duty has been imposed on this sugar.

The consumption of all kinds of sugar in the states of the Union is stated to be 1966 kilogrammes per individual, or about 4 lbs. avoirdupois. In the towns at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilogrammes or $5\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

ROYAL GEVERBE INSTITUTE OF BERLIN.

IN this school of design are taught practical arithmetic, machine drawing, clay modelling, physics, elementary geometry, general and architectural drawing, elementary mathematics, trigonometry and projections, hand drawing, chemistry, practical knowledge from samples of raw materials and manufactures, mineralogy, building, perspective, original design drawing, architecture, analytical dynamics, practical machine-making, and original design machine-drawing. Chemists' and artisans' work daily in the laboratory and workshops of the institution, and the professors are appointed strictly on account of their ability as instructors.

COPYRIGHT OF BOOKS IN GERMANY.

THE Germanic Diet, two or three years ago, came to the following resolutions respecting spurious editions of literary works, and surreptitious copies of works of art:

ART. 1.—Literary productions of every kind as well as works of art, whether already published or not, shall not be multiplied by mechanical means without the consent of the authors or artists, or those to whom they may have transferred their rights.

2. The rights above mentioned shall pass to the heirs or representatives of the authors or artists, or those to whom they have been transferred, and when he who brought out the work or he who is the editor is named, this right shall be recognised and protected in all the States of the Confederation for a period of ten years at the least. This period shall be applicable to literary productions and works of art which have already appeared within the territories of the Germanic Confederation during the twenty years which have preceded the date of this resolution, when these productions and works shall be published anew, reckoning from the year of their new publication. When works are published in parts, the period shall be reckoned from the publication of the last part.

3. Allows the prolonging of the shortest period of copyright for expensive works for a time not exceeding twenty years.

4. Gives to authors and artists a right of compensation from all persons who may publish surreptitious copies of their works, and declares that such surreptitious copies, as well as all the materials used in their production, shall be seized and destroyed.

5. Interdicts the sale in any of the States of the Confederation of all surreptitious works, whether made within or without the state in which they are offered for sale, and declares that all such sales shall be liable to the penalties of the law.

6. Requires that all the States shall communicate to the Diet the measures they shall respectively take for enforcing the observance of the foregoing articles. It also reserves to the Diet the power of deliberating, after the commencement of the year 1842, upon the propriety of extending the term of the rights now granted to literary men and artists, unless circumstances should render an earlier reconsideration of the subject necessary.

Another separate resolution reserves the question of the rights to be granted to the authors of musical and dramatic works and compositions to future consideration, upon a report about to be made by a commission.

PRICES, in the following Places, of the annexed Articles in 1841 (condensed from Mr. Meek's Report).

	OSTEND.	ANTWERP.	BREMEN.	HAMBURG.	LUBEC.	KIEL.	ROSTOCK.	STETTIN.	DANTZIC.	ELSINORE.
	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.
Oxen	of 600 lb. 11 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	The prices of animals cannot be given with any precision, they vary so much in size and quality.	{ 26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 28 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> pr 100 lbs.	of 650 lbs. 12 <i>l.</i>	of 600 lbs. 11 <i>l.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i>	{ 7 <i>l.</i> per one of 600 lbs.	{ of 600 lbs., 10 <i>l.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i>	6 <i>l.</i> to 15 <i>l.</i>	{ of 550 lbs. 6 <i>l.</i> 15 0 Excise ... 1 2 6 7 <i>l.</i> 17 6	8 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i>
Cows	4½ per lb.		4 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> each.	10 <i>l.</i> to 11 <i>l.</i>	of 500 lbs. 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>l.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i>	3 <i>l.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i>
Calves	4½ per lb.		....	1 <i>l.</i>	16 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	about 10 <i>s.</i> or 12 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	15 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Stallions .....	....		10 <i>l.</i> , 20 <i>l.</i> 30 <i>l.</i>	20 <i>l.</i>	{ good working horses from 14 <i>l.</i>	20 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i>	{ 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 18 <i>l.</i>	....	{ 10 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i>
Geldings	about 14 <i>l.</i>	....	the same.	15 <i>l.</i>	{ 10 <i>s.</i> to 21 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> each	20 <i>l.</i> to 60 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> , bad	5 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i>	
Mares	14 <i>l.</i>	....	....	4 <i>l.</i>	none ever sold.	20 <i>l.</i> to 60 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i>		
Colts .....	....	....	....			8 <i>l.</i> to 15 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i>			
Mules .....	....	....	....							
Sheep	4½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	....	27 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> 100 lbs.	of 60 lbs. 1 <i>l.</i>	of 40 lbs. 14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	{ 4 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i> ; the latter 80 lbs.	7 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> each.	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i>	{ of 42 lbs. 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> Excise.. 1 8 11 8	20 <i>s.</i> to 25 <i>s.</i>
Swine	4 <i>d.</i> per lb.	....	34 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> pr 100.	4½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	of 200 lbs. 4 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	{ 50 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> ac- cording to size	3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	{ of 165 lbs. 1 <i>l.</i> 13 0 Excise.. 0 6 8 1 <i>l.</i> 19 8	40 <i>s.</i> to 50 <i>s.</i>
Bacon & Hams ...	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	7 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.	about 4½ <i>d.</i> pr lb.	{ Bacon 40 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs., Hams 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	4½ <i>d.</i> to 6½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>	hams 4 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	{ 30 <i>s.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Beef & pork, sld.	{ beef 5½ <i>d.</i> pr lb. pork 5 <i>d.</i> pr lb.	{ 60 <i>s.</i> to 63 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> pr bl. of 200 lb.	25 <i>s.</i> per 100 lb.	{ 50 <i>s.</i> per cask of 186 lbs.	4½ <i>d.</i> to 6½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	see Hamburg.	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	5 <i>d.</i> to 5½ <i>d.</i> pr lb.	{ beef 4½ <i>d.</i> per lb. pork 63 <i>s.</i> per barrel of 196 lbs.	{ pork 52 <i>s.</i> to 56 <i>s.</i> per barrel beef 43 <i>s.</i> to 45 <i>s.</i> do. beef (fresh) 20 <i>s.</i> to 26 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Beer .....	....	....	....	....	....	4 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	{ 7 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i> per brl. of 32 gals.	....	4 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	
Butter	10 <i>d.</i> per lb.	8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> pr lb.	{ 55 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> to 69 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.	62 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.	6½ <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.	10 <i>d.</i> per lb.	8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> pr lb.	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	{ 45 <i>s.</i> to 60 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Cheese	5½ per lb.	6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>d.</i> pr lb.	{ 44 <i>s.</i> to 45 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.	40 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.	....	1 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.	3½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	{ 15 <i>s.</i> to 25 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Poultry	{ from 2 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> per couple.	2 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> each.	2 <i>s.</i> per couple.	about 1 <i>s.</i> each.	7½ <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>d.</i> each.	6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> each.	{ fowls 1 <i>s.</i> each, and others in proportion.	about 1 <i>s.</i> each.	{ 1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per couple.	
Eggs	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> pr 100	3 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> per 100	4 <i>d.</i> per dozen.	1 <i>d.</i> each.	variable, from 4 <i>d.</i> pr dz	6 <i>d.</i> per dozen.	6 <i>d.</i> per doz.	16 for 4 <i>d.</i>	3 <i>d.</i> per dozen.	{ 17 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i> per barrel.
Herrings, pickled and salted .....	....	3 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> each	25 <i>s.</i> per barrel.	35 <i>s.</i> per ton.	....	....	....	....	....	(continued)

Exports from the places enumerated in the foregoing table, of the articles specified therein.

1. CATTLE.—None are exported from Ostend, nor from Antwerp, the latter imports oxen and a few sheep from Holland and occasionally from Germany. No cattle have been exported from Rotterdam, but they pass from Holland by land into Belgium and France. No cattle are exported from Bremen, nor hitherto from Hamburg, except probably in transit, of which we have no account. From Kiel and Altona, or rather from Sleswick and Holstein, oxen, cows, sheep, and swine, are driven to the markets of Hamburg and Altona. No cattle, sheep, or swine are exported from Lubec. The same remark applies to Rostock, Stettin, and Dantzic. From Denmark there have been exported annually, taking the average of the last 10 years, 26,000 oxen, 65 00 cows, 10,000 horses, 15,000 sheep, and 13,000 swine. From the information collected by Mr. Meek, and from all other accounts, Denmark and Holstein, chiefly,—Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg, secondly,—and possibly Holland, are the only countries which can afford to export cattle, sheep, and swine to England. It will appear from the part of this work treating of France, and from the foregoing tables of exports and imports of cattle from and into Germany, that France and Germany do not possess sufficient live stock for the necessary consumption. The north of Spain can afford to export hogs, and, probably, a few horned cattle. France imports cattle from Savoy, and from part of the Swiss Jura, and also from the neighbouring parts of Germany; but the exports of live stock from Germany on the west is far more than overbalanced by the imports from the east, especially from the Ukraine and Moldavia.

2. PROVISIONS.—From 700 cwt., in 1838, to 5088 cwt., in 1840, of butter, and from 951*l.* value, in 1838, to 2825*l.* value, in 1840, of poultry, and about 4000*l.* value of eggs, and a considerable quantity of fresh fruits have been exported, chiefly to England, from Ostend. From Antwerp no provisions are exported (except as ships' stores). All kinds are, to some extent, imported. About 3000 cwt. of hams, and 1200 tongues, are exported from Rotterdam and other places in Holland. All Holland exports about 125,000 cwt. of butter, and about 7000 tons of cheese. From Bremen 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. of bacon and hams, and about 200,000 lbs. of salted and smoked beef are annually exported. Hamburg exports about 7,500,000 lbs. of smoked, salted, and hung beef, and hams and bacon, and about 2,600,000 lbs. of butter. The exports of provisions from Hamburg will probably increase. 4,000,000 lbs. of butter are exported from Holstein-Sleswick; and beef, hams, &c., of which we have no account, to Hamburg. Lubec sends butter, bacon, hams, &c., to Hamburg, but not to England. Rostock re-exports bacon and hams to Prussia, and butter to Hamburg. Stettin imports both butter and cheese, and exports none of consequence. Dantzic exports hams, but scarcely any other provisions.

Salt Meat.—Mr. Meek states, that

“Hamburg has for some time past got into great repute for the excellent salt meat which is cured there, of which a considerable quantity is sent to England and lodged in bond for re-exportation. The beef cured comes principally from the rich pasture of Holstein, and is of excellent quality.

“The quantity exported to England in 1840 was,

	Tierces.
Of salt beef	3000
Of salt pork	1000
Of bacon, hams, tongues, sausages, and smoked beef, a small quantity was exported to England.	

“The quantity that might be exported from Hamburg annually, would probably be,

	Tierces.
Of beef	from 5000 to 6000
Of pork	„ 8000 „ 10,000

“If any additional demand was made for salt meat to export to England, beyond that which exists at present, it would, it was said, have the effect of equalizing the prices in England and Hamburg, perhaps not to so great an extent the first year, as it would afterwards. In England the prices would fall. In Hamburg they would rise. The price at which salt meat could be delivered in England in navy packages, would, if admissible, be as follows :

A navy tierce of salt beef, containing thirty-eight 8 lb. pieces, would be, including freight and charges (5s.), 4*l.* 8s.
 A navy tierce of pork, containing eighty 4 lb. pieces, would be, including freight and charges (5s.), 4*l.* 11s.

“Pork is sent in large quantities from Holstein to Hamburg, in order to be salted. The pigs are killed on the farms, and sent to Hamburg in waggons.

“The price of smoked beef, which loses twenty-five per cent in drying, was stated to be about 5½*d.* per lb. In 1840 1,000,000 lbs. were sold at that price to the French government, for the use of the troops at Algiers ; and 1,200,000 lbs. of hay were also sent there, at the rate of 5*l.* 5s. 3*d.* per ton : viz.—

Cost of 1000 lbs. 1*l.* 12s., freight and charges (15s.)=2*l.* 7s.
 Or per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered at Algiers, 5*l.* 5s. 3*d.*
 The price of hay in 1841 was 20s. per 1000 lbs., or per ton 2*l.* 4s. 9*d.*
 The last contract price for the navy in England was, per tierce of beef, 7*l.* 5s. 4*d.*,
 and for pork, 7*l.* 3s. 6*d.*
 Flour, about 35,000 barrels (in 1837).”

Hamburg exports annually, in about 80 vessels of 13,000 tons, to the Newfoundland fisheries, bread about 82,000 bags, butter about 18,000 casks, pork about 11,000 barrels, beef about 1000 barrels, hams 200 in number, bacon about 2500 casks, wheat 6000 sacks, bran 800 sacks, barley 1900 sacks, pearled

barley and peas 5000 casks, and several other articles such as shoes and boots, soap, cordage, gin, tar, &c.

Altona exports nearly one-fourth as much as Hamburg of provisions and other articles to Newfoundland.

Salted Meat, Dantzic.—Mr. Meek informs us that a rival establishment to that at Hamburg has been formed at Dantzic, which he subsequently visited. He states,

“ Not having, in the neighbourhood of Dantzic, the advantage of such fine pastures as those which are to be found in Holstein; and the cattle being worked in the plough from four to eight years before they are attempted to be fattened, and then in a great measure upon the refuse of the distilleries, the meat is too sinewy, and the fat too loose to bear the pickling process. The curing of salt beef has, therefore, been given up; but with pork, the success has been perfect. The hogs are all corn fed, and killed in the establishment, and the meat is therefore sure to keep, when properly managed. Every thing seemed to be conducted in a proper manner, and the meat appeared to be of excellent quality. The quantity exported to England last year was 5000 barrels, which was afterwards re-exported to Australia. The price obtained was from 61s. to 63s. per barrel of 200 lbs.; the present price is 62s. per barrel, free on board, in Dantzic. The parties connected with this establishment were equally as anxious as those at Hamburg, to tender for salt meat to the navy, to be contracted for next year, if permission could be granted.”

LOWEST and Highest Prices of Corn at Dantzic, for each Year, from 1703 to 1841, according to the Municipal Register of that City.

YEARS.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.								HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1703	7 11	15 0	5 3	6 7	4 6	5 3	3 5	3 9	10 2	18 0	6 5	7 11	5 8	5 11	4 6	4 9
1704	7 6	15 9	5 3	6 5	4 6	4 8	3 0	3 2	8 8	15 0	6 9	8 3	4 6	5 8	3 9	4 6
1705	7 9	15 0	5 0	5 8	4 4	4 6	2 10	3 0	9 5	16 6	6 0	7 2	4 11		3 5	3 9
1706	6 0	14 3	4 6	5 10	4 2	4 6	3 0	3 2	12 0	15 0	5 3	7 1	4 11		3 7	3 11
1707	7 2	15 0	4 9	6 0	4 6	5 1	3 0	3 7	8 3	15 0	5 5	6 7	5 8	5 11	5 0	
1708	7 11	14 3	6 0	6 7	5 8	6 0	3 7	3 9	14 8	20 3	11 8	13 2	7 6	7 11	4 9	5 1
1709	15 0	20 3	12 0	13 1	7 6	7 11	....		26 3	45 3	19 6	20 8	10 6	10 11	5 1	5 3
1710	13 6	22 3	10 2	12 0	7 6	8 0	4 4		24 0	34 8	18 9	19 6	10 11	11 8	7 2	7 6
1711	12 0	21 9	7 2	9 0	5 3	5 8	2 10	3 2	15 5	22 6	12 0	12 5	7 4	7 11	4 2	5 1
1712	10 6	19 6	5 10	7 1	5 8	6 0	3 7	3 9	13 6	21 0	8 1	9 0	6 6	6 9	4 5	4 6
1713	10 6	19 6	7 3	8 8	5 3	5 5	3 9	3 11	18 9	26 3	11 1	13 11	7 11		4 11	
1714	18 5	26 1	19 6	12 5	7 6	9 9	4 6	4 11	21 9	32 5	14 8	16 2	13 2	13 6	9 0	9 5
1715	9 0	18 9	6 9	7 6	4 11	5 10	2 10	3 0	19 6	28 11	12 5	13 2	9 9	14 3	6 0	6 5
1716	11 3	18 9	7 2	9 5	5 1	6 0	3 7	3 9	12 0	20 3	8 8	10 2	5 10	6 0	3 7	3 9
1717	10 2	18 0	6 7	7 9	5 1	5 3	3 0	3 2	11 3	19 6	8 3	9 9	5 8	6 0	3 7	3 9
1718	9 9	18 9	7 4	8 2	6 0	6 9	3 2	3 9	13 11	22 6	9 6	10 6	6 0	6 5	4 1	4 6
1719	9 5	11 3	7 6	8 8	5 5	5 8	3 3	3 7	13 11	21 0	11 6	12 5	8 8	11 3	5 10	6 0
1720	10 2	14 3	7 6	9 5	5 9	9 7	3 5		11 8	18 0	11 2	11 8	9 5	9 9	5 8	6 0
1721	8 3	13 6	6 0	6 9	5 3	5 8	3 7	3 11	9 1	13 6	7 11	9 0	5 8	6 0	4 2	4 6
1722	7 6	13 6	4 8	5 8	3 9	4 0	2 1	2 3	9 9	15 0	5 9	7 4	4 2	4 6	3 0	3 2
1723	10 2	15 0	5 5	6 5	3 9	4 2	2 3	2 5	10 6	16 6	7 6	9 0	5 6	5 8	3 0	3 9
1724	9 9	13 6	5 5	6 9	4 10	5 0	3 11	4 3	10 6	16 6	7 6	9 5	9 5	5 5	4 6	5 9
1725	10 11	18 0	9 0	10 2	5 8	6 0	4 6		15 0	19 6	10 6	12 9	8 3	8 8	5 3	5 8

(continued)

YEARS.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.								HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1726	10 6	16 6	7 8	9 6	6 0	7 2	4 3	5 3	14 8	22 6	10 1	12 0	9 9	10 11	4 11	5 3
1727	11 8	18 9	9 5	10 11	8 3	8 8	5 3	6 9	13 6	20 8	10 6	12 5	10 11		5 3	6 9
1728	10 6	15 0	7 3	8 9	5 1	5 8	3 9	4 2	11 3	18 0	9 0	10 6	9 0		5 0	5 3
1729	9 9	16 6	4 10	7 6	4 10	4 11	4 2	4 6	10 11	16 6	7 2	9 0	5 8	6 4	6 0	6 5
1730	8 3	13 6	4 5	6 5	3 5	4 2	3 0	3 9	21 0	22 6	5 3	7 2	4 11	5 8	4 6	4 11
1731	8 3	15 0	4 6	6 8	3 9	4 11	3 9		8 8	15 9	7 1	9 5	4 6	5 3		
1732	7 11	13 6	4 10	6 6	4 2	4 6	2 3	3 5	8 8	15 9	6 7	8 3	4 11	5 8	3 9	4 6
1733	7 6	13 6	4 8	6 5	4 1	4 6	2 8	3 9	8 8	15 9	6 5	7 11	5 3	5 5	3 5	3 7
1734	8 3	15 9	6 7	8 5	5 1	5 5	3 7	3 9	11 3	18 5	8 1	9 9	7 2	7 6	5 1	5 8
1735	10 2	16 6	6 5	8 1	5 1	5 5	3 11	4 6	10 11	18 0	7 8	9 4	7 6	8 1	5 3	5 8
1736	9 9	15 9	7 8	8 10	7 1	7 4	5 1	5 8	15 9	20 3	14 3	15 9	11 10	12 5	6 9	7 6
1737	12 9	18 9	10 6	11 5	6 5	7 2	4 6	5 10	14 7	19 11	14 1	15 5	11 3	12 0	7 6	8 9
1738	9 0	16 11	6 9	8 3	4 6	5 3	3 0	3 9	12 0	18 9	9 5	11 8	6 5	7 6	4 4	4 11
1739	7 11	15 9	5 8	7 2	4 4	4 6	2 10	3 5	12 5	18 0	9 9	11 8	7 11	8 8	4 11	5 5
1740	12 0	18 0	8 5	9 9	7 6	7 11	4 6	5 3	27 9	32 5	16 6	18 9	11 3	12 9	7 2	7 11
1741	12 9	24 0	11 5	13 6	8 3	9 0	5 8	6 5	28 6	33 11	19 2	20 3	13 6	15 0	9 9	10 6
1742	9 5	16 6	6 9	8 8	5 3	6 0	3 0	3 5	12 0	22 6	11 3	13 11	7 6	9 0	5 4	6 0
1743	9 0	13 6	5 10	7 2	4 8	4 11	3 0	3 2	10 6	16 6	7 4	9 4	6 0	6 2	3 9	3 11
1744	9 5	14 3	5 10	6 9	4 0	4 4	3 0	3 2	11 3	15 0	6 9	7 10	6 0	6 5	5 3	5 8
1745	10 11	15 5	6 9	7 6	5 10	6 0	5 0	5 5	15 9	21 0	12 9	14 7	8 3	9 9	7 2	8 3
1746	7 6	10 11	9 2	10 2	8 3	8 8	4 2	4 11	16 6	20 8	12 5	13 2	10 6	11 3	7 3	8 3
1747	11 3	18 0	9 5	10 6	4 11	5 3	3 9	4 3	16 6	21 5	13 3	13 6	10 6	10 10	5 8	6 5
1748	9 9	15 9	7 6	8 9	5 8	6 0	4 1	4 4	14 3	18 9	10 6	11 8	9 0	9 3	6 6	6 8
1749	10 11	15 5	7 2	7 11	5 5	5 9	3 9	4 1	17 3	19 11	9 6	10 4	3 6	8 9	6 4	6 6
1750	10 11	15 5	5 10	6 2	4 8	5 1	3 4	3 7	12 9	17 8	8 3	8 8	5 8	6 0	4 1	4 4
1751	8 3	14 3	5 9	6 2	4 6	4 11	3 4	3 7	15 0	18 9	9 2	9 7	7 1	7 4	5 3	5 7
1752	12 0	17 3	6 9	8 10	5 5	6 2	4 4	4 8	14 9	18 9	9 5	10 3	6 9	7 6	5 3	5 8
1753	12 0	17 3	6 5	8 10	6 5	6 9	4 2	4 6	15 0	19 2	7 2	9 0	7 6	8 3	6 5	6 9
1754	11 3	15 5	6 5	7 11	6 0	6 5	4 6	4 11	12 0	17 8	8 3	9 2	6 9	7 2	5 3	5 8
1755	10 2	15 0	8 3	8 5	6 0	6 5	4 6	4 11	11 8	17 3	9 9	10 11	7 6	8 3	6 9	10 2
1756	10 8	16 6	10 0	10 6	8 8	9 0	6 5	6 9	21 0	30 2	14 7	15 5	12 0	12 9	8 3	9 0
1757	15 9	23 3	15 9	17 8	9 9	10 6	7 6	9 9	24 9	29 3	21 5	21 9	14 3	15 0	11 1	11 5
1758	16 6	23 3	13 2	13 10	12 0	13 2	7 6	8 3	18 9	26 3	17 5	17 9	12 0	12 9	8 8	9 5
1759	13 6	20 3	8 8	13 10	6 9	7 2	6 0	6 5	18 9	24 9	14 1	14 8	11 3	12 0	7 11	8 3
1760	19 6	17 3	7 2	8 3	7 6	8 3	6 9	7 2	15 9	23 3	10 11	11 8	13 6	14 3	7 11	8 3
1761	13 6	21 9	10 3	11 0	9 9	10 6	8 8	9 0	16 6	23 3	12 5	13 2	12 9	13 6	9 5	10 2
1762	15 9	23 3	13 11	14 8	14 3	15 0	7 6	8 3	18 0	24 9	18 9	19 2	14 3	15 0	12 0	12 9
1763	15 0	21 0	10 11	11 3	8 8	9 9	4 6	5 3	18 0	24 9	17 0	17 5	14 3	15 0	8 3	8 8
1764	16 6	23 3	9 5	10 11	6 9	7 6	4 6	5 3	18 0	24 9	11 8	12 9	9 0	9 9	6 0	6 9
1765	17 3	24 9	11 1	11 8	9 5	9 9	6 0	6 9	23 3	33 2	17 8	18 0	13 6	14 3	9 5	10 2
1766	18 0	28 6	12 9	14 3	9 0	10 6	7 6	8 3	22 6	33 11	17 8	18 9	14 3	15 0	10 2	10 6
1767	22 6	32 5	13 6	14 3	10 6	12 9	7 11	8 3	24 9	37 8	16 2	17 3	13 6	13 11	9 5	10 6
1768	24 0	33 2	13 11	15 5	11 3	12 9	8 3	9 0	27 9	41 0	15 9	16 6	13 6	14 3	11 3	12 0
1769	18 9	30 2	14 3	15 0	9 0	9 9	6 9	9 0	30 2	41 5	16 6	17 3	12 0	13 6	8 3	9 9
1770	15 0	22 6	10 6	11 3	7 6	9 0	6 9	8 3	23 3	31 8	18 9	21 0	12 0	15 9	11 3	12 9
1771	24 9	31 8	20 3	21 0	15 9	18 0	11 3	13 6	34 8	37 8	28 2	28 6	15 9	18 0	11 3	13 6
1772	26 3	41 5	23 3	26 3	....	....	....	....	30 11	43 8	27 9	28 6				
1773	27 0	42 2	14 3	19 6	13 6	14 3	7 6	7 11	30 11	43 8	23 3	26 3	13 6	14 3	7 6	7 11
1774	22 6	30 11	13 6	18 9	10 6	12 9	7 6	7 11	27 0	42 0	18 0	19 6	12 0	15 9	8 8	9 5
1775	26 3	36 2	18 0	20 3	12 0	15 0	8 8	9 5	31 8	39 2	22 6	24 0	12 0	15 0	8 8	9 5
1776	26 3	30 2	15 0	18 0	11 3	13 6	8 8	9 0	24 9	35 5	18 9	21 0	15 9	16 6	9 0	11 3
1777	14 3	24 9	10 11	12 3	10 6	11 3	7 6	9 0	18 9	30 2	15 0	18 0	11 3	13 11	8 8	9 9
1778	19 6	28 6	12 0	13 6	11 3	12 0	7 6	9 0	19 6	28 6	14 8	16 2	12 0	12 9	9 0	9 9
1779	17 3	24 9	9 9	11 8	9 0	9 9	6 0	6 9	19 6	28 6	13 6	14 8	12 0	13 2	9 5	10 2
1780	14 3	21 9	9 0	9 9	9 0	9 9	6 0	6 9	21 0	29 3	14 3	15 9	10 6	11 3	8 3	9 0
1781	19 6	28 6	13 2	14 3	11 3	12 0	8 8	9 5	22 6	31 8	19 2	19 11	15 0	16 6	9 5	10 2
1782	19 6	28 6	16 2	16 6	12 9	13 6	8 3		25 6	33 11	20 3	21 0	13 6	16 6	10 2	
1783	21 0	30 2	12 9	14 3	12 0	12 9	9 0	9 9	26 3	34 8	15 9	17 3	21 9	15 9	9 9	11 3
1784	22 6	30 11	16 2	17 3	13 6	15 0	9 9	10 2	31 8	38 5	19 6	20 8	16 6	16 11	9 9	10 2
1785	24 9	30 2	14 3	18 0	13 6	15 0	10 2	11 3	29 3	35 5	19 6	21 0	17 3	18 9	10 6	12 0
1786	25 6	30 11	18 9	20 3	13 6	15 0	9 9	11 3	29 3	35 5	27 5	28 6	17 3	18 9	10 6	12 0
1787	25 6	29 3	27 0	28 6	13 6	15 0	10 6	11 3	28 6	33 11	24 9	26 3	16 6	16 11	10 6	12 0
1788	27 9	29 3	17 3	18 9	13 6	16 6	9 9	10 6	30 11	33 2	24 0	25 6	14 3	18 0	10 6	11 3
1789	27 0	32 5	17 3	18 9	14 3	18 0	9 9	10 6	52 9	58 9	26 3	28 6	14 3	21 0	12 0	12 9

Y E A R.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.								HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	from s. d.	to s. d.	from s. d.	to s. d.	from s. d.	to s. d.	from s. d.	to s. d.	from s. d.	to s. d.	from s. d.	to s. d.	from s. d.	to s. d.	from s. d.	to s. d.
1806	49	0 60 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	0 64 1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1807	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1808	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1809	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1810	30	11 45 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	8 56 5	....	....	....	....	....	....
1811	28	6 30 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1812	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1813	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1814	22	6 35 8	16 6 18 9	....	....	....	....	....	25	6 41 5	38 5 42 5	....	....	....	....	....
1815	26	3 31 8	16 2 16 11	14 3 15 0	12 0 12 9	13 8 14 7	86 0 107 6	53 9 54 3	17 2 17 7	13 8 14 7	12 9 13 6	....	....	....	....	....
1816	35	2 39 1	19 1 19 6	17 2 17 7	13 8 14 7	86 0 107 6	53 9 54 3	17 2 17 7	13 8 14 7	12 9 13 6	....	....	....	....	....	....
1817	55	2 75 3	29 1 30 1	21 1 22 1	15 0 17 0	90 3 115 4	55 2 56 2	35 1 37 1	23 1 25 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1818	51	11 70 7	30 2 31 2	23 11 24 11	15 7 17 8	67 6 83 0	37 5 38 5	33 4 35 5	21 10 23 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1819	27	0 38 7	19 3 20 3	14 6 17 4	12 6 15 5	48 2 65 8	34 7 35 7	28 11 29 11	19 3 20 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1820	25	6 34 10	15 7 16 6	11 11 12 10	9 2 10 1	33 11 45 10	22 0 22 11	14 8 16 11	11 11 14 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1821	21	9 30 8	12 8 16 3	9 0 10 10	9 0 9 11	36 3 47 9	21 9 23 8	12 8 13 7	11 9 12 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1822	25	7 32 11	16 0 17 10	8 8 9 7	8 8 9 7	26 6 33 10	18 3 21 0	16 0 16 11	12 4 13 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1823	19	1 26 9	13 2 15 0	10 4 11 3	7 8 8 6	25 6 32 10	20 0 22 9	15 11 16 10	8 6 9 5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1824	15	8 21 3	7 10 8 9	6 5½ 7 5	5 6½ 6 5½	24 0 29 6	13 10 15 8	9 3 10 2	7 5 8 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1825	17	2 24 9	7 2 8 7	7 2 8 1	6 2½ 7 2	22 10 30 4	9 6 11 5	9 0½ 10 0	6 8 7 7½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1826	21	2 25 0	12 3	11 2	10 3	23 3 31 6	18 0	17 7	14 7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1827	22	6 26 6	16 0	14 9	12 1	31 4 32 6	20 2	18 10	14 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1828	30	1 32 4	17 6	13 3	10 2	44 11 40 6	21 5	15 6	12 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1829	30	8 35 6	....	....	....	60 1 61 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1830	29	9 34 0	....	....	....	48 2 52 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1831	40	2 42 0	....	....	....	49 6 53 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1832	28	10 36 0	....	....	....	42 6 44 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1833	26	4 30 6	....	....	....	32 0 33 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1834	23	2 27 0	....	....	....	28 6 31 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1835	20	1 22 0	37 11	13 7	10 9	24 11 27 8	20 9	18 2	14 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1836	21	10 22 8	....	....	....	34 10 36 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1837	23	2 26 4	....	....	....	33 11 35 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1838	24	1 29 0	....	....	....	61 2 62 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1839	31	6 32 0	....	....	....	60 6 61 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1840	36	0 42 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	62 6 63 0	24 0	19 6	15 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1841	43	0 48 6	24 0	16 0	9 4	54 0 60 0	28 0 30 0	18 0 24 0	11 0 16 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

PRICES of Grain per Imperial Quarter, at the following Places in the end of 1841.

P L A C E S.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Antwerp	50s. to 59s.	30s. to 36s.	24s. to 28s.	13s. to 17s. 6d.
Rotterdam	40s. 61s.	31s. 37s. 6d.	19s. 24s. 6d.	14s. 24s.
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	41s. 50s.	32s. 33s. 9d.	17s. 7d. 17s. 8d.	11s. 13s.
Hamburg	52s. 63s.	33s. 36s.	21s. 23s. 6d.	15s. 16s.
Copenhagen	40s. 42s.	28s. 30s.	17s. 20s.	10s. 11s.
Rostock	32s. 54s.	20s. 34s.	15s. 18s. 6d.	10s. 6d. 15s.
Stettin	48s. 52s.	26s. 30s.	17s. 19s.	12s. 14s. 6d.
Dantzie	45s. 60s.	26s. 29s.	16s. 23s.	9s. 4d. 12s. 6d.

EXPENSE AND CHARGES ON CORN AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

ROTTERDAM.—Metage and carriage to granary, per quarter, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$		} 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}d.$
Rent, insuring, and turning, per month, do., $2\frac{1}{4}d.$		
Export duty, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, factory, $5d.$		
Metage and carriage to shipping, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$		
Commission, 1 per cent on the value.		£ s. d.
DANTZIC.—For 1000 quarters, <i>on warehousing</i> , metage, $5l.$, carriage, $9l.$		} 19 15 0
fees $2l.$, town dues, $3l. 15s.$		
<i>On Shipment.</i>		
Metage in granary, and fee, $7l.$; delivery, $1l. 4s. 6d.$		} 37 4 6
Porterage, and lighterage, $9l.$; town dues, $3l. 15s.$		
Expenses to the roads, $2l. 10s.$		
Granary rent, $1l. 5s.$, turning, screening, &c. $8l. 10s.$		
Insurance against fire, &c., $4l.$		
Total expenses		£ 56 19 6
Commission, 2 per cent, to be added.		

A RETURN of the Highest and Lowest Prices of Wheat, and the Difference per Cent., in each of the Years, from 1829 to 1838 inclusive, in each of the following Places.

YEARS.	ENGLAND.			DANTZIC.			ROTTERDAM.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference per cent.	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference per cent.	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference per cent.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	
1829	55 4	75 11	37.	30 8	60 1	96.	40 6	52 4	29.
1830	55 5	74 11	35.	29 9	48 2	62.	39 11	49 6	24.
1831	59 2	75 1	27.	40 2	49 6	23.	48 11	60 9	24.
1832	51 3	63 7	24.	28 10	42 6	47.	34 5	46 11	36.
1833	49 2	56 5	14.	26 4	32 0	21.	26 5	38 1	44.
1834	40 6	49 6	22.	23 2	28 6	23.	30 1	34 4	14.
1835	36 0	44 0	22.	20 1	24 11	23.	26 9	31 6	17.
1836	36 0	61 9	68.	21 10	34 10	59.	29 7	33 4	12.
1837	51 0	60 1	17.	23 2	33 11	36.	Imperfect Return.		
1838	52 4	78 4	50.	24 1	61 2	154.	38 9	54 6	40.

YEARS.	HAMBURG.			AMSTERDAM.			MEMEL.		
	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.
	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	
1829	31 7	54 7	72.	...	...	...	23 3	48 0	106.
1830	27 0	42 6	53.	35 7	47 2	32.	22 2	37 4	68.
1831	34 9	52 2	50.	37 8	46 6	23.	31 4	49 3	60.
1832	27 7	40 10	48.	33 1	47 3	42.			
1833	23 2	27 4	18.	26 0	37 9	45.	23 5	30 9	31.
1834	21 9	25 5	16.	23 0	28 3	22.	23 5	29 10	27.
1835	20 9	22 3	7.	21 10	26 0	19.	19 4	26 0	34.
1836	21 1	36 8	73.	20 6	35 7	73.	18 1	26 1	44.
1837	24 9	32 8	32.	24 2	35 8	47.	20 5	25 8	25.
1838	27 3	58 6	114.	27 2	63 0	131.	23 0	46 0	100.

YEARS.	ANTWERP.			BORDEAUX.			ODESSA.		
	Average Prices.	Lowest Prices.	Highest Prices.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	
1829	39 0	22 6	49 6	41 2	55 10	35.			
1830	34 8	24 0	54 0	43 7	49 8	14.	16 0	33 0	106.
1831	39 2	24 8	55 6	47 8	54 8	14.	19 10	33 0	66.
1832	32 10	19 6	42 8	37 2	59 3	59.	18 0	26 2	45.
1833	20 0	15 0	24 8	32 10	38 3	16.	19 7	31 10	62.
1834	18 9	16 1	20 4	32 3	39 0	20.	21 10	30 8	40.
1835	19 9	18 5	21 6	34 5	38 9	12.	16 2	23 2	43.
1836	25 3	18 5	33 9	38 0	46 8	22.	16 2	21 1	30.
1837	25 7	22 3	33 9	38 9	51 0	31.	17 11	21 1	17.
1838	36 0	27 7	46 10	37 6	54 2	44.	18 1	33 4	84.

END OF PART V.

MacGregor, John

Commercial Tariffs and Regulations of the Several States of Europe and
America, together with the Commercial Treaties between England and Foreign
Countries

Bd.: V

London 1842

2 Merc. 8 p-5

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